The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FAMOUS MEN MEET.

Harrison and Cleveland Again Greet Each Other.

TWO CALLS OF COURTESY.

Grover Dines Sumptuously with the Outgoing Executive.

TAMMANY BRAVES ANGRY.

Private Audience to an Anti-Snapper Enrages the Tigers.

DISPLAY OF PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

Weather indications for Washington today are rain or snow in the morning, probably clearing towards evening. There will be a cold wave during the night or Sunday morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—The Washington bureau of THE TRIBUNE has been crowded with Western visitors all day and evening. Many had been attracted with the widespread announcement that THE TRIBUNE would be issued simultaneously Sunday morning in Washington and Chicago, and warm compliments were paid by the visitors upon the splendid enterprise displayed by the favorite newspaper of the World's Fair City. The Washington circulator of THE TRIBUNE tonight increased his orders 50 per cent and obtained a promise that the presses should be kept running all day Sunday if necessary to meet the demand. Newspaper row has been stirred up as it has not been for many days, and THE TRIBUNE is warmly praised on every hand by the representatives of its contemporaries.

HOW CLEVELAND SPENT THE DAY.

He Exchanges Calls with the President and Dines at the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—A great many people in this country, and especially strangers visiting Washington for the first time, cannot divest their minds of the idea that Grover Cleveland is President of the United States. Such is not the case, however, nor will the ex-President be entitled to drop the prefix until tomorrow afternoon. Consequently all talk heard on the streets of the capital and in the hotel corridors about it not being proper for Mr. Cleveland to call upon President Harrison at the White House is nonsense. Until Mr. Harrison lays down the reins of government tomorrow he is the first citizen of the republic, and Grover Cleveland is a private individual.

Therefore it was only proper and in accordance with precedent that Mr. Cleveland made his appearance at the White House this morning to pay his respects to the President of the United States. Mr. Harrison had been informed that his successor would come over to the White House from the Arlington Hotel about half past 10 o'clock, but the expected visitor did not make his call until nearly 11. Meanwhile Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and the members of his staff, ablaze with gold lace and buttons over their dark cloth uniforms, were cooling their heels in the anteroom leading to the President's private office. Down-stairs in the Blue Parlor sat the President awaiting his guest.

When he did show himself an unpleasant and discourteous incident resulted. Owing to the publication of the hour when the President-elect was expected to visit the White House a large crowd had congregated about the approaches to the north front of the building, and had massed in the vicinity of the porte-cochere under which the carriages are driven. When a pair of high-stepping bay horses attached to a covered landau came briskly up the driveway it was at once apparent that the vehicle contained the distinguished visitor. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Thurber, and as both alighted some enthusiastic Democrat raised a cheer for Cleveland. With a deprecatory wave of the hand and a frowning countenance the President-elect shook his head at this ill-timed effort at enthusiasm and hurried into the White House.

Wasted No Words.

Not more than five minutes were consumed in the courtesies incidental to such an occasion, those present being the President and his military aide, Lieut. Parker, the President-elect and his private secretary. Meanwhile the driver of the Cleveland carriage had whisked away at a brisk gait in the direction of the Arlington, and when Mr. Cleveland appeared on the portico of the White House there was no conveyance waiting for him as he expected. Seeing their idol in their very midst, the populace began to crowd in upon the big man and he stood apparently nonplused at the novelty of the situation. This, however, did not deter the crowd from enjoying a good stare at the President-elect, and despite appeals for "Mr. Cleveland's carriage" none could be discovered.

In this dilemma a public hack put in its appearance, and the driver was made to understand matters for a consideration, and he consented to receive Mr. Cleveland as a fare and take him over to the Arlington Hotel. Just as this vehicle was being driven away, there was a call for "the President's carriage," and two magnificent high-stepping Morgan horses attached to a closed landau appeared for the delectation of the multitude. A few minutes later the members of the President's family made their appearance, the President having been detained by Gov. Pattison and his staff, who were desirous of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate.

Friday is always Cabinet day, and by half past 11 o'clock the President was in the Council Chamber of the White House holding his final consultation with his advisers. At this meeting, too, the President announced his program after the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol tomorrow. Upon returning to the White House with Mr. Cleveland, the retiring President will go to the residence of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, where a luncheon will be served to the members of the Cabinet. By 4 o'clock at the outside it is the expectation of Mr. Harrison and the members of his family that they will be en route to Pittsburg, where Sunday will be spent. Accompanied by Mrs. McKee, Mr. Harrison will attend the church of the former pastor of the family, the Rev. J. P. E. Kemler. Monday morning the journey towards Indianapolis will be resumed.

Received the Tammany Braves.

While Mr. Cleveland was paying his respects to the President at the White House the sachems of Tammany and Gov. Flower of New York were holding a pow-wow at the Arlington. What was the nature of their discussion can merely be conjectured, but the results were quickly apparent when the President-elect returned to the hotel. Hardly had the door closed upon him in his private room when there came a tapping by a bell-boy who bore upon a silver salver the names of Senator Edward S. Murphy, Mayor Gilroy, Dick Croker, and William F. Sheehan. The order was short and decisive: "Show them up at once."

With wonderful alacrity the quartet scampered along the corridor and were soon within the sacred precincts. All hands came out of the reception-room in good humor, judging from the smiles which wreathed their countenances. As they departed Gov. Roswell P. Flower beamed upon them in an ecstatic state of exaltation because his card had been honored with the same reception accorded the Tammany quartet. "Mum was the word," however, with all, their invariable reply being: "We only called to pay our respects, and there was nothing said about politics." Down-stairs in the corridors the stanch adherents of Tammany were auguring all sorts of good things as a result of this harmonious action on the part of the leaders.

But this was all changed in a second, when word was passed among the faithful that J. W. Finch of Glens Falls had been accorded an audience with Mr. Cleveland after the Tammany sachems and Gov. Flower had retired. This was too much for Tammany to understand. Finch is an avowed anti-snapper, and with Smith Weed's help has kicked up no end of trouble at Albany.

Tongues Wagged Furiously.

Strong language echoed through the halls of the Arlington, and some of the expressions were loud enough to be heard in Room 207, just overhead, where Col. Dan Lamont and ex-Senator Carlisle were holding a quiet executive confab. Mr. Finch had been in consultation with Dan, too, before he saw the President-elect, and this choice morsel of gossip was worked for all it was worth, to make the tigers squeal. And they did not fail to make the best possible use of such an opportunity.

Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, apparently oblivious of what was occurring in their neighborhood, were preparing to receive a call from the President of the United States, and this took place between 1 and 2 o'clock. There was informal talk upon current topics, the President being accompanied by Lieut. Parker. Before leaving the hotel the President invited Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to be his guests at dinner this evening, and the invitation was accepted in the same courteous manner in which it was offered.

Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland ordered a carriage and gave directions for a drive in the direction of their former country seat, known as "Red Top," where they spent their honeymoon.

Enthusiastic New-Yorkers.

The President-elect spent the afternoon in his apartments, where he and Mrs. Cleveland received a number of visitors, mostly personal friends. This evening they dined with President Harrison at the White House. The hour set for the dinner was 7:30 o'clock, but Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were delayed in their departure and did not leave the Arlington until five minutes after that hour. At half-past 7 not more than ten people were gathered about the carriage entrance to the Arlington, drawn there by a suspicion that the President-elect and his wife would appear. A few minutes later the Kings County Democratic Association, with Congressman Clancy and ex-Congressman Archie Bliss conspicuous in the lead of the column, came along the broad plaza in front of the hotel, the band rendering "The Bowery" with vigor. The purpose of the association was to serenade the wives of a number of its members and incidentally the President-elect. It so happened that, just as the association and the band came to a halt little Ruth Cleveland managed to pull up the curtain of one of the windows looking out on the plaza and pressed her face against the pane in an endeavor to see them. The members of the Kings County Association and the crowd of fully a thousand persons who had gathered about them saw the child and sent up a cheer. The leader of the band, correctly surmising that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland had left their rooms and were about to appear, influenced in this belief, perhaps, by the appearance of an elegant equipage at the entrance, quickly changed the air to "Hail to the Chief," and to the familiar rendition the President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland came out of the doorway, Private Secretary Thurber close at hand. There was a shuffling of feet and a cry of "There he is," and then a mighty roar went up from the throng. Mrs. Cleveland entered the carriage first and the President-elect followed. The carriage whisked away in an instant, the cheers growing louder as it passed through the crowd, and Mr. Cleveland doffed his hat in recognition of the demonstration.

At the White House.

The guests of honor soon arrived at the White House, and were at once shown to the Red Parlor, where the President and his daughter awaited their coming. Dinner was announced immediately afterwards, and the party passed to the private dining-room, where the decorations were in white and green, with palms banked in the corners and window recesses. On the mantel and buffet were ferns and lilies. The center piece of the table was a large plat of ferns and lilies of the valley. Bouquets of rich flowers were placed at the seats of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. McKee. The service of cut-glass and china used was that for which Mrs. Harrison gave the order, and in the decorations of which she was especially interested. The border is of Prussian blue and yellow with gold with the seal of the United States in the center of each plate. The idea of a white and green dinner was carried out in the ices and bon-bons. Those who sat at the table were: President Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKee, and President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland.

It was a relief for the President-elect and Mrs. Cleveland to get away from the bustle incident to life at the hotel, and when dinner at the White House was over a conclusion was reached to spend the evening with their hosts, amid familiar scenes and surroundings. Consequently callers at the Arlington were correspondingly dejected when informed that the Clevelands had not yet returned from their visit to the President.

World's Fair people will be accorded the honor of the first official recognition by the new President when he assumes the management of affairs. Vice-President Peck, Secretary Dickinson, Gen. Groner of Virginia; A. H. Revell, Chicago; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; Thomas W. Palmer, Michigan; Thomas B. Bryan and Adlai T. Ewing, Chicago; P. B. Widener, Philadelphia; E. F. Lawrence and Ex-Mayor Hodges of Baltimore, Md., constitute a committee appointed to wait on the President and invite him to formally open the Columbian Exposition May 1, 1893. Arrangements for this visit were perfected by Mr. Smalley several weeks ago and the committee will meet tomorrow evening and Monday afternoon.

Presented with a Sigma Chi Badge.

A pleasant incident occurred at the Arlington Hotel this evening, which passed unnoticed save by the few who participated in it. This was the presentation to the President-elect of a badge in honor of his election to the Sigma Chi fraternity, into the mysteries of which he was initiated several months ago. The presentation was made by a committee consisting of Reginald Fendall of this city, Grand Consul of the fraternity, and Mr. W. B. Newman of Alabama, who were very graciously received by Mr. Cleveland, who assured them that he very deeply apprciated the gift and would, as requested by the committee, wear the symbol of his fellowship with them when again inducted into the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

The badge is said to be one of the finest ever manufactured. It is a Roman cross of gold and white enamel, with diamond arms, crown setting, and four large diamonds between the arms, with a center of diamonds, and it is said that it could hardly have cost less than $500. The Sigma Chi fraternity is in Washington in full force. They have established headquarters in the Corcoran Building, from the top of which fly the Sigma Chi colors of blue and gold.

IN SILK AND SHODDY.

IROQUOIS AND COOK COUNTY CLUBS REACH THE CAPITAL.

Short Hairs Have the Advantage Over Their More Stylish Brethren, and Cause Them Many Hungry Moments—Dasso's Gang Quartered in a Deserted Gambling House, While the Braves Are Sheltered in Palace Cars—Incidents That Brought Grief to Some and Gayety to Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Eighty silk umbrellas and as many pairs of goloshes sheltered the silken hats and silken hosiery of the delegation from the Iroquois club of Chicago. The braves were five hours late, tired, and hungry. But the belated braves did not blame the railroad. They attributed their troubles to the County Democracy, whose train turned up with a hot-box on the other side of the mountains. It was a trifle disappointing to them that darkness prevented them from displaying to proper advantage their fine apparel and gorgeous badges.

The march to the Arlington from the railroad station was quite flat, because the rain was falling on the heads of the drums of the Second Regiment Band, and the pace was set to a sound that resembled the blows of a pugilist on a training band. Besides, the County Democracy had come in on so much greater force and enthusiasm that the ardor of the Iroquois was cooled. Their train rolled into the depot only a few minutes after the marching club, and they immediately took to the trail with sleeves up for the Arlington, guided by a delegation from the District of Columbia Democratic club and led by Marshal F. G. Hoyne and his assistant, Senator Ed Noonan. Quartermaster Charley Crain walked with Editor Harry Wilkinson, while President Adlai Ewing was flanked by Peter Kiolbassa, City Treasurer of Chicago, and E. F. Lawrence, the banker. Surgeon William G. Cummins was well up in front and reported all well.

Quartet of Big Braves.

There were four companies of the Indians, led by Capts. John Addison, W. W. Catlin, W. L. Lindsay, and Andy Welch. The latter is in command of a straggling contingent which he brought up from Peoria at the expense of Capt. Frazer, the wagonmaker of that town, on account of an election wager which he made with Andy. Barrister John W. Blee kept a vigilant eye on a few men from Bureau County, who had secured a supply of silk hats on his tip and traveled to Washington in the wake of the high-toned tribe which has its tepees over the Columbia Theater.

The warriors forgot all their troubles as they filed into the annex of the Arlington, where elegant quarters were fitted for them. They have five parlors there for occupancy and also the use of the ladies' ordinary. They took possession of the latter without further delay, and after Otis Favor had checked their hats and umbrellas for them, they fell to as gorgeous a feast as the chef of the Arlington knows how to prepare. The victuals were a little cold on account of the delay, but no complaint was made either of the temperature or the quantity of the less solid part of the feast. Commissary Wadhams was not to blame for the fact, but the gastronomic features of the trip were lamentable.

The braves left Chicago at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon and arrangements were made to feed them at Garrett, Ind. The County Democrats had eaten to the full capacity of the dining-rooms at that point, however, and the braves had to take up the route on a limited diet.

Another Bad Mistake.

Breakfast was announced to take place on the buffet cars of the train, but by some means or other Frank Loring, who was superintending that meal, lost everything connected with it except the bill of fare. All the travelers had to forage the wayside eating houses and slake their thirst at railroad tanks when their palates grew weary of the champagne which had luckily escaped the fate of the breakfast. They were announced to take lunch at Cumberland, but about noon the County Democracy's train had managed to get in dry dock at that point on account of another attack of hot-box. Eating is one of the accomplishments of the County Democracy, and they left the Iroquois men rather short of lunch at that mountain-top feeding place. An attempt was made to induce the railroad officials to run their train ahead of that of the County Democrats to save time and at the same fell blow to enable Charley Crain to win a case of wine which he had wagered with John Cooper that the braves would beat the marchers to Washington. But this strategy failed, and the braves started away again in the wake of Sandy Waiters and his victorious fellow-ward-workers.

At 6 o'clock men in dress suits piled half a dozen courses of fancy dishes on the tables of the Arlington ordinary, but they were removed again when a telegram was received by Gen. Newberry that his fellow-clubmen were laid out by another hot-box at Washington Junction. John Hopkins, who is of both the County Democracy and the Iroquois club, sent messengers down to the junction with some sandwiches to relieve the pressure. Washington sandwiches at this particular time do not contain much nutriment, although they come high. The limit was high all the way out from Chicago.

More Disappointments.

Some interesting features of the club's program tonight have to be abandoned. The concert by the Second Regiment Band had been announced to be held in the hotel, but after that organization had played, "Hush, You'll Wake the Baby Up," with the oboe obligato, Charley Crain announced that the concert room was immediately under the apartments occupied by the Cleveland family, and suggested that anything more stirring than lullabys might disturb the rest of the incoming ruling house. Of course a lullaby concert in such stirring times as these would not be brisk enough to compete with the Pullman Band, which the County Democracy had turned loose in their headquarters in the Thirteenth street club-room. So the Iroquois men hung up their tom-toms and pipes and abandoned the concert. Some of them went over to the Ebbitt, grasped the hand of Vice-President-elect Stevenson, who was receiving the multitude there, while others went out to exercise their own sweet wills. They slept in their apartment cars in the railway yards, and will be up early to take part in the day's festivities.

Besides marching in the parade the members will have their photographs taken in front of the Treasury Building, and according to their printed program will indulge in one breakfast, two luncheons, one lunch, one dinner, and one supper before going to the inauguration ball, thus evidently intending or hoping to make up for what they lost on their trip out. The program also announces that the members can spend their leisure time as they may see fit. Before breaking up and separating for the night they voted some complimentary resolutions to Col. Frank Hoyne, and indorsed him for the Postmastership of Chicago.

COOK COUNTY MARCHING CLUB.

Their Plug Hats Surprise the Slow-Going People of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—It was like "Hamlet" with the part of the melancholy Dane left out—the entry of the Cook County Marching club into Washington tonight without "Cap." Farrell at its head. True, Marshal Paul Dasso marched with all the dignity and grace becoming the leader of such an aggregation of pure and undefiled Democracy, but the many little "Cap." Farrell mannerisms that always capture the crowds were absent. Still, when the club arrived at 8:40 and marched up Pennsylvania avenue it created somewhat of a sensation, with the gleam of the plug hats purchased by Gov. Altgeld. A misty rain was falling, but the mud which makes evolutions somewhat difficult in Chicago was not present on the asphalt-paved streets of Washington, and the boys marched with a martial air that did them credit. The Pullman band, seventy-two pieces strong, struck up "Marching Through Georgia" as the club left the cars at the foot of New York avenue, and shifted to "Dixie" as Pennsylvania avenue was reached. Every beat of the drum, every toot of the horn, caused the multitude that thronged the street to stop and listen, and liberal applause greeted the boys from Chicago as they rounded on to Thirteenth street. The band came to a halt in front of the tent, where a living two-headed pig is being exhibited. Marshal Dasso gave two or three commands, big Sandy Walters, who was in the lead, repeated the command, and breaking into double column the three hundred members marched up-stairs to the place they call home while in the city.

Surprise for the Boys.

The temporary abiding place of the Chicago stalwarts is at No. 415 Thirteenth street, "second floor front, needn't ring the bell." The man who rented the rooms evidently tried to do the square thing by his tenants. He hired an antiquarian or somebody else supposed to know about all such things and told him to prepare a stuffed tiger regardless of expense or anything else. The tiger—white, with yellow stripes running both ways—is suspended over the doorway and under the sign which announces the fact that the Chicago shorthairs are in town. Pendant from the noble, defunct beast is a document which says:

TAMMANY TIGER
AN EMBLEM OF
STRENGTH.

There are peculiar looking little holes in the doors that give entrance to the headquarters. That is, there are holes when slides, which are operated from the inside, are pushed aside. The doors are heavy and thick, and look as if they would withstand the onslaughts of an attacking party. Inside there are a number of other peculiar things. For instance, round tables covered with green boxes with holes in the center large enough to admit a dollar or anything else of its size or shape. There are low hanging electric lights, push-buttons in the wall, and divers and sundry other devices that would lead one to suppose that the rooms at one time were occupied by the Goddess of Fortune. Such is the fact. The Cook County Democracy is domiciled in a deserted tiger's lair.

But the headquarters are perhaps the finest in the city. There are four large rooms divided by sliding doors. "Old Glory," artistically draped, hangs from the walls; there are pictures of Cleveland and Stevenson, the former, by the way, being surmounted by a green banner bearing the harp of old Ireland, the latter being given the place of honor by the front window.

The second room has a huge skylight from which bunting hangs; the third has a carpet of such thickness and softness that it will prove no mean substitute if some of the levee statesmen fail to find a bed in which to repose their weary forms.

They Slake Their Thirst.

But it was to the fourth room that the travel-stained pilgrims turned with eager eyes and parched throats. Four sideboards, side by side, contain a noble and imposing array of glasses, all sizes from the altitudinous beer receptacle to the thin-edged champagne holder, with an even dozen apollinaris, half a dozen "bitter," and a few cordials for a background. To the right are two roughly-hewn "horses," supporting an equal number of kegs of beer. To the left is a water cooler, which is a marvel in its way. It is small, smaller in fact than the average vessel of its kind found in a Pullman car drawing-room. It was filled at 8:15, just half an hour before Chicago swooped down upon this city, and at midnight the supply had not been replenished. One of the porters says it holds two quarts.

There was lots of room in the four apartments for the 300 "short hairs."

When they were all in there Sandy Walters locked the front door, put his back against it, and said: "Not a man gets out here until you get your orders from the Captain."

Then Paul Dasso climbed on one of the green baize-covered tables, put one foot over the "kitty," and remarked: "If any of you fellows wants to sleep tonight, you will find the cars down at the foot of New York avenue. If you don't, these rooms will be open all night. You will all report here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and if a man is five minutes late he will have to 'buy' for the whole crowd."

Great applause greeted this last remark, and then the breakaway commenced.

"We had a pretty nice trip," said Uncle Dan Root, "except for a little delay at Pittsburg, when we were laid out for two hours because we could not get an engine. The first place we struck was Garrett, Ind. Our band got out and gave the natives a few tunes. We shot off some fireworks. So did they. All the way to Chicago Junction we let go Roman candles and sky-rockets. At Chicago Junction we had more music and more fireworks, and some of us went to bed. Some did not. Got to Pittsburg early this morning and waited two hours for that engine. When we got to Cumberland the Iroquois club train overtook us and we ate together.

Pulled by a Decorated Engine.

"At Martinsburg we got our decorated engine. It was a beauty. All covered over with flags, banners, and pretty things, and on the headlight was a great big picture of Cleveland. It took us three hours to get in from Harper's Ferry."

"I heard Carter Harrison was on the train; how about it?" was asked.

"Not by a darn sight," broke in Marshal Dasso. "We are not Harrison men. This club is agin him, and will fight him. He could not have bought a seat on our train."

"What prominent people came with you?"

"Every good Democrat in Cook County," was Dasso's response. "The Iroquois club has not got a one."

When "Cap" Farrell's name was mentioned to members of the club and his absence commented upon, they simply shrugged their shoulders and said: "This is not a Harrison crowd."

There were several ladies in the party, among them being Miss L. Gonohue, Miss N. Long, Mrs. L. W. Windmuller, Mrs. Bunze, Mrs. J. H. Simon, Miss Kate Foy. Circuit Clerk Frank Gaulter and Commissioner Coyle were about the only officeholders in the party. A party of private citizens, consisting of John W. Doane, Ferd W. Peck, and Alexander H. Revell, was on the train. They will call on the President Monday by appointment to discuss World's Fair matters.

Statesman Frank Lawler was also on the train. He had with him a telescope vestibule trunk, containing his petition with 63,557 signatures of people who want him for Postmaster at Chicago. He says that he will call on the President Monday, and file his petition, trunk and all, with Postmaster-General Bissell the same evening.

The Marching club will be second in the Fifth Division, commanded by John P. Hopkins, in tomorrow's parade. The Iroquois will have the place of honor in the division.

Stone Coffin for a Kentuckian.

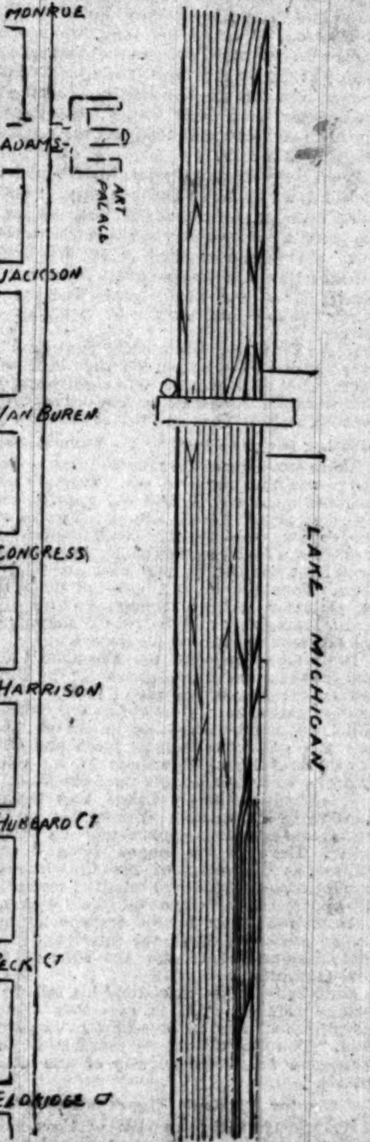
LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3.—[Special.]—A stone coffin weighing 1,500 pounds was completed here today for Stephen Langford, an 80-year-old landowner of Madison County. He is in the best of health but says he wishes to preserve his body from polecats, minks, and other like animals.

TO LAY NEW TRACKS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL IS AFTER MORE LAKE-FRONT LAND.

Engineer Wallace Says the Proposed Addition Is a Temporary Arrangement for World's Fair Traffic and Furthermore Lies Within the Company's Undisputed Right of Way—Commissioner Kuhns Thinks the Railroad Is Encroaching on City Property—Policemen on Guard.

For some time past quiet preparations have been in progress by the Illinois Central railroad to extend its network of tracks eastward to the Lake-Front piers between Monroe street and Park row. The road-bed had been graveled and prepared and ties and rails had been distributed along the way ready to be placed in position and gangs of men were on hand to lay the new tracks. But no permit for track-laying had been issued, nor even asked for, and Commissioner Kuhns, hearing of the work and the rather surreptitious manner in which it was being done, instructed the Police Department to keep watch on the mysterious movements of the railroad officials and to permit under no conditions any additional tracks to be laid unless it should otherwise be advised by him. Thereupon a detail of police officers was made to watch the proceedings along the Lake-Front and no attempt to do anything beyond handling and distributing ties and rails has been made by the railroad laborers. Two policemen have for the last two or three nights patrolled the road-bed and other officers and city inspectors have watched the place by day.



NEW TRACKS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.
[Heavy lines indicate new tracks.]

Yesterday afternoon everything was quiet along the route of the proposed lines of tracks and the policemen walked over the ground without meeting anybody. The gangs of track layers had disappeared and there was not an indication outside of the piles of ties and rails that the railroad company had concluded to occupy more of the Lake-Front territory. But the work of track-laying would have been vigorously under way had it not been for the interference of the police.

New Tracks Planned For.

A peculiar thing about this work is that few of the Illinois Central chief officials know anything whatever about it. A reporter for THE TRIBUNE went through the general offices yesterday and could get no information until he struck the Chief Engineer of the road, Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace admitted that the company was preparing to lay a series of tracks east of its present lines for World's Fair traffic, but in doing so, he said, it was infringing on no territory not its own. The road, he said, has 200 feet of right of way at that point which has never been disputed by the city or other authority and it is now about to utilize it to accommodate the public during the continuance of the Exposition. The tracks to be laid are to be but temporary ones and will probably be of no use to the company after the close of the Fair. The Exposition managers requested the Illinois Central long ago to make preparations for handling 30,000 people an hour, and that could never be done with the present facilities. The tracks to be built will be used exclusively for running fast excursion trains from Van Buren street to the Midway plaisance terminal, and without interfering with suburban or the regular passenger trains.

There has not been anything secret in the project to lay these tracks, Mr. Wallace said, and for some time it has been well understood by most of the city officials. Commissioner Aldrich was aware of the intentions of the company and so was City Engineer Clarke. As the railroad has an undisputed right of way of 200 feet between Randolph street and Park row he could not see why any objection should be offered to temporary tracks and a Van Buren street terminal for the World's Fair business.

Shows a Diagram.

A diagram of the proposed tracks, their extent and location, was shown by Mr. Wallace. He said he had it prepared to be sent to the Commissioner of Public Works for his information. The sketch of it, which is printed, shows five tracks, but Mr. Wallace says only three will probably be laid. With the diagram he sent Commissioner Kuhns the following letter:

Permit me to hand you herewith a diagram showing the additional tracks of the Illinois Central road, as planned to be constructed on its right of way between Park row and Monroe street east of the present tracks, in order to handle the World's Fair business. This plan calls for a terminal World's Fair station, as shown on the attached plat, and will be the city terminus of the World's Fair express trains, the other terminus being on the east side of the Illinois Central tracks at the Midway Plaisance. This will enable us to run special fast express train service between Van Buren street and Midway Plaisance. I send you this plan for your information. The new tracks that it is proposed to lay are shown in red, the white being the existing tracks.

The tracks referred to in his letter as "shown in red" are indicated in the sketch by the heavier lines.

Assistant Engineer Dougherty arrived at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works just as the latter was about to go home. The interview was short and to Mr. Kuhns anything but satisfactory. Mr. Dougherty explained briefly the drawing as he delivered the letter from Mr. Wallace, but had little to say further than was necessary for an understanding of the chart. He of course asserted that the proposed tracks were to be laid on the road's 200 feet of right of way. The outer edge of the tracks, however, was distinctly marked on the dock line, and this caught Mr. Kuhns' eye. Tracing the track north from the network of proposed switches opposite Harrison street he found it ran directly into the track for which the company had attempted to drive piles back of the new Art Institute. This was called to Mr. Dougherty's attention and he admitted that the proposed line was simply a continuation of that on which work had been stopped by the authorities. He offered no explanation, but said it was only a temporary arrangement for World's Fair uses.

Mr. Kuhns' Suspicions.

Mr. Kuhns heard what was said, but refused to give Dougherty any hope. He said it was his recollection that when the road attempted to lay tracks before the Corporation Counsel decided that it had no right to do so. He was satisfied that the ground on which the proposed tracks were to be laid was outside the company's right of way, and declared that he would not issue a permit or allow the work to go on until he had an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. If the opinion rendered was favorable to the railroad he said he would issue the desired permit. Otherwise he would protect the city from the encroachment if he had to keep his men on watch all summer.

It was decided to have a conference with the Corporation Counsel today. Mr. Kuhns said last night:

"I am satisfied that the Illinois Central is seeking to steal another strip of the lake front and I am determined to prevent the theft. The facts of the case look suspicious. That the road knows it has no rights there seems to me evident. The matter was reported to me yesterday morning. I immediately telephoned to the Illinois Central officials and asked what they meant by laying tracks on the park. I was told that they knew nothing about any tracklaying or other operations of the sort.

"I am sure it was decided at the time of the last trouble that the railroad company was violating the law in seeking to lay additional tracks. If only temporary tracks are laid I think a special permit from the City Council is necessary. If the Corporation Counsel decides that the railroad company is not breaking the law the work can go on. Otherwise my men will rule the lake front."

ARREST OF SUSPECTED MURDERERS.

Thugs Held for Killing of Brown—Live Stock Exchange Offers a Reward.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—[Special.]—The police this morning arrested three men upon suspicion of being the three thugs who last night held up and robbed Edwin E. Brown, a live stock commission merchant, and beat him so that he died in less than three hours afterward. Two of the suspects, named Peter Grace and Edward Flannigan, were brought in by Officers Thompson and Farwig about 10 o'clock this morning. The third, Martin Connelly, called at the Third District Substation, where the others were held, and manifested great anxiety to converse with his friends. As he, too, is known as a ne'er-do-well he was placed under arrest by Sergt. Woodlock on general principles.

The Live Stock Exchange at the National Stock-Yards, East St. Louis, met this morning and decided to offer a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Mr. Brown.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST IN A TORNADO.

The Death-Dealing Storm Sweeps Through Marion, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 3.—At 6:10 p. m. a tornado struck Marion, Miss., a station on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, five miles north of here. It is reported that the cyclone originated just south of Marion in a funnel-shaped cloud, with a bright red light, going northeast, passing through the village and unroofing and demolishing houses and throwing freight cars from the track. Several lives are reported lost.

Mrs. Meader and her daughter, Miss Mira Meader, who lived half a mile from the station, were killed. All the houses and fences on their place were destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Harrison, very old people, are believed to be fatally injured. George Taylor and Mr. White were severely injured. A negro is also reported to have been killed.

Mexican Killed by Blue Coats.

LAREDO, Tex., March 3.—[Special.]—A horse-trainer of Col. Erren's command of the Mexican troops in New Laredo, while drunk last night, rode furiously by the quarters of the Sixth Cavalry and refused to answer when challenged by the guards. Instead of answering the challenge he pulled his pistol and fired two shots into the quarters. The guard returned the fire and riddled the Mexican with bullets. He was buried today. An investigation as a matter of form was held today and will be continued tomorrow.

Charged with Larceny.

Last night Officer Creed arrested Joseph Labitia and Reuben Freese with a large quantity of silk tailors' trimmings in their possession which had been taken from the shop of M. Mills at Fourteenth and Jefferson streets. They were locked up at Maxwell street charged with larceny.

Robbed in a Union Depot.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—[Special.]—Peter Carron, a wealthy lumberman of Chippewa Falls, Wis., was robbed of $5,000 while sleeping in a chair in the Union Depot in this city. The thief took the money from his inside vest pocket. There is no clew.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, north winds.

Pages.
1 Cleveland and Harrison Exchange Calls.
Chicagoan Marchers Reach the Capital.
After More Lake-Front Land.
World's Fair Appropriation in the House.
2 Senate Insists on World's Fair Amendment.
Democrats Will Control the New Senate.
3 Honors to Vice-President-Elect Stevenson.
Officeseekers Begin Operations.
New Cabinet Officers at the Capital.
4 Want Jobs on the West Park Board.
West Side Republican for Mayor.
Indiana Labor Whets Its Knife.
5 Great Fears for the Naronic's Safety.
Monge Negotiating with Colombia.
Bates, the Chicago Forger, a Bigamist.
6 Lord Exiner's Record Given.
Sole-Leather Trust Forming.
York Building Disaster Investigation.
7 Joe Goddard Knocked Out by Ed Smith.
Jockey R. Jones Ordered Off Hawthorne.
Wants His Business Protected.
8 To Decide on World's Fair Rates.
9 World's Fair Pictures to Be Judged.
Fair Florists Object to the One Judge Idea.
What It Will Cost to See the Fair.
Gath on the Era of Good Feeling.
10 Money in Demand West and South.
Vanderbilts After New England Roads.
11 Local Stock Market Weak.
13 Review of Current Literature.
14 Work of the Smoke Department.

LAST EDITION.

WILL NOT RECEDE.

House Remains Obstinate on the World's Fair.

ALL HOPE IS NOT GONE.

O'Neil Steadfast in Behalf of Sunday Opening.

HIS SPEECH A STRONG ONE.

Chance That the Appropriation May Yet Be Voted.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—By a vote of 123 to 141 the House voted today not to recede from its action in relation to the World's Fair appropriation. There is still hope that by dropping the fight for Sunday opening favorable action can be secured during the night appropriating at least a portion of the amount desired.

The World's Fair appropriation came up in the House during the afternoon and precipitated a lively debate. The Senate had inserted in the sundry civil bill appropriations for the support of the government exhibit and for the defrayment of the expenses of premiums to exhibiters. The House had refused to concur in this amendment and the Senate had declined to recede from it. It came to the House from the conference committee, and the question was whether or not the House would accept the amendment.

The fight was led off by Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts, who gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing that Horticultural Hall, the Art Gallery, Agricultural Hall, and the gates of Jackson Park be opened Sunday.

Mr. Morse of Massachusetts said he also was intending to offer an amendment preventing Sunday opening and called his colleague's (O'Neil) attention to the fact the Massachusetts Legislature had declared against Sunday opening, and he asserted that Mr. O'Neil misrepresented his State on that question.

O'Neil was angry in a second and shouted: "I don't say I misrepresent Massachusetts; I represent the best thought and the best sentiment of Massachusetts, my native State, and it is not yours."

This settled Mr. Morse. Presently Mr. Pickler of South Dakota began interrogating Mr. O'Neil, who wound him up in a jiffy. O'Neil made a fine speech for the amendment and showed himself to be a ready and clever debater. His remarks opened up the battle and about twenty members took a hand in the debate.

Do Not Appreciate Hospitalities.

Mr. Pierce of Tennessee deserves special mention that he produced a copy of a recent issue of a World's Fair paper which criticised severely the actions of a number of men who accepted the hospitalities of the city last spring and subsequently voted against World's Fair appropriations. The publication in question was exceedingly inaccurate, and among the names mentioned were those of some gentlemen who had not been in Chicago at all. Black of Missouri was one of these, and said he never was in Chicago in his life.

Reed of Maine made a talk which engrossed the attention of the House for the few minutes allotted him. He said, among other things, this was a national and not a local issue; and he gave in detail the history of the formation of the Boards of Commissioners. The project had been set in motion by the Congress of the United States. The National Commission had acted within the scope of authority conferred upon it by act of Congress, the appropriations comported with the dignity and honor of this country, and they should be made; the effect of refusing to make appropriations for awards to exhibiters would be to denationalize the Exposition and make it a local scheme. He had been amazed, he said, by the magnitude of that which is to be. He was proud of the imperial city of the West and of its magnificent endeavors for the World's Fair. He believed the people of the country would stand by the Congress that granted these appropriations. It would be an exemplification of the grandeur of this country, and the men who assisted in its work and perfection would be blessed forever by their countrymen. Mr. Reed was applauded time and time again.

Other Speakers on Sunday Closing.

Abner Taylor of Illinois made an effective speech for the bill, but he only had two or three minutes in which to do it. Pitt also got in his work and Houk of Ohio.

J. D. Taylor of Ohio wanted the Sunday closing question eliminated from the debate, saying that the matter had been settled and there was no use trying to get it up again.

Babbitt of Wisconsin made a speech in favor of the Exposition, but the House was in such a turmoil his words could not be heard distinctly in the press gallery. The opposition seemed to harp on the statement made by Frank Lawler on the floor that Chicago would be responsible for the Exposition without any side help, and Mr. Springer came in for some criticism on the same line. Mr. Durborow allotted the time for the affirmative, while Uncle Will Holman performed a similar service for the negative.

If the truth must be written, the World's Fair cause was not championed with as much skill and judgment as might be. Springer and Durborow went about the matter gingerly. O'Neil of Massachusetts and Gen. Chipman of Michigan seemed to be about the only two men who were inclined to make a persistent, determined fight. President Palmer was on the floor, but one could not help sighing for a sight of the silver hair on the top of George R. Davis' head. Had he been there, the World's Fair question would have prevailed. As it was, the House refused to recede from the position it had taken on the first amendment by a vote of yeas, 123, to nays, 141.

The closeness of the vote warranted the belief that the bill would get into conference again and some time later in the night get through the House. It ought to have won with a good majority in the first round.

CLOSING SCENES ON THE FLOOR.

Galleries Packed and a Rush to Pass Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—This was the last night of the Fifty-second Congress and the Capitol Building was ablaze with light. From the basement to the big lantern in the dome the edifice was lighted up, and despite the drizzly night the vast edifice was packed full of people. The galleries of the hall of the House of Representatives were loaded with men and women. It was a night suggestive to the bibulous mind of hot apple toddy or hot scotch, one of those creepy, cold nights that chills the marrow in one's bones. The potions served in Thomas Terrapin Murray's restaurant were in inverse ratio to the price charged.

The members settled down to business at 8 o'clock, with every prospect of an all-night session before them. There was little chance for suspension of the rules. Uncle William Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had the House by the heels, so to speak. He was clearing the decks of appropriation bills and he had but a few hours in which to complete his work. The Speaker was in the chair and he and Uncle William understood each other to a nicety. The members were good humored, but evidently quite weary. It was the last day in the night for some who had not been renominated or reëlected. Mr. Herbert was the exception to the general rule. He was going into the Cabinet in less than twenty-four hours. Gen. Newberry was not on the floor up to 10 o'clock, but his successor, Julius Goldzier, was looking around today to get the hang of the premises. Abner Taylor sat at his desk in the front row, with Harry Bingham to his right and Mr. Dingley to his left. Mr. Taylor was "tending to business," just the same as if he was reëlected. Abner Taylor has been a useful, energetic, faithful member of Congress, and has done a great many clever things for the people of his district, Chicago, and the State. He had camped on the trail for the purpose of doing his best for the World's Fair bill, which was in conference.

Getting Ready for the Fight.

The crowd got thicker and thicker all the time. The galleries were noisy and the floor in a hubbub all the time. Mr. "Where-Am-I-At" Thomas Watson was flying about like a yellow-jacket on a July afternoon. A bright, sharp man is Watson, but he got in beyond his depth and paid the penalty. Durborow was walking among the members, getting ready for the fight over the World's Fair bill, which was expected every minute. The House was working rapidly, getting the appropriation bills out of the way as rapidly as possible.

About 10 o'clock Bourke Cockran received recognition and got up a bill preserving the rights of Mrs. Jefferson Davis in a publication of her husband's life. Cockran had a delicate diplomatic task, but he handled his cause so well that the bill was passed with a single dissenting voice.

Then came a conference report on the general deficiency bill, the principal point in dispute being the French spoliation claims. Debate was limited to an hour. The members were rambling over the floor. Some smoked cigars on the sly, and others leaned back in their chairs so as to get a little rest.

William Hatch was at his desk looking a little disgruntled and discomforted over the defeat of his anti-option bill. Mr. Forman and "the farmer" had quite a little chat which seemed to revive Mr. Hatch's spirits. Amos Cummings, Mr. Kilgore, Mr. Boatner, Mr. Fitch, and Mr. Tracy, and the other men who kicked the life out of Mr. Hatch's bill were in high feather. The Hatch bill was dead and they were happy.

Looks Like a Peaceful Death.

The debate over the French spoliation claims was sufficiently interesting to amuse the occupants of the galleries and keep a reasonable degree of order on the floor. Joseph G. Cannon slipped in and nestled down in the seat he occupied when last in the House. Gen. Newberry came along and it was noised about that the World's Fair matter would come up again in the House in the course of an hour. Everything was sailing along quite peacefully, and the old settlers up in the press gallery said if there was no row before midnight the session would come to an end in decency and a reasonable degree of order. One correspondent who has been here ever since 1866 said: "The session is dying and going out like an old-fashioned tallow candle, burned down on one side, the melted grease running on the stick, over the wick, throwing out a smudgy smell, such as a queer tallow dip quite frequently does."

Benjamin Cable, smoking an exceedingly long dark cigar, got in for the finish and with him came Col. John R. Fellows. A minute more and Gen. Manson got in a row over a question of history. This created something of a breeze, but the peacemakers came into action and the threatened difficulty was avoided.

Mr. Funk, who succeeds Owen Scott, looked over the rail by the cloak-room on the Republican side. Mr. Reed and Bourke Cockran sat by themselves off in one corner of the House and had a ten-minute chat. The gentlemen are great friends and are oftentimes seen together walking up the avenue after the House adjourns in the afternoon.

ROUTINE REPORT OF THE HOUSE.

World's Fair Matters Occupy a Large Portion of Time in the Lower Branch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—When the House met at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded with visitors, but the attendance of members on the floor was not unusually large.

Mr. Sayers moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the general deficiency appropriation bill. Agreed to and the bill went to conference.

Mr. Holman submitted the disagreeing conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Durborow moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for the government exhibit at the World's Fair. He called attention to the fact that the appropriation was for the exclusive support of the governmental agencies at the World's Exposition and had no connection with the local corporations at Chicago. Not one penny of the appropriation could be used by the Chicago corporation. It was to be disbursed by the government agency for the purpose of carrying on governmental functions. The appropriation was needed. The honor of the government was at stake. It must provide for the support of those bodies which it had called into being in connection with the great Exposition.

Mr. Springer said that since the Exposition had been authorized by Congress the conditions on which that Exposition was to be held had entirely changed. It was then supposed that $15,000,000 was all that would be required. But a National Commission was appointed. It was appointed for the purpose of conducting the Fair. Chicago had nothing to do except to furnish the buildings and grounds. The city had complied with all the requirements of the commission. The State of Illinois and the City of Chicago disclaimed any responsibility for the holding of the Fair beyond furnishing the buildings and grounds. The Fair was held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, and would be the greatest Exposition of the kind ever known or that would be known for the next 100 years. The people would be proud of it, not as a Chicago Fair, not as an Illinois Fair, but as a National Fair.

Mr. O'Neill said that if he had an opportunity he would offer an amendment providing for the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.

Mr. Morse suggested that the Massachusetts Legislature had unanimously passed a resolution in favor of Sunday closing.

Mr. O'Neill replied that he believed he represented the people of Massachusetts when he asked that the workingmen, who could not afford to take a working day off, should have an opportunity to visit the World's Fair on Sunday.

Mr. O'Neill's Plea for Sunday Opening

Mr. Morse said the gentleman misrepresented the people of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Neill said:

I represent the best though and the best sentiment of the people of Massachusetts—my State, my native State—and it is not yours. In the interest of religion and morality I think that the Fair should be open Sunday.

Why, Mr. Speaker, this is but the same old fight over and over again, when the mossbacks who would prevent progress in this country seek to retard every advance demanded by the people. You who live in the rural districts perhaps view this subject from a very different standpoint from what we who live in large cities view it. As this law stands today you have closed up one of the great parks in the City of Chicago. If you will come with me to my city—and I represent that city, and when I say if you will come I will see that you are properly cared for I mean it—I will show you there a system of parks on which the City of Boston has expended $10,000,000, and if you will go there with me on a pleasant Sunday you will find 20,000 or 30,000 of the common people of the city seeking an outing and a breath of fresh air, which they could not get before the establishment of those parks. Why, sir, when we tried for years to have our public library in that city opened as a reading-room Sunday we were met by the same cry of desecration of the Sabbath, and the protest of many of the religious people of that city, but now that it has been opened for years you could not find a religious denomination calling for its close. We have our museum opened to the public Sunday and we have had more people visiting that place Sunday than all the other days of the week put together.

I want those who live in the rural districts to remember what I say, that the people who are hived up in tenement houses ought to have some place to go to Sunday. You complain about the crowding of your tenement houses. You complain about corner loafing. This thing is asked in order to do away with that, and the history of the City of Boston has proved that it does do away with it. These people must get air and must leave the rooms in which they sleep and live. When we ask you to give them a chance for an outing in the green fields; when we ask you to give them a chance to visit art galleries and educational institutions; when we ask you to modify this Sunday law in relation to the World's Fair, we are appealing to you in the interests of the working people, in the interests of education; aye, and I say in the interest of religion and morality, too.

Mr. Pickler—Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. O'Neil—Will you let me alone? Let somebody alone if you can. Now, Mr. Speaker, as I say, this House has been flooded with petitions from the working people of the country. You have been told by the President of the Confederation of Labor that when the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia hundreds of thousands of working people, who could not spare a day during the week to visit that great educational institution, were unable to attend it at all. Now we ask that the same thing may not be repeated at Chicago. We ask that the people who are obliged to work six days in the week may have one day in the week when they can see the sights that their more favored friends, relatives, and fellow-citizens have a chance to go to see during the six days of the week.

I do not care whether this proposition jeopardizes the appropriation for the World's Fair or not. I offer it because I believe it is right and because I believe it is demanded by the great common people of the country, and when the time comes I will offer this amendment to the section of the bill which I speak of.

Bland and Others in Opposition.

Mr. Bland opposed the motion to recede from the disagreement. He denied that the national honor was involved and denied that the national honor was intrusted to the Representatives on this floor from the City of Chicago or to the lobbyists in the corridors and in the galleries.

Mr. Hitt supported the motion. The appropriation was not a scheme to carry out any scheme of the people of Chicago or the people of Illinois. It was intended to keep the faith of the government and to keep pure and intact the honor of the people of the United States.

J. D. Taylor antagonized any proposition to open the World's Fair Sunday.

Mr. Reed favored the motion to recede. This Exposition was an enterprise set in motion by the Congress of the United States. Congress had placed the Exposition in a dual character. As far as it was to be an Exposition for the pleasure and profit of the people it was intrusted to a local corporation in order that the United States might neither have the advantage of a pecuniary success nor the disadvantage of pecuniary loss. But at the same time, inasmuch as it was a World's Exposition, it was necessary for the United States to be an intermediary between the Exposition and the people of foreign lands. It became essential to the dignity of the government that it should assume the control of the Exposition in some respects. A national commission had been appointed, and it comported with the honor and dignity of the nation to provide for carrying out the plans of that commission. To refuse to sustain the acts of the commission would be to denationalize the Exposition and make it a local spectacle. Whatever complaints might be made about Chicago the magnificent appearance of the Exposition buildings and grounds had surprised him. He was proud of the imperial city of the West, and he believed that the people of the United States would stand by their Representatives in making this Exposition a spectacle suitable to typify to the people of the world the grandeur of the United States—blessed for ever. [Applause.]

Mr. Taylor of Illinois, in speaking for the motion to recede, said that the Chicago local organization was not asking for one dollar, nor was it asking for the repeal of the Sunday closing law. Personally he was in favor of the repeal, but he was not asking for it.

After further debate the question was put upon Mr. Durborow's motion to recede. The motion was lost—yeas, 123; nays, 141.

Pending further action on the sundry civil bill, Mr. Herbert submitted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Hatch submitted the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Henderson submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The sundry civil bill was resumed. The World's Fair amendments were disagreed to and the bill was again sent to conference. The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

When the House met at 8 o'clock Mr. Sayers submitted the conference report on the general deficiency bill. The main point of disagreement was the Senate amendment for the payment of the French spoliation claims. The conference committee reported a difference on this question, but Mr. O'Neill moved to recede from the agreement to the amendment.

O'Neil's motion was disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was then presented by Mr. Peel. The chief item of dispute between the two Houses was the Senate amendment relative to the Cherokee bill.

The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to.

The conferrees on the deficiency bill have agreed, the Senate receding from the appropriation for the payment of French spoliation claims, the Pacific railway judgment, and certain back pay for Senate clerks of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The Senate added about $6,000,000 to the bill as it came from the House and succeeded in saving only 10 per cent of that amount. This leaves but two appropriation bills, the sundry civil and Indian, to be agreed upon in conference.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was disagreed to, 57 to 73, and a further conference was ordered.

A motion made by Mr. Warner of New York and opposed by Mr. Bland of Missouri extending the limit of appropriations for the new custom-house in New York City consumed some time without reaching a conclusion while the House was waiting for the sundry civil conference report.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Harrison's Cabinet Holds Its Final Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place today. All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of half an hour's conference the President arose and in a few words bade them good-by. He thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him and attributed much of the success of his administration to their wise counsels, faithful services, and devotion to the country's highest good.

President Harrison approved the car-coupler bill today and the pen with which he signed it was presented to E. A. Mosely, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

W. P. Grinstead of Bowling Green, Ky., presented to Senators Blackburn and Lindsay today a gavel made from an oak grown on the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was born, with the request that it be given to Vice-President Stevenson tomorrow as he enters upon his official duties.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Truxton Beale of California to be Minister and Consul-General to Roumania, Servia, and Greece.

The report of the committee on the investigation of the Census Bureau finds that the charges of mismanagement and wasting of funds have not been sustained. The minority, however, believe that the bureau has been mismanaged and recommend a thorough investigation of the office by the next Congress.

Senator Hansbrough today introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with all the information obtainable concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of Honduras of Capt. P. B. Brubaker, a citizen of Fargo, N. D. Brubaker participated in a revolution in Honduras, it is alleged, under the impression that he was fighting for the government and was protecting his own property.

The important matters agreed to by the conferrees on the naval bill are the appropriation of $800,000 for building a submarine torpedo boat and conducting experiments therewith, and $300,000 for the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review. The agreement in regard to the light-draft gunboats is in the nature of a compromise. The House provided for one and the Senate added three more. The report shows that the committee has agreed upon three altogether. These boats are to be protected, of about 1,200 tons displacement, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than $400,000 each.

The President this evening affixed his signature to the immigration bill known as the Chandler immigration and contract labor bill.

Arrangements were made for the signing of the bills at the White House up to as a late an hour as might be necessary. Early in the evening twenty House bills were sent up and later on another batch of about the same number, the most of them being pension and other private measures. The only Senate bill ready for signature was that passed this afternoon relative to copyrights. Tomorrow morning the President will spend some time at the Capitol signing the bills that get through at the eleventh hour.

The condition of the appropriation bills tonight is satisfactory. All of them have been agreed upon in conference and adopted by both Houses, save the deficiency, sundry civil, and Indian bills.

May Form a New Party.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—The convention of the American Protective Association today discussed suggestions to form a new political party with principles substantially the same as those of their own organization. The revision of the constitution is still being carried on.

An Honored Guest.

"What's all that fuss over there at the gate?" asked a resident of Hades of one of the attendant imps.

"The inventor of the fountain pen has just arrived and Satan is giving him an enthusiastic reception."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THEY INSIST UPON IT.

SENATORS STAND BY THE WORLD'S FAIR AMENDMENT.

By a Vote of 54 to 11 They Refuse to Recede from Their Position Granting the Additional Appropriation—Senator Lindsay Delivers His Maiden Speech and Deeply Impresses Those Who Hear Him—Closing Scenes at Midnight—Conference Reports Hastily Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—It will be noon tomorrow when the last session of the Fifty-second Congress is over.

All night in the Senate the statesmen have been fighting over the additional appropriation of $1,000,000 asked by the World's Columbian Exposition and recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. In behalf of the honor of the Nation Allison of Iowa, gray old John Sherman, and a dozen others have lifted voices of angry protest and keen sarcasm against it. McPherson of New Jersey has taken the floor. Lindsay, the new Senator from Kentucky, has made his maiden speech and a reputation as an orator in advocacy of the appropriation.

Early in the debate the friends of the measure, knowing that Lindsay was formerly a National Commissioner, went to him one by one, and, whispering as they passed his desk, asked him to speak. Finally he consented. McPherson, stroking his long, white mustache with one hand, pointed the other patronizingly at the speaker and attempted to disconcert him, but the Kentuckian, turning on the Senator from New Jersey, first floored him with his logic and then set the Senators laughing at his wit.

From the packed galleries hundreds have looked down all day. Tonight they are even worse crowded, for this is the last session of the present Senate and when it is over tomorrow old Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin, Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, member of either House for thirty years, and several others not so prominent will be Senators no longer.

In the Vice-President's chair sits Levi P. Morton, and when he pounds the desk with his gavel at noon tomorrow to signify the adjournment of the Senate he will be ready to go back to New York as a private citizen.

Waiting for the Clock to Be Turned Back.

These are some of the men and things which the people have come to see. They are waiting until noon comes, and old Capt. Bassett, Doorkeeper of the Senate, shall walk down the center aisle to the clock opposite the President's desk and with a long pole solemnly push back the hands and stop the flight of time. They are hoping, some of them, that by patiently waiting through the long night and morning they may be able to see some of the ceremonies of the inauguration.

In the space opposite the President's desk and the press gallery, set apart for the Diplomatic Corps, there has been a changing panorama. Men in gay uniforms and ladies in full dress have been coming in and out, keeping the gallery constantly filled and dividing the attention of the crowds in the public galleries with the Senators upon the floor.

It is admitted on all hands that Senator Lindsay in his maiden speech has made a reputation as a strong man and an apt debater. The fight was begun when Senator Allison, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, spoke on behalf of the $1,000,000 appropriation asked by the Columbian Commission to pay for the transportation of the government exhibit, the salaries of judges and jurors of awards, and the salaries of its own members.

Senator John Sherman lifted his tall figure behind his desk. "It is necessary that we keep faith with the nations of the world," he said. "To refuse this money would be an act of meanness below the dignity of the United States."

Senator Hawley's Vigorous Protest.

But when Senator Hawley of Connecticut rose and walked out into the aisle in his earnestness the protest against a niggardly policy toward the Exposition reached its climax.

"A century hence," he declared, "the memory of this shameless transaction will live. This is the first time that the National Government has been asked to repudiate its solemn obligations. I hope if this appropriation is not insisted upon that an extra session of Congress will be called within a fortnight to take it up. In no other way can the Nation be saved from national dishonor."

Vice-President Morton recognized Senator Gorman among the half dozen Senators who were on their feet, and the man from Maryland who years ago served as page in the same body of which he is now a leader spoke in favor of the appropriation.

"The House," he said, "has, I believe, led in errors which it should be willing to correct. The Columbian Exposition has grown infinitely beyond the expectations of its most far-seeing promoter, and we must rise to meet the situation."

Senator Butler of South Carolina asked if there was any assurance that this would be the last appropriation asked for.

Both Gorman and Allison answered that the expenses of the National Commission were provided for in the appropriation, and then Senator McPherson took the floor. He declared that Chicago had broken faith with the Government, and both Senators Cullom and Palmer were on their feet in an instant to deny and disprove the charge. Then he went on to attack the National Commission, and Senator Lindsay felt that his time had come.

Waiting for Senator Lindsay to Speak.

The galleries were silent. The Senators waited with attention to hear the maiden effort of the new member. Senator Lindsay began in a low voice with the emphatic assertion that the statements made by Senator McPherson were based on a misapprehension of the facts. Going on, he showed how the National Exposition had acted entirely within legal limit. He showed how Chicago had raised and spent more money than it ever promised to raise, and then went on to demonstrate that the national credit and the national faith were involved in the new appropriation asked. Half a dozen times Senator McPherson interrupted him. Each time Lindsay was ready with an answer.

When he had finished Senator McPherson rose and said: "If all these things are true then the people of New Jersey need a new Senator, and they need him as soon as possible."

"As to that, Mr. President," replied Senator Lindsay, "the gentleman from New Jersey is better able to decide than I," and a burst of laughter went round.

As a result of the efforts of Senators Allison, Sherman, Gorman, Hawley, and Lindsay the motion to insist on the appropriation was carried, and a Conference committee, with Senator Allison as Chairman, was appointed to again bring the matter before the House.

Toward midnight the Senators began to scatter, gathering in the committee and cloak rooms to talk of the coming of a new administration and to bid good-by to the outgoing Senators.

At midnight no quorum was present and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent out to call in the absentees. The Senate was soon busy on the McGarrahan claim; Senator Mills of Texas filibustering against it. After each roll-call the seats were again vacated, the Senators slipping out one by one into the committee rooms.

ROUTINE REPORT OF THE SENATE.

Conference Reports Presented and Agreed To—Business Rapidly Transacted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The last legislative day of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the Senate with crowded galleries and with a pretty full attendance of Senators.

The first business which came up for action was the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Cullom expressed his surprise and regret at learning from the Senator in charge of the bill that the Senate conferees had "given away" an item inserted by the Senate making provision for temporary clerk hire in the office of the Chicago Subtreasury, which was absolutely necessary to run the office.

Mr. Dawes, in charge of the bill, said that they had yielded to necessity rather than to reason.

Mr. Teller read a dispatch from the Clearing-House Association of Denver, Colo., offering to exchange $1,000,000 in gold coin for $1,000,000 in legal tender notes. He said that he had communicated this dispatch to the Secretary of the Treasury and had received this answer:

Will receive gold in Denver. Amount of express charges on currency will be $150, which Denver parties will have to pay. The gold will be sent through the postoffice at no cost to the government. If I should pay express charges it will be equivalent to paying a premium on gold—a thing I do not like to do. CHARLES FOSTER.

Mr. Teller's response to this was: "I do not think the Denver banks will pay the expense you mention. I can see no reason why they should." In view of that correspondence Mr. Teller thought that the pretended strait of the Treasury Department was entirely unfounded. He was authoritatively informed that several millions of gold could be had in the same way from the extreme West if the Treasury Department desired it. The vote was then taken and the conference report on the legislative bill was agreed to—yeas 42, nays 21.

Conference Reports Agreed To.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented. Mr. Gorman inquired what had been done as to the paragraph appropriating $196,000 for the Southern fast mail.

Mr. Cullom, in charge of the bill, said that the paragraph had been restored as it originally came from the House, appropriating $196,000 for special mail facilities from Springfield by New York and Washington to Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans. The report was then agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 25.

The conference report on the agricultural bill was presented and passed without question.

Then the conference report on the naval appropriation was presented, read, and agreed to.

The McGarrahan bill was then taken up for consideration, the vote being, yeas, 46; nays, 8.

The credentials of William N. Roach, Senator-elect from North Dakota, were presented and placed on file.

House joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary Hall at the Capitol the statue of Père Marquette was reported and passed.

House bill to continue the duties of 35 per cent on linen containing 100 threads per square inch (the rate now approved by law) was passed with an amendment making it take effect in 1895 instead of 1894.

The McGarrahan bill was again taken up and Mr. Morrill moved an amendment referring the case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California instead of to the Court of Private Land Claims.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate took a recess.

After recess the conference report on the deficiency bill was read. It showed an agreement on all points except the French spoliation claims, the Pacific railroad judgments, and the clerks for Senators, all these being reserved for further action. The conference report was agreed to and the Senate voted to insist on the amendments not settled in conference and to have a further conference as to them.

Sundry Civil Report Agreed To.

The conference report of the sundry civil bill was then presented, showing several points on which the conference had been unable to agree. Mr. Allison explained the bill. The Senate conferrees had receded from the item of $25,000 for the suitable entertainment of special guests invited to the World's Fair by the President of the United States. The Senate conferrees had also receded from the other item, $25,000 for the entertainment by the Government of the United States of such distinguished representatives of foreign governments as might be in this country during the year. Two other amendments from which the Senate conferrees had receded were those to pay a year's salary to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court. There were now in controversy only five amendments, and after the Senate should have agreed to the conference report he would move that the Senate insist on these amendments and ask for further conference.

The report was then agreed to and Mr. Allison proceeded to make a long statement as to the amendments relating to the Columbian Exposition. The first of them appropriated $201,000 for the completion of the government exhibit at the World's Fair. The House not only refused to agree to the appropriation for the government exhibit, but also refused to make any further appropriation for the World' Fair Columbian Commission, and yet, if the fair was to be a success, the government was bound to make further appropriations. The States and the Nation and all the nations were so intertwined with the matter that the Committee on Appropriations thought the United States could not well retrace its steps. It would not do, at the threshold of the opening of the Exposition, to say to the nations of the world and the American exhibitors that the Government of the United States would withdraw the obligations which they had had a right to see carried out.

Mr. Butler inquired as to the amount involved.

Mr. Allison—About $1,000,000.

Mr. Sherman—We gave $2,500,000 at the last session. And now to hesitate about the expenditure of $1,000,000 would be an act of folly which I trust this Congress will not be guilty of.

Mr. McPherson said with emphasis that he would not vote another dollar for the Fair.

Mr. Lindsay said that to refuse now to complete the work of the Fair would be worse than repudiation. It would be a shame and disgrace to the country.

Mr. Allison's motion that the Senate insist on its World's Fair amendment was then carried—yeas, 54; nays, 11—all negative votes being Democratic.

Senator Edwards presented the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without objection.

Senator Hoar then called up the message of the House, announcing that it had passed over the President's veto the bill providing for the appointment of a District-Attorney and a Marshal for the middle district of Alabama. It was then passed over the veto: Ayes, 58; nay, 1 (Frye), and therefore becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto.

Mr. Aldrich, from the Finance committee, submitted the report of the majority on the wholesale and transportation features of the committee's investigation of the tariff question; leave being given Mr. Harris to file a report for the minority.

The Vice-President was authorized to retain for his personal use the writing set and appendages used by him during his term of office.

On a yea and nay vote on an amendment to the celebrated McGarrahan claim bill, which had been taken up, the Senate found its quorum lost, and a call of the Senate was ordered. A quorum was hunted up, and the opponents of the bill continued to offer amendments to the bill in order to kill time, the amendments being invariably voted down.

The McGarrahan bill finally came to a vote and was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 12. It now goes to the President.

Mr. Hale then presented the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill. The report was adopted, leaving only the sundry civil appropriation bill to be acted upon.

Senator Hill then moved to take up the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, Senator Hiscock opposing it.

The vote resulted—yeas, 26; nays, 16, less than a quorum, and though a roll-call showed a quorum the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in absentees.

Senator Allison of Iowa stated that the conference on the sundry civil bill would probably agree within a short time. This leaves the Indian bill, he said, still hanging fire, as the House had rejected the conference report.

The Senate has further insisted on its Cherokee strip amendment to the Indian appropriation bill.

Indian Deeds Not Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—At a late hour this afternoon the President returned unsigned to the Interior Department the corrected deeds by which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians convey to the government their equity title to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Oklahoma, for which the last Congress appropriated $3,000,000. The President reiterated his disapproval of the legislation by which this appropriation was made. They were returned to the Interior Department with the statement that owing to the press of business during the last hours of his administration the President had no time to examine the deeds and hence he was compelled to return them without his approval. This takes the matter over to the incoming administration as unfinished business.

Toronto Banks Will Refuse American Coin.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3—[Special.]—Toronto banks have resolved to take more drastic measures to protect themselves from a flood of American silver than have those of British Columbia. The Columbia banks have raised the discount from 5 to 20 per cent. Here they will refuse it altogether. The manager of the Bank of Montreal said today: "In some places where there is not much coin they take everything, but here we have all the silver we need in our own coin, and we will not handle the American, which is not so pure as ours."

Body Found as It Was Seen in a Dream.

OROVILLE, Cal., March 3.—In the latter part of December W. E. Hancock disappeared. Today his body was found in a deep shaft about a quarter of a mile from town. He was engaged to marry a young woman at Stanley, Kas. After his disappearance she wrote to the officers here asking if any reservoirs were near his house, saying she had dreamed he was drowned in a deep reservoir. The shaft in which the body was found was partly filled with water, and it was within a few yards of a large reservoir.

DEMOCRATS HAVE IT.

THEY WILL CONTROL THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

Allowing the Republicans the Two Senators Yet to Come from Montana and Washington, the New Organization Will Consist of 46 Democrats, 38 Republicans, and 4 Populists—List of the New Members and the Dates When Their Terms Expire.

The Senate of the Fifty-third Congress will begin its official existence at noon today, a session of that body having been called to confirm the new President's appointments.

All the States have chosen new Senators, either by election or appointment, except Montana and Washington. The Republican Governor of the former will appoint a Republican to serve until the next Legislature elects, and a Republican is assured eventually from Washington, the Legislature of that State being largely Republican. Counting the Senators from these two States, therefore, as Republicans the new Senate will be composed of forty-six Democrats, thirty-eight Republicans, and four Populists. Following is the list of members, with the Vice-President presiding:

Vice-President—Adlai E. Stevenson, Dem., Illinois.......Presiding

Name, politics, and p. o. address.	Term expires.
ALABAMA.	
John T. Morgan, Dem., Selma	1895
James L. Pugh, Dem., Eufaula	1897
ARKANSAS.	
James H. Berry, Dem., Bentonville	1895
James K. Jones, Dem., Washington	1897
CALIFORNIA.	
Leland Stanford, Rep., San Francisco	1897
Stephen M. White, Dem., Los Angeles	1899
COLORADO.	
Edward O. Wolcott, Rep., Denver	1895
Henry M. Teller, Rep., Central City	1897
CONNECTICUT.	
Orville H. Platt, Rep., Meriden	1897
Joseph R. Hawley, Rep., Hartford	1899
DELAWARE.	
Anthony Higgins, Rep., Wilmington	1895
George Gray, Dem., Newcastle	1899
FLORIDA.	
*Samuel Pasco, Dem., Monticello	1893
Wilkinson Call, Dem., Jacksonville	1897
GEORGIA.	
Alfred H. Colquitt, Dem., Atlanta	1895
John B. Gordon, Dem., Atlanta	1897
IDAHO.	
George L. Shoup, Rep., Salmon City	1895
Fred T. Dubois, Rep., Blackfoot	1897
ILLINOIS.	
Shelby M. Cullom, Rep., Springfield	1895
John M. Palmer, Dem., Springfield	1897
INDIANA.	
Daniel W. Voorhees, Dem., Terre Haute	1897
David Turpie, Dem., Indianapolis	1899
IOWA.	
James F. Wilson, Rep., Fairfield	1895
William B. Allison, Rep., Dubuque	1897
KANSAS.	
John Martin, Dem., Topeka	1895
William A. Peffer, Peo., Topeka	1897
KENTUCKY.	
William Lindsay, Dem., Frankfort	1895
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Dem., Versailles	1897
LOUISIANA.	
Donaldson Caffrey, Dem., Franklin	1895
Edward D. White, Dem., New Orleans	1897
MAINE.	
William P. Frye, Rep., Lewiston	1895
Eugene Hale, Rep., Ellsworth	1899
MARYLAND.	
Charles H. Gibson, Dem., Easton	1897
Arthur P. Gorman, Dem., Laurel	1899
MASSACHUSETTS.	
George F. Hoar, Rep., Worcester	1895
Henry Cabot Lodge, Rep., Nahant	1899
MICHIGAN.	
James McMillan, Rep., Detroit	1895
Francis B. Stockbridge, Rep., Kalamazoo	1899
MINNESOTA.	
William D. Washburn, Rep., Minneapolis	1895
Cushman K. Davis, Rep., St. Paul	1899
MISSISSIPPI.	
James Z. George, Dem., Jackson	1899
†Edward C. Walthall, Dem., Grenada	1901
MISSOURI.	
George G. Vest, Dem., Kansas City	1897
Francis M. Cockrell, Dem., Warrensburg	1899
MONTANA.	
Thomas C. Power, Rep., Helena	1895
A Republican	1899
NEBRASKA.	
Charles F. Manderson, Rep., Omaha	1895
William V. Allen, Peo., Madison	1899
NEVADA.	
John P. Jones, Rep., Gold Hill	1897
William M. Stewart, Sil. (Peo.), Carson City	1899
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
William E. Chandler, Rep., Concord	1895
Jacob H. Gallinger, Rep., Concord	1897
NEW JERSEY.	
John R. McPherson, Dem., Jersey City	1895
James Smith Jr., Dem., Newark	1899
NEW YORK.	
David B. Hill, Dem., Elmira	1897
Edward Murphy Jr., Dem., Troy	1899
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Matt W. Ransom, Dem., Weldon	1895
Zebulon B. Vance, Dem., Charlotte	1897
NORTH DAKOTA.	
L. C. Hansbrough, Rep., Devil's Lake	1897
William N. Roach, Dem., Larimore	1899
OHIO.	
Calvin S. Brice, Dem., Lima	1897
John Sherman, Rep., Mansfield	1899
OREGON.	
Joseph N. Dolph, Rep., Portland	1895
John H. Mitchell, Rep., Portland	1897
PENNSYLVANIA.	
James D. Cameron, Rep., Harrisburg	1897
Matthew S. Quay, Rep., Beaver	1899
RHODE ISLAND.	
Nathan F. Dixon, Rep., Westerly	1895
Nelson W. Aldrich, Rep., Providence	1899
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Matthew C. Butler, Dem., Edgefield	1895
John L. M. Irby, Dem., Laurens	1897
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Richard F. Pettigrew, Rep., Sioux Falls	1895
James H. Kyle, Peo., Aberdeen	1897
TENNESSEE.	
Isham G. Harris, Dem., Memphis	1895
William B. Bate, Dem., Nashville	1896
TEXAS.	
Richard Coke, Dem., Waco	1895
Roger Q. Mills, Dem., Corsicana	1899
VERMONT.	
Justin S. Morrill, Rep., Strafford	1897
Redfield Proctor, Rep., Proctor	1899
VIRGINIA.	
Eppa Hunton, Dem., Warrenton	1895
John W. Daniel, Dem., Lynchburg	1899
WASHINGTON.	
Watson C. Squire, Rep., Seattle	1897
A Republican	1899
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Johnson N. Camden, Dem., Parkersburg	1895
Charles J. Faulkner, Dem., Martinsburg	1899
WISCONSIN.	
William F. Vilas, Dem., Madison	1897
John L. Mitchell, Dem., Milwaukee	1899
WYOMING.	
Joseph M. Carey, Rep., Cheyenne	1895
‡A. C. Beckwith, Dem., Evanston	

*Present term expires March 4. Legislature will meet April 4 to elect his successor. Has been appointed by Gov. Mitchell to serve pending an election by the Legislature.

†Present term expires March 4, 1895. Has been reëlected for succeeding six years.

‡Appointed by the Governor to fill vacancy occasioned by failure of Legislature of 1893 to elect. Next Legislature will meet in 1895.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.
Alabama	..	2	..
Arkansas	..	2	..
California	1	1	..
Colorado	2	..	..
Connecticut	2	..	..
Delaware	..	2	..
Florida	..	2	..
Georgia	..	2	..
Idaho	2	..	..
Illinois	1	1	..
Indiana	..	2	..
Iowa	2	..	..
Kansas	..	1	1
Kentucky	..	2	..
Louisiana	..	2	..
Maine	2	..	..
Maryland	..	2	..
Massachusetts	2	..	..
Michigan	2	..	..
Minnesota	2	..	..
Mississippi	..	2	..
Missouri	..	2	..
Montana	2	..	..
Nebraska	1	..	1
Nevada	1	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	..	2	..
New York	..	2	..
North Carolina	..	2	..
North Dakota	1	1	..
Ohio	1	1	..
Oregon	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	2	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	2	..
South Dakota	1	..	1
Tennessee	..	2	..
Texas	..	2	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	..	2	..
Washington	2	..	..
West Virginia	..	2	..
Wisconsin	..	2	..
Wyoming	1	1	..
Total	38	46	4

NOT IN FAVOR OF STOP-OVER TICKETS.

Central Traffic Association Considers Further World's Fair Restrictions.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Executive committee of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Associations spent all of today considering questions of passenger and freight rates. The Central Traffic Association representatives are not in favor of issuing stop-over tickets from Eastern points to the World's Fair. Such a form of ticket was determined upon by the Trunk Line people a few weeks ago. In deference to the objections of the Western railroad-men, however, the matter was referred to a joint meeting of the General Passenger Agents of each association. The subject of grain rates was discussed at length and finally referred to a special committee. It is desired that these rates from lake ports eastward shall be settled before the opening of navigation.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—General Manager Ashley of the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and North Michigan said this morning that the engineers of the road had presented grievances and made demands upon the company and that the officials refused to grant them. The men say they will strike if their demands are not acceded to. William H. Boyd of Boyd's Detective Agency arrived this morning from Buffalo. "We will have twenty-five men," he said, "to take the places of the engineers should they strike and we will take another load tomorrow. We are receiving stacks of applications daily from all parts of the country."

COLUMBUS, O., March 3.—The attorneys for the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railway have filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas to have the election of officers for the company March 16 take place under the management of court officials in accordance with an Ohio statute to that effect. This course is asked for by the Holland stockholders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3.—In the United States Court today a decision was rendered in the case of the receiver of the Richmond and Danville railroad to the effect that the court will refuse to interfere in suits brought to recover damages against railroads in the hands of receivers unless the property be actually seized.

SENSATION IN THE REDWINE CASE.

Wealthy Men Said to Have Been Interested in Having Him Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., March. 3.—[Special.]—The trial of Horace Owens before the United States Commissioner was begun this morning. Owens was one of the men who had Redwine in charge prior to his arrest and who claimed that he was keeping him for the purpose of obtaining a reward for his capture. It was charged against Owens, however, that he had been seen in the company of Redwine several days before the defalcation and that he was a party to the crime by endeavoring to shield the criminal. A sensational feature of the trial was the testimony of Policeman Looney, who stated that Owens had given him the information that several days before the departure of Redwine there had been a meeting of eleven men for the purpose of aiding Redwine to leave the country. He refused to give the names of all the parties, but stated that one of them was "Tom" Cobb Jackson, who has since committed suicide. The others were men supposed to be worth considerable money, and if their names were divulged there would in all probability be two or three more suicides. Owens, the policeman further stated, said he knew where $40,000 of the money was concealed, and from what the officer could gather Owens was acting as the agent of these men to hide Redwine and enable him to make good his escape.

RECEPTION BY LINCOLN POST G. A. R.

Four Hundred Persons Attend the Eleventh Annual Event of the Kind.

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 91, G. A. R., of the Department of Illinois held its yearly reception last evening in Douglas Hall on Thirty-fifth street, near Indiana avenue. It was the eleventh reception given by the post. More than 400 persons were present. The hall was decorated with American flags and G. A. R. banners. A grand march was begun at 10 o'clock in which the majority of the promenaders were veterans and their wives. Members of other Grand Army Posts were among those present. The march was led by Commander S. P. Stiles and Mrs. J. A. Means, President of the Woman's Relief Corps of Lincoln Post. Among others present were:

Edward Harland, Department Commander of Illinois, J. L. Bennett, E. Kirk of Englewood, Past Commander of George H. Meade Post, No. 444, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wright, E. H. Thurston, T. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vaughan, J. A. Means, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vierling, O. J. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eskridge, J. R. Loring, P. Caldwell, George W. Wade, B. F. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. George Howesain, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blackburn, Thomas H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDermott, C. W. Ballinger, J. L. Dannenhower, P. H. Grant, J. W. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Bowra, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, and M. N. Grable.

TO RELIEVE NEEDY FAMILIES.

Little Misses on the South Side to Give a Bazaar at Levy Mayer's.

The little misses from 12 to 15 years of age residing on Michigan and Indiana avenues, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets, are doing a good work for charity. They have collected free of expense a large assortment of toys, confectionery, fancy goods, and perfumery, and made with their own hands many articles of fancy work. These they have arranged tastily in the parlors of Mrs. Levy Mayer, No. 2802 Michigan avenue, and this afternoon and evening will hold a bazaar. To secure admission tickets will be required, and the girls have sold a large number among the wealthy people. Many visitors are expected, all of whom will probably purchase something, and a handsome sum will be realized, it is expected. The entire proceeds will all be net, as no expense has been incurred, and the children will use the funds for the relief of needy families, of whom a list has been prepared.

STRIKE OF MINERS TO BE ORDERED.

It Will Include Practically All of the Coal-Diggers in America.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—[Special.]—P. H. Penna of Linton, Ind., Vice-President of the United Mine Workers' Association of America, was in Pittsburg tonight. He arrived from Columbus, O., where he has been attending a private conference of the National Executive Board, of which he is a member. The object of the meeting was to discuss the advisability of demanding more wages for mine workers after the expiration of the present contract April 28. He said that the matter was voted on and it was decided to ask a heavy increase per ton. Although the price of coal has increased much within the last year no advance in the wages of the miners was made. The action of the Executive Board, Penna declares, will be indorsed by the convention. He says the demand will be resisted and a strike will result affecting practically all the miners in America.

Counterfeiters Arrested in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., March 3.—Ed Darlington, alias Eugene Brainard, alias Marion Edavas, his wife, and T. J. Sullivan, alias Sunninan, were arrested here last night on the charge of counterfeiting. They hail from Chicago and have been working New Mexico and Arizona. Before coming to Denver they passed considerable money at Colorado Springs. Their scheme was raising $1 bills to $10. Darlington is an old hand at the business and but recently was released from the Joliet Penitentiary, where he served six months for counterfeiting.

Company That Swamped McKinley.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 3.—Receiver W. C. Hine of the Youngstown Stamping company, of which Robert L. Walker was President, at a meeting of the stockholders presented a statement of the inventory just completed. The statement shows assets of $80,892 and liabilities of $110,891. It was shown that the company had built up a large trade and was now in a position to make money. It was decided by the stockholders to continue business and arrange with the creditors for a settlement.

Insurance Business in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—The State Auditor has just completed a tabulation of the business done by the several fire insurance companies in Nebraska for the year 1892. The following are the totals and are compared with the business of 1891:

	1891.	1892.
Risks written	$107,243,591.87	$111,741,814.84
Premiums received	1,419,803.12	1,653,754.85
Losses incurred	804,437.15	895,016.83
Losses paid	725,209.66	679,408.70

CRAZED WITH ITCHING

And Pain from Eczema. Scratched Until Blood Came. Scales Like a Fish. Cured by Cuticura.

I had a very bad case of Eczema on my neck. It was just terrible. At times it seemed as if it would drive me crazy with itching and pain. Through the day it would itch, causing me to scratch until the blood would come, and during the night it would scab over so that I would scratch scales off like those of a fish. Doctored with the family physician for one season. He gave me temporary relief, but my trouble would come back at about the same time each year. Then I began using CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have entirely cured me.

MISS HANNAH M. WILLIAMS,
Lawrenceville, Dearborn Co., Ind.

Fine Head of Hair.

My head became very sore and all my hair fell out. I spent all I could make in doctoring, but nothing helped me; bought CUTICURA REMEDIES and in six weeks' time my head was well, and I then used the CUTICURA for my hair. I now say that there is not a finer head of hair in Northern Indiana than mine for only a year's growth.

BEULAH C. STEWART,
Butler, Indiana.

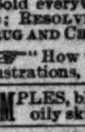
Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Price, 25c.

LARGE DEFICIENCY IN COTTON CROP.

Hester's Weekly Statement Shows a Shrinkage of Nearly Half Over Last Year.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—Secretary Hester's weekly Cotton Exchange statement issued today shows that the amount brought into sight for the week is more than 44 per cent under last season. Total movement for the week, 77,905 bales less than last year. The deficit in amount brought into sight for the three days of March is 15,534; total deficiency for 185 days of the season ending this evening 2,226,099 less than last season. Total brought into sight during the last seven days, 97,238, against 175,143 last year. Total marketed from Sept. 1 to date, 5,777,427, against 8,003,526 last year.

Total receipts since Sept. 1 at all United States ports, 4,320,318, against 6,145,562 last year; total overland movement, 720,564, against 1,009,388 last year.

Northern spinners' takings for the week, 26,576 bales less than last year—decrease for the season, 359,389.

Compared with last season foreign exports show a decrease of 1,312,813. Total supply of cotton to date, 6,310,378, against 8,281,398 same date last year.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATS PUT UP A TICKET.

Mayor Noonan Defeated for Nomination, but Virtually Names His Successor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—[Special.]—After fighting all day long with frequent intermissions for refreshments the Noonan-Bannerman combination captured the Democratic city convention. The result of the second ballot placed in nomination for Mayor Maj. James Bannerman. The fight was so bitter and the strength of the four candidates so nearly equal that the convention did not do a stroke of business before 4 p. m. Chief of Police Harrigan was on the ground, and early found it necessary to have a full detail of officers present to prevent a riot. Delegates and spectators got into frequent rows, and those not engaged in fights tumbled over each other to witness them. The trial ballot resulted as follows:

Bannerman	72	Bernheimer	43
De Menil	48	Noonan	8

On the second ballot Noonan threw his entire strength to Bannerman, giving him the nomination.

DEBTS EXCEED THE MILLION MARK.

Receivers of the Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company Submit a Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Pottstown Iron company this afternoon Receivers Gordon and Fegley submitted a statement of the assets and liabilities of the suspended corporation. The assets are placed at $2,806,061 and the liabilities $2,587,901. The obligations of the capital stock, amounting to $884,800, are included, and with this deducted the actual amount owing to creditors is $1,703,101.06. The only proposition submitted was in the form of a request that an advisory committee be appointed to act with the receivers and abide the time when the company expects to pay dollar for dollar.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—The J. H. Mahler Carriage company assigned today with $20,000 liabilities and $15,000 assets. A levy made on the company by the Keyes Buggy company of Minneapolis to satisfy a judgment for $216.60 precipitated the assignment.

New Physicians for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates entitling to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following: T. A. Collinson, S. H. Fordham, C. T. Marshall, C. H. Pierce, Ada M. Phelps of Chicago, E. J. West, East St. Louis; W. J. Truitt, Naperville; S. D. Sour, Freeport; W. A. McClair, Olney; James McC. Duncan, Blackburn; H. H. Coburn, Oregon; T. M. Butler, Rockford; T. B. Tandy, Petersburg. State certificates entitling to practice midwifery were issued to Anna Liebl, Wilhelmina Schultz, and Frantiska Ucova of Chicago.

Lutheran Theologian to Be Tried.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 3.—The Rev. A. L. Gotwald, D. D., Professor of Practical Theology in Wittenberg College, is to be tried by the Board of Directors of the college April 4. The principal ground of complaint is that Dr. Gotwald's attitude has been that of opposition to the type of Lutheranism that dictated the establishment of Wittenberg College.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Frank Reniff was killed by a switch engine on the Lake Shore road at Norwalk, O.

Dave Dishler gave himself up to the police authorities in Utica, N. Y. He is the man who got bunko steerer O'Brien away.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

For checking a cold, preventing the grip, avoiding pneumonia, and warding off the first stages of consumption, this whiskey, which is the only strictly pure medicinal whiskey in the market, has never been equaled.

For aiding debilitated men, for strengthening weak women and rendering them more attractive, it stands alone. It should be taken on the first indication of the coming of a cold. Do not allow your druggist or grocer to sell you anything else, claiming that it is "just as good." Insist upon having the purest and best.

Send for an illustrated pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

SHOOK ADLAI'S HAND.

ILLINOISANS AND OTHERS WARMLY GREET MR. STEVENSON.

Apartments of the Vice-President-Elect Thronged with Visitors, Who Come to Tender Their Congratulations—Cook County Democrats Heartily Received—Harrison's Last Day in the White House—Noisy Day at the Capital—Democratic Clubs That Will Swell the Parade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Vice-President-elect Stevenson and his family housed themselves during the day in their apartments at the Ebbitt in anticipation of a reception which was to be tendered this evening to the Cook County Democracy and the Iroquois club of Chicago. A number of informal calls were made by friends of the family in this city, as well as many who arrived from the West.

It was expected that the two clubs from Chicago would be in at 6 o'clock, so the reception was fixed for the hour of 8. At that time the corridors of the hotel were filled with members of the party triumphant from all sections of the country. John R. Fellows of New York was surrounded by many admirers from the East. The Illinois club of Bloomington, which had escorted Mr. Stevenson to the capital, had come down from their special train to participate in the handshaking. Applicants for postoffices in Indiana were out in full force and made no bones what they were there for.

Gov. George Peck of Wisconsin related some of the old stories about his bad boy to a little coterie of listeners from his State. Rensselaer Stone, John P. Hopkins, County Treasurer Kern, who had just arrived from the South, ex-Consul Merritt, Judge Lambert Tree, Congressmen Durborow, Williams, and Fithian, Frank Lawler, and a large number of first families from Kentucky were also about the hotel with the foregoing for the purpose of falling in behind the Cook County Democracy and Iroquois club when those representatives of the two extreme factions of Democracy in Chicago should arrive.

Vice-President-elect Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, the three Misses Stevenson, the Misses Bunn, Mrs. Scott and daughter, and Private Secretary Louis Stevenson were in the parlors ready to receive the Chicago club. As soon as it was learned that the Garden City men would not arrive until a late hour, Mr. Stevenson gave it out that he would be glad to receive any who wished to call. Immediately there was a crush on the stairway. The line extended from the office to the parlor. For over an hour Mr. Stevenson and his party were engaged in handshaking.

Mr. Stevenson is a good shaker. As the contingent in line approached him each person announced his name to Louis Stevenson, who introduced the caller. Mr. Stevenson grasped the hand extended in an old-fashioned Kentucky manner and said to each one: "Very glad to see you; glad to meet you on this occasion; hope to see you often."

The Illinois club of Bloomington, which has been in the habit of seeing Mr. Stevenson every day for the last twenty years or more except when he was in Washington, were in the line and insisted upon shaking the hand of their fellow-townsman once more. Over a thousand persons were received by the Vice-President-elect.

At half-past 9 the Cook County Democracy arrived and went to the hotel at once, where they were cordially received by Mr. Stevenson, who congratulated them on their safe arrival and said: "It is a good omen, the last shall be first."

NOISY DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Streets and Hotels Thronged and the Weather Question on Every Lip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Once more Washington is ready for an inauguration. Once more its wide streets are filled with political delegations, militia, principally from Pennsylvania, the sounds of fife and drum, with occasional bands. Once more the hotels are jammed to their capacity and past it with that army which subsists on spoils and which comes in with the party in power. Not until today did the inauguration of tomorrow promise to be a success in point of turnout. The greater portion of the crowd here came in on special trains today from every section and the language attributed to Richard III. in the little flurry he had on Bosworth field is applicable to the hour.

The managers of the various hotels, who are authority on such matters, say that the crush is greater than it was four years ago and fully up to that of eight years ago, when the Democracy, under the leadership of the same captain who is again on deck, crawled out from under the obscurity of nearly a quarter of a century.

The question of the hour now is as to the weather. Mr. Cleveland announced himself as a harbinger of unclouded skies and atmosphere when he was President before. Those who pinned their faith to him in that respect then have been disposed to stand by him until today, when Uncle Jerry Rusk pressed the button and a forecast for "cloudy and cooler" was the result. Secretary Rusk was desirous of contributing to the day, as his last official duty, a burst of sunshine and a temper of wind which would warrant spring suits. But the sky has worn a sort of Confederate gray all day long, and the rain has been of a drizzly sort, which generally lingers. It has been raining all over the country, and the report came in that a regular downpour was lurking about Wichita, Kas., the home of the Populist Governor, and that it is headed this way. A little blink of hope came St. Paul, where the air was frosted. If that gets a good send off, and is not side-tracked, or headed off, by the Wichita terror, Secretary Rusk is inclined to "fair and cooler."

One Slight Consolation.

There is a drop of consolation that the day cannot be worse than that of four years ago, when Mr. Harrison delivered his inaugural under an umbrella, while 60,000 people stood in the storm and looked at him. The Inaugural committee promises to start early and keep things moving to the finish tomorrow—from the time, 11 o'clock, when President Harrison drives to the Arlington Hotel for Mr. Cleveland, for the purpose of taking him to the Capitol, to the hour when the last man in the parade has passed the reviewing stand in front of the White House, from which President Cleveland and his Cabinet and invited distinguished guests will watch the pageant.

There is gnashing of teeth tonight among the First Voters' club of Bloomington, Ill., and the Stevenson Escort club of the same city. It must not be overlooked that in the caravan which marches to the Capitol tomorrow Vice-President-elect Stevenson is to be a part and parcel. The First Voters' and the Escort clubs claimed the honor of appearing as Mr. Stevenson's escort to the top of the hill and to the very lintel of the Senate chamber doors. But the Inaugural committee has decided otherwise and the Bloomington boys will have to join the mob and scramble for place in spite of the fact that Mr. Stevenson's son is President of the First Voters' club.

Under the Huge Dome.

The crowds at the Capitol gave some token of the crush tomorrow. At times today it was almost impossible to pass from one end of the building to the other. At the front door of the Chamber of Representatives the throngs were thickest and the cards went inside in streams. The badgered Congressmen grew short of temper and either refused to come out at all or else came with frowns and short words for the admirers who were anxious to see and shake hands with the great man of each particular district.

In the corridors a kaleidoscopic change was going on constantly, and Tammany braves, militia in uniforms, gallant men, and handsome women in charming gowns formed a moving picture that was pleasant to look upon from a distance, but inconvenient to encounter at close range. Members and clerks were at this stage of the proceedings in more of a hurry then ever before.

To the visitor upon his initial trip to the Capitol the scene presented was inspiring and spirited. There was no lagging in either chamber, as each House had all it could do to keep pace with the hands of the clocks, which were moving all too rapidly towards the hour when by constitutional limitation this Congress shall expire. There was as much bustle on the floor as in the corridors, but it was the bustle and confusion attending legislation that was being railroaded through both branches. Appropriation bills, conference reports, committee reports, heated but brief opposition to the concessions made by conferrees, all made the proceedings of unusual interest to the visitors.

WILL SWELL THE BIG PARADE.

Democratic Clubs of New York and Brooklyn Start for the Capital.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The business-men's Democratic clubs will have the most prominent place in the inauguration parade, their representatives having been assigned to act as an escort to the President-elect, and will march immediately after his carriage. Most of the clubs which figured in the campaign were represented in the delegation, numbering 103 men, which left for Washington at 9 o'clock tonight. Perhaps the most prominent figure in the delegation is the venerable but vigorous Joseph O'Donoghue. He has marched in Cleveland parades since the President-elect was nominated for the Governorship of New York, and he will not be far from Mr. Cleveland's carriage when it starts down Pennsylvania avenue. H. H. Hart, the indefatigable Stock Exchange organizer, John L. Mott, Evan Thomas, and most of the other business-men who worked so hard for the Democracy last summer were also on hand. In the parade the business-men will wear dark clothing, silk hats, and will carry canes.

The John O'Brien Association left for Washington today. They fell into line 250 strong at their headquarters and marched down the Bowery and through Park row to the city hall steps, where a photographer took a picture of the organization. The lines were then formed again, and, with the band once more playing, they marched to the Cortlandt street ferry and were carried across to the special train awaiting them in the Pennsylvania railroad's yard and started for Washington.

The streets in the vicinity of the city hall, Brooklyn, resounded with the music of brass bands this morning and battalions of men followed after the musicians. They were the leaders of the Democracy who were on their way to Washington. They all passed in review before Mayor Boody in front of the city hall. The first delegation which took its departure was the Kings County club of 400 men. They were led by William Furrie, Commissioner of Jurors; marched down Fulton street and took the boat to Jersey. Among those who were cheered on their march to the ferry were the Seymour club, the Alfred Chapin club, the Grover Cleveland club, and the Constitution club, besides the various ward organizations.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—It is estimated that 2,000 people will leave here before midnight for Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies of President Cleveland. The Walker Light Guard, the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Stuart Horse Guards, and the Colored Battalion of Infantry are the principal organizations that will go.

HARRISON'S LAST DAY IN OFFICE.

It Proves to Be a Busy One, with Some Touching Incidents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The last day of the outgoing Executive is always a busy and fatiguing one, and President Harrison's experience today but served to emphasize the truth of this statement. At an earlier hour than usual the President was at his desk, going over the bills ready for his examination and approval. He was subjected, however, to constant interruptions until a late hour in the afternoon, and that he was able to make any progress at all in his work proved his unusual powers of application. Before the hour for opening the house to the public the President received a number of callers, chiefly Senators and Representatives who were interested in the measure on his desk waiting his signature. A few of them, however, called merely to say good-by. Indiana people who are in office, to the number of half a dozen or so, called to bid the President farewell, and this was one of the hardest experiences of the day.

After the exchange of calls with Mr. Cleveland, as elsewhere recorded, and his brief but touching leave-taking of his Cabinet, the President received the members of the diplomatic corps, who called in a body to say farewell. Nearly every member of the corps was present.

In the intervals between these semi-public functions the President was called on to furnish his autograph to numerous seekers. In the corridor outside waited a woman interested in behalf of an unfortunate prisoner whose application for pardon was pending. The President was compelled to inform her that the case not being a capital one, with a sentence to be executed before 12 o'clock tomorrow, he could not possibly find time to consider it.

Says Adieu to Halford.

After lunch the crowd thinned out and the President was left to himself. At 3 o'clock he bade adieu to Maj. Halford. This was quite a trial to both of them. Neither is much given to manifesting any emotion, but they are possessed of sentimental natures, which were stirred to their depths by the severance of relations which had existed many years, and which during the last four years had been so intimate.

The little folks, Benjamin and Mary McKee, made the rounds of the house before the hour of closing, saying good-by to the clerks and employés.

In the afternoon President Harrison received and accepted the resignations of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gear and Solicitor of the Treasury Hepburn. These officials are members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress, and had to sever their relations with the department today.

The hour for the departure of Mr. Harrison and his family for Indianapolis tomorrow afternoon depends entirely upon the time they return from the inauguration ceremonies. It is also possible that they will return first to the White House with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and take luncheon with them.

Maj. E. W. Halford, detailed for duty as disbursing officer of the Bering Sea Commission at Paris, left Washington this afternoon for New York, whence he sails tomorrow morning on the steamer Normandie for Havre.

TO WELCOME HARRISON HOME.

Preparations at Indianapolis to Give Hearty Greeting to the General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—President Harrison will arrive Monday morning and be received at the station by a large delegation of citizens regardless of party. The Reception committee has given out its list, which includes the names of Gov. Matthews, ex-Gov. Gray, ex-Gov. Porter, and forty-seven others. A special committee will go to Richmond and there meet the Harrison special train. It is intended to make this a generous outpouring of the city to welcome home her honored son. The citizens' reception will be held in the evening at the State-House.

Literally Ground to Pieces.

Frank R. Oszweilbowski, No. 55 Blackhawk street, was literally ground to pieces beneath the wheels of a Chicago and Northwestern freight train at the Noble street crossing last night. He was on his way to attend a meeting of a building and loan association, and while attempting to cross the tracks at Noble street he was struck by an incoming passenger train and thrown directly in front of an outgoing freight train. He was mangled beyond recognition. The remains were picked up and taken to No. 192 West Chicago avenue. The victim was a plumber by trade and leaves a widow and three children.

On the Railroads.

There is an army of men employed upon the railroads of the United States, an army of 784,000. They are not engaged in idle maneuvres, dress parades, barrack drills, or preparations for warfare, but by their diligence, energy, and toil contribute immensely to the wealth, well-being, and development of the country, the interchange of its products, the diffusion of information, and the prompt transportation of vast numbers of passengers with a remarkably low percentage of casualties. The number of passengers carried last year was 530,000,000. The number of passengers killed was 293.

Boy Confesses Himself a Defrauder.

CARLYLE, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—A boy upon his own request, giving his name as John E. Roth, son of a wealthy resident of New Oxford, Pa., surrendered himself here today. In his confession he stated that his father was a member of the firm of E. Roth & Co. of the above city. While there the young man advertised goods very cheap by the use of circulars, signing his father's name, and obtained a large sum of money by intercepting the orders and leaving them unfilled. The prisoner will be taken charge of by a United States Marshal from Springfield tomorrow.

Kills His Daughter and Himself.

HAVANA, N. Y., March 3.—Gould Cogswell, a wealthy farmer living near here, shot and instantly killed his invalid daughter today and immediately afterwards hanged himself to a rafter in his barn. Loss of money is supposed to have unbalanced his mind.

Rockford Wins Whist Tournament.

BELOIT, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—The whist tournament between the Rockford, Ill., and Beloit, Wis., teams was played here this evening, Rockford winning by a score of 952 to 843.

PULLING FOR PLACES.

AN IOWAN MAY GET THE FIRST NOMINATION.

It Is for a Small Postoffice, but Will Carry Some Honor with It—Mr. Reavill of Illinois Suffers from Blasted Hopes—Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana Said to Be Ticketed for the Mexican Mission—Hopkins Talks of the Displacement of Cap. Farrell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—The first plum of the new office crop will probably go to an Iowa Democrat, at least pressure to that end is being brought to bear on Grover Cleveland and his new Postmaster-General. It does appear a trifle absurd that Grover, living in a $500 a day room, with the nabobs of his party at his feet and on the eve of being inducted into the most honorable job on earth, should be harassed and confronted with the fact that the Town of Bedford, Ia., needs a Postmaster. The salary is about equal to Grover's daily board bill, exclusive of Ruth's soothing sirup. J. J. Richardson, the Davenport editor and National committeeman, is posing proudly as the pioneer spoilsman. He came to Washington to see the doings, but without any other well-defined intentions; but he gave it out today that he had received good news.

"I have just received a telegram," he said, "which informs me that the Postmaster of Bedford has retired from his office, which is now in charge of his bondsmen, and I'm going to get the place for some good Democrat."

And being an Iowa Democrat of sufficiently massive proportions to have access to the President-elect's ear, he set about the task without delay, hoping to knock down the first persimmon. He was closeted with Mr. Cleveland this afternoon, and after besieging Cabinet members had expressed himself with confidence.

Senator A. J. Reavill of Flat Rock, Ill., came here a day or two ago with reasonable assurances of Senator Palmer's support for the United States Marshalship of Southern Illinois. He ascertained tonight his mistake. The Senator, on looking over his letter file, finds that some weeks ago he wrote W. B. Brinton of Tuscola, Ill., that he would indorse that gentleman. This settles Mr. Reavill's candidacy, and increases Mr. Brinton's chances of success. Senator Reavill was largely instrumental in Senator Palmer's election two years ago.

Arrivals from the West.

The Chicago men and the faithful from other parts of Illinois are begging to come in, although the representation is not up to what was expected. The same may be said of all the western States. Portly Mayor Dennis J. Hogan of Geneva, Ill., made a passage through all the hotel corridors for Sam B. Chase, Warehouse Commissioner Tom Gahan, Probate Clerk Roger Sullivan, F. H. Secard, Jake Kern, and other friends who were in his train.

John P. Hopkins, with several other Chicago men, and Ald. J. J. Kennedy of Buffalo, N. Y., have gone to housekeeping here, thus avoiding the discomforts of the crowds. Mr. Hopkins was not overcheerful over the downfall of Capt. Farrell, although his reception of the new leader of the County Democracy was enthusiastic enough, in a husky sort of a way, which John attributed to a cold.

"If I had been in Chicago the other night I would not have allowed them to fire Capt. Farrell," he said. "He had as much right to be for Carter Harrison as I had to be for Hesing." After which gentle hedge Mr. Hopkins fell in line behind Capt. Dasso, with John Cooper for a marching companion. Julius Goldzier, Congressman-elect from the Fourth District, came to town too and was about with Gen. Newberry, whom he will succeed. George M. Pullman is at the Arlington, and so is Lambert Tree. Ferd W. Peck, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Maud Hambleton of Chicago, were among the arrivals in the city this evening, and found a resting place at the Normandie. Subsequently the young ladies went to Benjamin Butterworth's residence, where they will remain during the inauguration festivities.

Indiana is represented by the Cleveland club, which came in 200 strong this afternoon, headed by Gil Shanklin, the Evansville editor, who leads Cleveland's host from that State, and Tom Taggart, the young Chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, who is boarding in a private car, which is switched on the Fish Commission's track.

Gray to Be Minister to Mexico.

Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray will not be present inaugural day, but after the crowd goes away and the excitement has abated Isaac will travel modestly into Washington and then quietly beat a retreat, carrying in his inside pocket a commission as Minister to Mexico. He will be sent away without much delay, and his appointment will be the first big one made after the President begins to deal out awards.

Mr. Gray has been positively determined upon as Minister to Mexico. There are a lot of other men here from Indiana, but they did not come down to see the inauguration, but out of a spirit of solicitude for the welfare of their country, which they are anxious to serve. Sheerin is here, not as an Indiana man, but in his capacity as Chairman of the National committee. Mr. Sheerin had what he called a nice little chat with the President-elect.

Gov. George W. Peck, with his son and staff, is at the Briggs House, and appears to be the only Governor of any Western State on the ground. As a consequence he was quite a lion around the Briggs House. E. C. Wall, the ex-Postmaster at Milwaukee, who could have pretty near anything he wanted from Mr. Cleveland, came to town with the Governor. Wisconsin will not be represented by any clubs.

Ohio loaded a whole lot of clubs into town today and besides sent in its whole Legislature with a great squad of officeseekers. The Duckworth club of Cincinnati, the leading political organization of the State, came in this afternoon in nobby attire. The Duckworth generally sets the style in campaign headgear, and the inauguration dress is quite startling. It is the color of foam that gathers on the top of a beverage that is popular in Cincinnati, and the nap is brushed the wrong way. The members wear uniform overcoat with white buttons that are magnificent in diameter. The Thurman and Jackson clubs of Springfield were in early enough to turn out and admire the Cincinnati men upon their arrival in the afternoon.

Iowa has no official representation so far, but ninety members of the Bowen club of Council Bluffs will be on hand to take part in the parade.

Missouri has sent no clubs, but it is extensively represented by individuals, and the same may be said of Minnesota. The crowd is large and growing, and the hotels are filled, but the names of Western cities on the hotel registers are lost in the wilderness of names of Southern towns and Eastern localities.

FAKERS REAPING A HARVEST.

So-Called Souvenirs of the Inauguration Selling Briskly—Quaint Designs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—The man who has a souvenir of some kind to sell is monarch of the sidewalk and is rapidly preëmpting a portion of the street. He is here, there, and everywhere, and he has his voice with him. His stock-in-trade is varied, running from silk handkerchiefs to an invention of the evil one called "the man in the moon." Few words of praise can generally be spoken for the street faker, but the inauguration curbstone merchant is worthy of favorable mention because he has a number of spring novelties. The best seller today has been the "Tammany Tiger," a cotton-stuffed animal of ferocious aspect, with tail pointing in the direction indicated by the youth whose motto was "Excelsior." These beasts are of white (typifying the purity of the organization they represent), with yellow stripes. They are worn on the hat or take the place of the traditional chip on the shoulder. There's a miniature representation of the animal for sale which can either be worn in the buttonhole instead of the bunch of violets affected by every other man, or as a scarf pin. It is a peculiar fact that the simon pure Tammanyites do not wear the badge, while the faithful from Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa purchase them from the first vender they meet.

Another buttonhole souvenir that seems to catch the dimes is the devoted Baby Ruth and Baby McKee. It is in the form of a four-leaf clover, in the center of which is a quarter of an inch china figure of a child, supposed to be the representation of the daughter of the President-elect. Attached to the stem of the clover leaf is a piece of white ribbon on which is inscribed the legend: "Good-by, Baby McKee. Yours, Baby Ruth."

The landslide or clean-sweep idea is exemplified by little plush figures triumphantly waving aloft small brooms. Another reference to the result of the balloting of Nov. 8 last is a miniature pair of scales. Grover and Benjamin H. are in flour sacks, one in each tray. It is hardly necessary to state that the gentleman from Indiana is away up in the air. There are pictures of Grover, pictures of Mrs. Cleveland, pictures of Ruth, singly and in groups. Each faker assures you on his word of honor that "This picture is the only genuine one on the market."

Photos of the President-elect are somewhat of a drug in the market, but silken badges bearing the picture of his wife are worn on nearly every coat. Each militiaman would think it treasonable if he did not use his blue blouse as a background for one.

Alas for Adlai, his glory is only reflected, his picture is rarely seen, except in company with that of Cleveland; and a Stevenson souvenir would only excite curiosity, not a desire for possession. One loud-voiced individual, who had a large stock of "pure American silk handkerchiefs," announced them as "Cleveland and Henderson suvnirs."

One clothing firm, which has a plethora of dress suits, has arisen to the occasion and announces a dress suit free with every inauguration ball ticket. The price of the ticket is $25. At other places where the tickets are on sale without dress suits they cost $5. A man who wants to rent a dress suit has to pay $10 for the privilege and there were none at that figure.

NO WONDER SHE QUIT THE JOB.

Cashier of a Restaurant Discouraged by a Succession of Catastrophes.

J. B. Young & Co.'s new restaurant, No. 409 West Madison street, was the scene of much excitement yesterday morning, and now one of the waiters employed there is nursing a severe wound in his neck, while the head cook and cashier are searching for new positions. The trouble arose between Waiter Dell Maher and Cook George Johnson, who is a colored man. One of the guests ordered buckwheat cakes. Maher set them before the customer, who discovered he had been served with wheat instead of buckwheat cakes. The customer protested and Maher returned them to the cook and asked for a new order, saying: "If you can't catch these orders right I'll have to report you."

Johnson said the cakes had been provided as ordered. A dispute followed. Johnson seized a large carving fork and threw it at Maher. The point struck Maher in the neck. Johnson picked up the fork again and made a dash for Maher, who started for the door. Johnson followed, and in the chase two tables were overturned. The guests sprang for Johnson and succeeded in holding him.

Maher dashed out the door only to run into a stepladder on which stood Eric Segor repairing the electric light. The stepladder was knocked down, and falling against the door smashed out $100 worth of glass. Segor fell to the sidewalk, but escaped injury.

Maher looked around, and seeing his assailant restrained, stopped. Then followed a war of words which startled the cashier, Belle Conley. She donned her cloak and hat and was just leaving the restaurant when Manager Young entered. "Where are you going?" said he. "I am going to quit," said the girl. "Just hear those men swear. This place is too much for me," and just at that point came another oath and the girl fainted.

The appearance of the manager caused a cessation of hostilities and the cook fled. Miss Conley was restored to consciousness, but she would not return to work. Maher's wounds were dressed. They are not considered dangerous.

SOCIETY WAITS ON A GRAND JURY.

Players of Progressive Euchre May Be Indicted in Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—Almost all of today has been consumed by the grand jury of this county in investigating the charges made against the prominent society women and church members of this city for playing progressive euchre for prizes. More than forty of the women of the city were ordered to appear and answer such questions as might be asked them. This threw society into a furor. The games had been played and the prizes had been won and there is no disposition to conceal the fact.

Shortly after the women began to arrive at the court-house Capt. W. J. Lucas, President of the First National Bank; H. C. Davie, President City School Board; Richard Thomas, Secretary of the Cereline Manufacturing company; and Col. Harry Daily appeared upon the scene and demanded admission to the presence of the grand jury and were allowed to enter. They informed the grand jury that the ladies had played progressive euchre and won prizes and that they had done likewise and that they were ready to testify on the subject and would spend all the money that was necessary to acquit any woman charged with such a violation of the law. The women were excused from testifying, but the investigation continued and the result will be known later in the courts.

HURRICANE WINDS WITHOUT SNOW.

Blizzards in Parts of the West That Will Nip the Wheat.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—[Special.]—No blizzard this winter has been felt as much as that raging here tonight. A hurricane gale is blowing and the temperature is falling rapidly. There is no snow on the ground to protect the wheat and that which is falling is drifting so that it will be of no value.

CAIRO, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—A stiff wind has prevailed all day and rain fell until noon, when the gale turned to a storm from the north and the rain changed to sleet and snow. The river is rougher than it has been before all winter, and the night bids fair to be the worst of the season.

WABASH, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—Another cold wave struck this city this evening and the thermometer began falling rapidly. It is now but a few degrees above zero and will probably go there before morning. The wheat fields through this part of Indiana are bare of snow, and the growing grain which was damaged by the glare of ice will be hurt still more.

GOLDWIN SMITH IS NOT EXPELLED.

But St. George's Society Resolves It Regrets He Is a Member.

TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—[Special.]—The motion to expel Goldwin Smith from honorary life membership in the St. George Society because of his advocating political union with the United States and occupying the position of honorary President of the Continental Union Association, came up at the monthly meeting of the society tonight and was productive of an acrimonious debate. Many prominent members advocated giving a personal hearing to Mr. Smith before any action was taken, but others equally prominent desired the adoption of the motion. Finally a compromise resolution was unanimously carried that, for the reasons mentioned in the original motion, the society regretted that Mr. Smith was enrolled among its members. All the speakers strongly denounced annexation.

WILL OFFER GOVERNMENT MORE GOLD.

Denver Clearing House Said to Be Willing to Exchange It for Silver.

DENVER, Colo., March 3.—The telegrams received here today from Washington to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had agreed to accept the proposition of the Denver Clearing House Association, provided the association pay the express charges on the $1,000,000 of currency from Washington here, caused a great deal of comment in financial circles, and is taken as an indication that the condition of the gold reserve at the national capital is not as desperate as represented. It is stated tonight on excellent authority that at its next meeting the Clearing House will offer the government $1,000,000 of gold for 1,000,000 silver dollars, and if necessary will increase the proposition to 2,000,000.

Blaze in a Manufacturing Building.

Fire broke out last night at 11 o'clock on the third floor of Nos. 66, 68, and 70 West Lake street. An explosion of oil in the factory of the Union Slipper company is supposed to have been the cause. The flames spread to the second and fourth floors, causing a loss of nearly $4,000. The greatest damage was done to the Union Slipper company, which occupied the third floor, and Sautter & Atking, manufacturers of boots and shoes, who occupied the second floor. The loss of the former is $1,200 and of the latter $1,300. Rhodes & Berger, manufacturers of picture frames and moldings, occupied the fourth floor. Seven hundred dollars will cover their loss. The loss on the building is estimated at $500.

Fire in Cincinnati Soap Factory.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—Fire tonight in the soap manufacturing establishment of J. M. Long, No. 43 to 49 East Second street, inflicted a loss of $35,000. Insurance ample. A part of the building only was destroyed.

SEVEN BIG BOURBONS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET NOW AT WASHINGTON.

Judge Gresham Is the Only Absentee, and Is Not Expected to Reach the Capital Till Monday—Col. Lamont Has a Busy Day—Hoke Smith Confounds a Dusky Doorkeeper—J. Sterling Morton Visits Secretary Rusk—No General Conference of Mr. Cleveland's Advisers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Seven of the eight members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet are in town tonight. Judge Gresham is the absentee. He will be fashionably late, not being expected until Monday. The seven men who have come to take charge of the departments spent most of the day getting acquainted with one another. Col. Dan Lamont has acted as the common friend, and in the rooms at the Arlington the future Cabinet officers have been introduced and have renewed old acquaintances.

Col. Lamont has had a couple of colored men on guard at the entrance of the corridor which leads down to the Presidential apartments. About 10 o'clock this morning a huge, smooth-shaven man, with a round, boyish face, stepped up to the color line and said: "I want to see Col. Lamont," and started to step forward.

"Col. Lamont is not in, sah," answered the servant as he bowed low and stepped forbiddingly in front of the portal.

"But my name is Smith, and I must see Col. Lamont at once."

"Smith? Smith?" repeated the darky questioningly. "O, yes, sah! Step righ' in!"

It was Hoke, whom Mr. Cleveland has rescued from the oblivion of his last name.

The Secretary of the Interior spent a few minutes with Col. Lamont and then went down into the hotel office. A little later he disappeared. People who inquired at the hotel office were told that "Secretary Smith is lost. We've three men out looking for him now. Mr. Cleveland wants to see him."

About 4 o'clock the Southerner was found in his little room on the third floor of the Arlington. He was sitting in a big chair by the window. Half a dozen friends were in the room, two of them perched on the bed, on which also lay Hoke's big slouch hat.

"You'll have to excuse me, suh. I am busy, suh, as you can see," was his answer when asked for an interview.

"Can't you fix a time when it will be convenient?"

It was then that Hoke showed a little firmness, which it is expected will distinguish him in the administration of his new office.

"I very much doubt, suh, whether I shall be able to see you at any time, suh, on any subject."

And the big Georgian sat down again in his chair.

All day, however, delegations of visiting Democrats have been climbing the stairs to the little room occupied by the Atlanta statesman. He is probably the least known to prominent members of his own party of any of the incoming Cabinet.

Mr. Morton Visits Mr. Rusk.

J. Sterling Morton, the new Secretary of Agriculture, came in late last night with a merry party of young people. On the special car Lycoming were Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morton, Mr. Mark Morton, Mr. L. O. Goddard, and Mr. John F. Harris. The car reached Washington at 10 o'clock, and a few minutes after a message came from the Presidential apartments inviting the new Secretary and his friends to call. Early this morning Mr. Morton had an invitation from Secretary Rusk to inspect the Department of Agriculture, over which he is to preside for the next four years. He went up to the big building and spent several hours looking it over and in meeting the force of assistants. Later in the afternoon he spent a few minutes in the room of Col. Lamont.

"We have been taking in the sights like any other crowd of grangers," said Mr. Morton this evening. "When I got in last night I found about two bushels of mail lying on the table in my room. Most of the letters I presume are applications for positions, but I have not had time to look at any of them yet. Secretary Rusk had several pecks of the same kind of documents waiting for me"—it will be noticed that the incoming Secretary of Agriculture has already taken to talking in the agricultural dialect—"I told him to throw them into an empty drawer and when I got time I would look them over. Mr. Edwin Willits, father of George Willits of Chicago, who has been Assistant Secretary in the department for so many years, told me that he had made arrangements to go into other business. It is far too early to talk about any changes in the department. I complimented Secretary Rusk on the versatility he had shown in the wide variety of weather furnished Chicago this winter, and he laughingly replied that, having tried in vain to drown out the National Democratic convention he had been trying recently to see what kind of effect 20° below zero would have upon them. My son Jerry and his wife spent the day at the department, and they brought back these huge bunches of flowers which decorated the room. I have been busy today meeting old friends and making new ones."

Dan Lamont's Busy Day.

Col. Dan Lamont was by far the busiest member of the incoming Cabinet. Almost every prominent Democrat in the country called on him during the day. It was remarked as perhaps significant that among his callers were Dick Croker, the Tammany chieftain; Senator-elect Murphy of New York, Gov. Flower, and Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan.

When asked if the Tammany leaders bore olive branches to the idol of the anti-snappers Col. Lamont's private secretary replied: "Well, I have not seen anything of Senator Hill about here."

Rufus E. Rhodes, who led the Southern Cleveland forces at the Chicago convention, took a hundred of his fellow-Democrats from Alabama up to see Col. Lamont during the day, and Don Dickinson performed like kindly offices for as many Michigan enthusiasts. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, and Senator Carlisle were among his other callers.

Wilson S. Bissell, the new Postmaster-General, did not reach the city until 4 o'clock this afternoon, going at once to his rooms in the Arlington. He was tired and refused to see callers. Up to 6 o'clock he had not called on Col. Lamont or the President-elect, though it was announced that he would do so later in the evening. His appearance as he walked through the office of the Arlington excited considerable comment.

"Mr. Cleveland is certainly going to have a weighty Cabinet," said a Southern Democrat as he looked at the ponderous Buffalo lawyer.

Congressman Herbert, who is to have the Navy portfolio, did not vary the regular routine of his duties to any extent. He stopped for just a moment to chat with Col. Lamont and then went on to look after some legislation in which he is interested.

During the morning Senator Carlisle had a short conference with Mr. Cleveland and Col. Lamont, and during the afternoon he took a party of ladies to call on Mrs. Cleveland. The rest of the day he spent about the Capitol and at his house, in K street.

Richard Olney of Boston, who is to be the new Attorney-General, reached here this afternoon and took up quarters at the Shoreham, where his wife has been since yesterday. Mr. Olney paid the customary call upon the President-elect late this afternoon and then went out to dinner with a party of friends.

There has been no general conference of the members of the incoming Cabinet today, and it is not probable that they will meet until Monday, after Judge Gresham's arrival.

JUDGE GRESHAM SAYS "GOOD-BY."

But He Doesn't Tell When He Leaves for Washington—His Photograph Taken.

Judge Gresham said good-by to his friends in the Government Building yesterday afternoon. He made a tour of the offices of the court officials and stopped long enough in each office to shake hands with the occupants and say a few pleasant words. The Judge, however, avoided saying anything about his future plans and did not even mention when he would leave the city for Washington. So quietly were these visits made that some of the officials did not know of it until the Judge had left the building for home. Later in the afternoon District-Attorney T. E. Milchrist and his assistant, O. E. Pagin, in company with Commissioner Hoyne, drove to the Judge's residence in a carriage to say farewell.

It is believed that Judge Gresham will go at once to Washington and return about the end of next week to finish some court matters that yet need attention.

After much persuasion on the part of his friends Judge Gresham consented to sit for his photograph. S. K. Burnham, Clerk of the Circuit Court and formerly of Lick Observatory, who is an expert in photography, was intrusted with the pleasant task. His efforts were rewarded with unusual success. Yesterday a print of the negative was taken and the result shows an extraordinarily perfect photograph of the Judge. His expression is more accurately depicted than in previous portraits.

DEATH OF THE REV. HENRY L. HAMMOND.

He Suddenly Expires of Heart Disease at His Son's Home in Evanston.

The Rev. Henry Laurens Hammond, one of the oldest Congregational ministers about Chicago, dropped dead last night from heart disease at 8 o'clock at the home of his son, W. A. Hammond, at No. 34 Greenwood boulevard, Evanston. Two years ago he suffered from a severe attack of the grip and had never wholly recovered from its effects, but he had been able to be around most of the time. He ate supper last night with his family as usual, and was in the sitting-room with his wife when he dropped to the floor, expiring immediately. His death was entirely unexpected. No arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet, except that it will probably be held Monday.

[The Rev. Henry L. Hammond was born in Smyrna, N. Y., in 1815. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1838 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1841. He was ordained at Kingston, Mass., in December, 1841. He came West to Michigan in 1842, organizing the First Congregational Church of Detroit and was its pastor until 1850. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Grand Rapids from 1850 to 1856, when he came to Chicago. Here he was the editor of the *Congregational Herald* until 1861. From 1861 to 1862 he preached at Princeton, Ill. He was fearless in preaching against slavery, and was an ardent Abolitionist from his early years. While preaching at Princeton he got up a petition with a large number of signatures, which was sent to President Lincoln, urging him to use his war powers and free the slaves, regarding that as the quickest, surest, safest, and most humane way to put down the rebellion. This was the first petition of this kind sent from Illinois. Mrs. Hammond is a sister of Owen Lovejoy, the Congressman of abolitionist fame. From 1862 to 1872 Hammond was General Agent and Treasurer of the Chicago Theological Seminary, taking the institution when it had no site or building and deeply in debt, and leaving it with a beautiful site, two large buildings, four endowed professorships, and $300,000 assets. He was one of the first writers of the *Sunday School Quarterly*, founded in Chicago by Bishop J. H. Vincent. He became editor of the same when it grew into the *National Sunday School Teacher*. Mr. Hammond was a correspondent for several years of the *Congregationalist*, published at Boston, and since has continued writing for papers both religious and secular. He is the author of a book of biblical narratives entitled "New Stories from an Old Book," which was published in 1886. He has preached only occasionally since 1872 on account of throat trouble, living with his son in Chicago until four years ago and since then in Evanston. His brother, Col. Charles G. Hammond, died suddenly in 1886 at the age of 79, of heart trouble also. The Rev. Hammond leaves a widow in Evanston; a son, W. A. Hammond, in Evanston; another son, H. C. Hammond, one of the faculty in the deaf and dumb school at Jacksonville, Ill., and a daughter, Mrs. R. E. Jones of Portland, Ore.]

Funeral of Mrs. A. M. Sanborn.

The funeral of Mrs. Anna Mahaffey Sanborn, who died last Tuesday evening, was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence, No. 314 Chicago avenue, Evanston. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Jones, pastor of the Immanuel Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Delano, pastor of the Evanston First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. William Clark of Rockford, Mrs. Sanborn's former pastor. The remains were interred at Rosehill.

Death of D. J. Smiddy.

Officer Dennis J. Smiddy of the Twenty-second Street Station died suddenly of heart disease at his home, No. 134 Thirtieth street, yesterday morning. Smiddy was a single man and had been six years on the force.

Other Mortuary Matters.

Levy Slingluff, aged 80, a pioneer in Western Wisconsin, is dead at Eau Claire.

Bernardus Grootenhuis, an old settler of Holland, Mich., is dead at the age of 79.

Sam. D. Harsh, editor of the Creston (Ia.) *Daily Gazette*, died of consumption, age 23.

Mrs. Martha Cooper, one of Cass County's oldest settlers, died in Springfield, Ill., Friday, aged 79 years.

Mrs. Ednora J. Moore, wife of Capt. C. Moore, a banker, at Benton, Ill., died yesterday. She was 52 years old.

Mrs. George D. Wick, wife of the iron manufacturer, died suddenly at her home in Cleveland of internal hemorrhage. She was Miss Mame Chamberlain of that city and a sister of the renowned beauty, Jennie Chamberlain.

WESTERN AMATEUR ATHLETES COMPETE

Fourth Annual Contest Begins in St. Louis—Chicago Delegation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The fourth annual contest of the Western Association of Amateur Athletes for boxing and wrestling championships began tonight at Exposition Hall and will close tomorrow night. The Chicago delegation will arrive in the morning with Jim White, James Wade, William Arthur, and other strong amateur boxers and a number of good wrestlers. Tomorrow night the winners of tonight will compete among themselves and with the Chicago men for the championships in the various classes. The winners tonight were:

In the wrestling contests, 120 pounds and under, tonight William Forrest and Otto Wendt were winners; 120 to 130 pounds, McSchoppe won; 130 to 140 pounds, Louis Maisack and John Dietz won; 150 pounds and over, Frank Lanz won (on final contest).

In sparring, 120 to 130 pounds, the winners were Jack Winsby, Louis Holland, while Bob Morris and O. Barwick's match was declared a draw. In 130 to 140 pound class Cornelius Corcoran won. In 140 to 150 pound class James Conlon won after clever exhibitions. He will meet Arthur of Chicago Scottish Athletic club. In 150 pounds and over class J. L. Fogarty won.

Denounce Aid to Parochial Schools.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 3.—A resolution was offered at today's session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church denouncing in the severest terms the efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to affiliate their parochial schools with the public schools, thereby seeking to employ public moneys for sectarian purposes.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

"SHE SECURED A BARGAIN."

A Woman's Familiar Remark.

OVERHEARD AT THE DRY GOODS STORE.

An Interesting Incident.—A Chat Full of Interest to Women.—Some Things Are Told That Are Not Generally Known.—Why So Many Ladies Feel Tired and Worn Out After Visiting the Stores.

"I secured a splendid bargain."

I overheard a lady make this remark to a companion just after coming out of one of those extensive houses that conduct bargain counters. Her face was very earnest and her eyes sparkled, but I could see in the paleness, in the lines upon her face, that she had been suffering and was even then suffering. I understood that she had saved money in the purchase she had made, but I could see that she had lost the greatest of all human bargains—good health.

How many women there are today who are unhappy and suffering, and yet who do not fully realize why it is so. They feel weak, weary, and often discouraged. They care little for food and less for exercise. Their sleep is disturbed, their minds are not at rest. They are unhappy. To all such the following experience will be interesting and valuable.

Mrs. M. A. Brensing, who resides at No. 127 W. 127th street, New York, has passed through a most wonderful experience, which should be of interest and value to all ladies. She said: "A few years ago I was suddenly seized with an illness which I could not account for. My body was in constant pain and very sensitive, so that I could not bear the contact of any but the lightest garments. I can scarcely tell of the agony that I suffered during that time. The physicians informed me that I could not possibly live, and my friends were called in to bid me farewell. I was almost in the embrace of death when my husband sent for a remedy of which he had heard and gave me a small quantity. After taking a second dose, a peaceful, restful feeling seemed to steal over me, and for the first time in several days I slept. From that time my recovery was assured. I grew gradually better until my health was fully restored, and I thank God that my life was spared through the agency of Warner's Safe Cure. It cured me, and I know that it will cure others."

Testimony that is beyond question is given by Mrs. R. F. McMurray of St. Paul's avenue, Staten Island, N. Y., who says: "My mother, Mrs. S. A. Vanderbilt, and myself owe our health, and I almost feel our lives, to Warner's Safe Cure. I speak from a long experience. Recently I had a most severe attack of influenza, arising from a cold, and the safe cure made me feel like a new person. Other members of our family and also many friends and acquaintances have received equal benefit and all highly recommend it."

Mrs. J. F. Beale, residing at No. 363 Lexington avenue, New York, said: "About eight years ago I suffered from peritonitis and general kidney trouble and in spite of the attendance of skilled physicians my ailments increased. Upon advice of some friends I began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and was cured entirely. I feel as well today as in my early girlhood and it is entirely due to this great remedy. Many of my friends to whom I have recommended the safe cure have been cured by its use, and their lives prolonged and their happiness assured."

Mrs. M. M. Simonon of Buckley, Mo., says: "My daughter, who was once the perfection of health and happiness, was for years afflicted with kidney and liver disease, complicated with scrofula, the hip joint being affected. She became so bad that the doctors wanted to unjoint the hip. I would not consent to it and began administering a remedy which I had heard much about, and I am happy to say she is now cured, well and healthy, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

Reader, the greatest bargain known to the world is good health. Do you not wish to secure and retain it?

Burlington Route

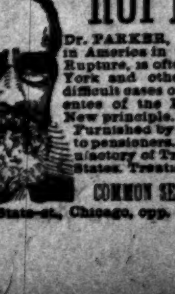
BEST LINE TO ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

PROPOSALS FOR IRON OR steel bridges. U. S. Indian Service, Osage Agency, Ok. Ter. [illegible] 1893. Sealed proposals [illegible] erection of bridges [illegible] signed at Pawhuska [illegible] agency until 1 o'clock [illegible] furnishing the necessary [illegible] quired in the erection [illegible] substantial iron or [illegible] proaches, across Ca[illegible] Creek, and Bird Creek [illegible] T. Bidders to furnish [illegible] cations for each of [illegible] length of time proposed [illegible] construction. A separate [illegible] quired. The attention [illegible] act of Congress ap[illegible] "An act relating to [illegible] daily service of labor [illegible] upon the public works [illegible] the District of Columbia [illegible] bid must be accompanied [illegible] draft upon some U[illegible] vent National bank [illegible] of the bidder, made [illegible] missioner of Indian A[illegible] the amount of the p[illegible] will be forfeited to [illegible] bidder or bidders re[illegible] promptly execute a c[illegible] sureties, otherwise [illegible] Bids accompanied by [illegible] will not be considered [illegible] ject any or all bids, or [illegible] for the best interest of [illegible] formation as to location [illegible] portation, etc., apply [illegible] Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD—[illegible] proposals, endorsed [illegible] for the New York [illegible] March 28, 1893," [illegible] Bureau of Supplies [illegible] partment, Washington [illegible] [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—[illegible]

RUPTURE



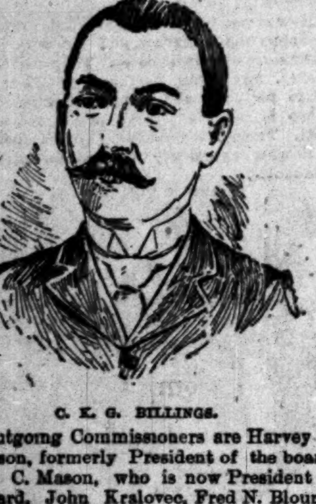
DR. PARKER, [illegible] COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO. [illegible] Chicago, opp. Masonic Temple.

WANT THEIR PLACES.

DEMOCRATS SEEK TO OUST REPUBLICAN PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Altgeld Credited with an Intention to Request the Resignation of Present Members of the West Side Board—Dr. Jirka, Thomas F. O'Connell, John J. Block, Henry McGurren, J. Kiernan, John Long, and Carter H. Harrison Jr. Candidates for Appointment.

It is understood that some time next week Gov. Altgeld will ask for the resignation of nearly all the West Park Commissioners preparatory to the appointment of Democrats to succeed them. Now that the Chicago Democratic convention is over the applicants for the positions of Park Commissioner have become clamorous and are sending delegations to Springfield to press their claims.

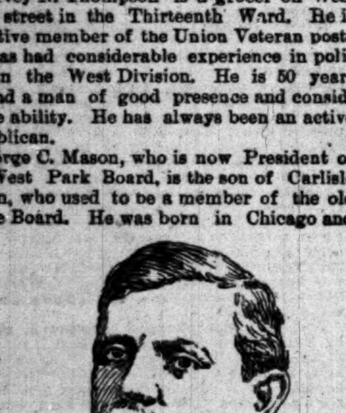


C. K. G. BILLINGS.

The outgoing Commissioners are Harvey N. Thompson, formerly President of the board, George C. Mason, who is now President of the board, John Kralovec, Fred N. Blount, Hermann Weinhardt, C. K. G. Billings, and Jefferson N. Fulton.

Harvey N. Thompson is a grocer on West Lake street in the Thirteenth Ward. He is an active member of the Union Veteran posts and has had considerable experience in politics in the West Division. He is 50 years old and a man of good presence and considerable ability. He has always been an active Republican.

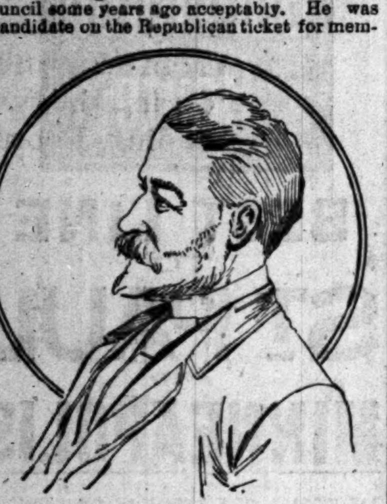
George C. Mason, who is now President of the West Park Board, is the son of Carlisle Mason, who used to be a member of the old Police Board. He was born in Chicago and educated at the public schools here. He is now Vice-President of the Malleable Iron company, and is a member of the Illinois club. He is 42 years old and is an active Republican. He is serving his second term as a member of the board.



J. L. FULTON.

John Kralovec is a Bohemian-American, who is engaged in the building and contracting line in the southwest section of the city. He served in the Union army soon after coming to this country from Bohemia. He has always been an active Republican and served on several campaign committees. He is 55 years of age.

Herman Weinhardt is of German birth and 55 years old. He is a member of a furniture manufacturing firm. He served a term in the Council some years ago acceptably. He was a candidate on the Republican ticket for member of the Drainage Board when that body was first constituted, and though he ran ahead of his ticket was beaten.

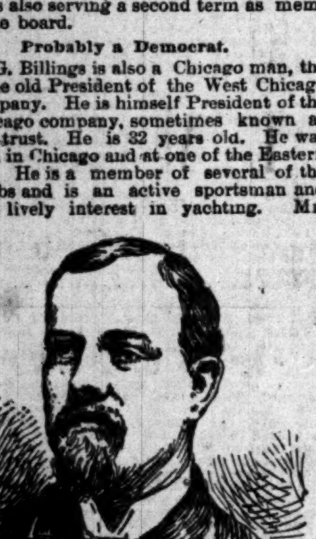


S. C. MASON.

Fred N. Blount is a native of Chicago. He is 42 years old, was educated in the public schools of this city and has lived here all his life. He is Treasurer of the board and cashier of the Chicago National Bank. Mr. Blount is also serving a second term as member of the board.

Probably a Democrat.

C. K. G. Billings is also a Chicago man, the son of the old President of the West Chicago Gas company. He is himself President of the new Chicago company, sometimes known as the gas trust. He is 32 years old. He was educated in Chicago and at one of the Eastern colleges. He is a member of several of the local clubs and is an active sportsman and takes a lively interest in yachting. Mr. Billings was a mugwump, but from the fact that he occupied a seat on the platform at the Democratic convention it is presumed that he has developed into a Democrat.

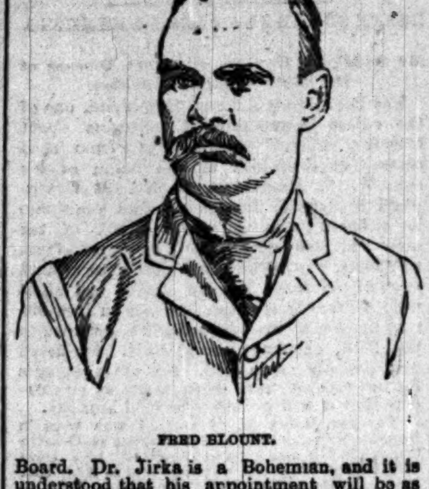


HARVEY L. THOMPSON.

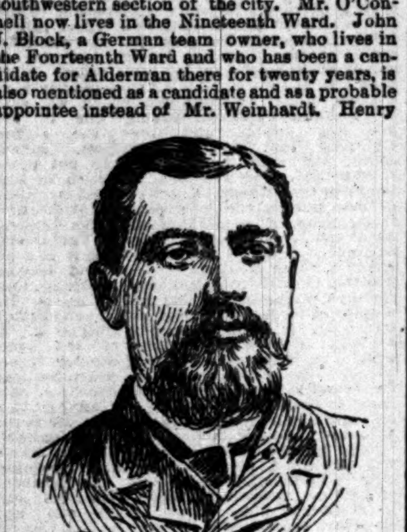
Jefferson L. Fulton has not attended the meetings of the board for nearly a year, and there is a tradition that he has resigned. Gov. Fifer sent his name to the Senate at the last session of the General Assembly, but that body refused to confirm him because there was much disappointment at the failure of Gov. Fifer to appoint Thomas Chalmers. Mr. Fulton is a contractor and a resident of the Eleventh Ward. He is a Republican, but refused a couple of years ago to accept a nomination on the Republican ticket for County Commissioner.

The term of George C. Mason expired Wednesday, and the Governor will doubtless appoint his successor next week, but it is not likely that the name of the successor will be sent alone to the Senate. It is intimated that Mr. Thompson, Mr. Weinhardt, and Mr. Kralovec will certainly be asked to resign. Mr. Blount may be allowed to hold over till the end of his present term as he has some strong Democratic friends, and there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Billings will be retained, though there is some pressure being brought to bear against him by Senator Mahoney and others.

Of those who are candidates for the place, the most likely to succeed is Dr. Jirka of the Ninth Ward, who served a term on the School Board. Dr. Jirka is a Bohemian, and it is understood that his appointment will be as the successor of Mr. Kralovec. Another candidate from that section is Thomas F. O'Connell, proprietor of extensive lime kilns in the southwestern section of the city. Mr. O'Connell now lives in the Nineteenth Ward. John J. Block, a German team owner, who lives in the Fourteenth Ward and who has been a candidate for Alderman there for twenty years, is also mentioned as a candidate and as a probable appointee instead of Mr. Weinhardt. Henry McGurren of the Eleventh Ward, who entertained Gov. Altgeld last summer on his farm near Highland Park; James J. Townsend, a former member of the General Assembly and now a member of the Stock Exchange; James J. Kiernan, a tanner living in the Thirteenth Ward; John Long, a contractor and former Sergeant-at-Arms of the Council; and Carter H. Harrison Jr. are also candidates for places on the board.



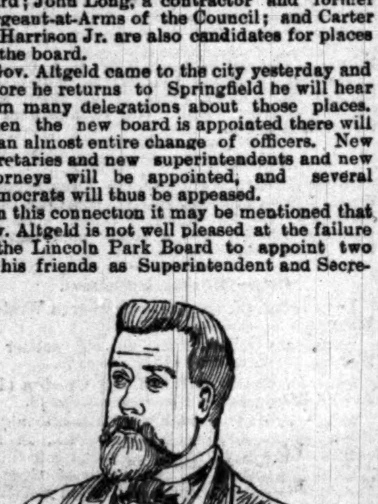
FRED BLOUNT.



JOHN KRALOVEC.

Gov. Altgeld came to the city yesterday and before he returns to Springfield he will hear from many delegations about those places. When the new board is appointed there will be an almost entire change of officers. New secretaries and new superintendents and new attorneys will be appointed, and several Democrats will thus be appeased.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Gov. Altgeld is not well pleased at the failure of the Lincoln Park Board to appoint two of his friends as Superintendent and Secretary. A man named Schlaake, who was instrumental in turning over several hundred German Lutheran votes to Gov. Altgeld, has been promised the place of Superintendent, vice Mr. Pettigrew. A Democratic newspaper-man has been promised the place of Secretary, vice Mr. Taylor, but Commissioner Goudy has managed to secure a postponement of action on these appointments until next month.



H. WEINHARDT.

A MARSHAL FINED FOR TARDINESS.

Judge Jenkins Brooks No Delay in the United States Court at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Wiswell was half an hour late in putting in an appearance in the United States Court this morning, and for his tardiness Judge Jenkins fined him $25. Marshal Wiswell was not in the court-room when the court adjourned last evening, and consequently did not hear Judge Jenkins instruct the jurymen to be in court this morning at 9:30 instead of 10 o'clock as usual. The Judge and jury were on time, but it was nearly 10 o'clock before the Marshal put in an appearance with his prisoner, C. H. Rowan. When the Judge fined him $25, the Marshal was as much surprised as was the prisoner Rowan Tuesday morning when Judge Jenkins declared his bail of $1,000 forfeited and ordered him into the Marshal's custody because he too was late. Rowan, who was charged with using the mails to defraud, was found guilty today.

The first State conference of the Free Methodist Ministerial Association was organized here today by the election of the Rev. W. G. Hanmer of Evansville as President and the Rev. G. V. Hughes of Portage as Secretary. The Rev. A. Longfield of Pardeeville presented the cardinal points of the Free Methodist doctrine. The most important and those from which the people were most likely to diverge, he said, were non-conformity with the world and abstinence from tobacco. The society favored the utmost simplicity in the matter of dress and the abolition of all worldly amusements and also non-fellowship with all secret societies.

Otto R. Hansen has received a letter from A. Z. Bowen of Chicago, in which the latter says he has secured options on fifteen Detroit breweries and wants to interest Milwaukee capital in a syndicate he proposes to form to control them. Their present capacity is 468,000 barrels annually, and he proposes to continue only six of them and increase the capacity of those six to 670,000 barrels, abandoning the remaining nine. He proposes to issue preferred stock in the syndicate to the amount of $1,400,000, the same to pay 8 per cent, and to issue common stock to the amount of $1,000,000.

While Dr. Bachelor of No. 1109 Kinnickinnic avenue was out driving on that avenue last night, he was run into by a Northwestern train. The horse was instantly killed, the cutter demolished, but Dr. Bachelor escaped injury, as did a young man who was riding with him.

Mrs. Brandenburg attended a tea party at the home of Supervisor Haasch, taking her two year old son with her. The little fellow got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid and drank about half of it, which caused his death.

Members of Wisconsin's World's Fair Commission announce their determination to resign because of the action of the Legislative Commission on Retrenchment and Reform in cutting down their estimate of the amount of money required to make a creditable exhibit. The committee wanted $130,000 and the committee cut the figures down to $65,000.

A strong effort will be made to secure the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature authorizing this city to issue bonds to the amount of $120,000 for the improvement of the fire department. President Brown of the Manufacturers' club has drawn up a communication to the Milwaukee delegation upon the subject, which has been indorsed by the Citizens' committee appointed at the time of the big Milwaukee fire.

WEST SIDE CANDIDATE

ONE CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO BEAT CARTER HARRISON.

John M. Smyth Is Said to Be Just the Man for the Occasion—Col. Davis' Name Will Probably Not Be Used, Nor That of C. B. Farwell—The Democratic Nominee for Mayor Hard at Work While His Fellow-Bourbons Are Celebrating at Washington.

No one to lead the opposition against Carter H. Harrison has yet been agreed upon by any considerable body of citizens. Many names are discussed and there is a strong determination to put up a first-class ticket. Col. George R. Davis was much talked of yesterday. Late in the evening, however, it became known that the World's Fair directors would seriously object to Col. Davis leaving them at this juncture in their affairs, less than two months before the opening of the Exposition. Col. Davis, it was said, would not accept a nomination if there was the slightest objection on the part of the World's Fair people. As they seriously object he would not think of accepting.

Senator Farwell was next thought of. He would be acceptable, it was said, to the Republicans and to a large number of the German Democrats. The most serious objection made to him was that he lives in the North Division. The candidate for Mayor who can beat Harrison, it was maintained, should come from the West Division. The people over there think that their interests have been neglected, seriously so, and they want a West Side man for Mayor. To nominate a North Side man, or a South Side man would play into Carter Harrison's hands. Carter would in such circumstances appeal to the sectional feeling of the West Division, which contains 48 per cent of the Democratic vote, and the appeal, it was feared, would be successful. The most cool-headed men among those who are organizing the opposition to Harrison have come to the conclusion that the candidate should be taken from the West Division. There is special objection to the North Division as the location of the Mayoralty candidate, because the present Mayor and the last Mayor were taken from there.

The feeling being so decidedly in favor of the West Division, West Side candidates were discussed. Judge Tuthill, George R. Davis, John M. Smyth, and John A. Roche were mentioned freely. For reasons already explained Col. Davis was dropped from consideration. Objection was made by Republicans to Judge Tuthill because he wrote a letter of congratulation to Cregier when the latter was elected Mayor. Many Republicans are opposed to him on that account and he would have a hard time in a Republican convention. John A. Roche positively declines to be considered a candidate. This left John M. Smyth in possession of the field last evening. Mr. Smyth, it was urged, would be acceptable to the business-men as one of their number who has raised himself to his present position by his own unaided efforts. He would be acceptable to the labor men, being an honorary member of the Typographical Union and having been an old union printer. He would be satisfactory to the West-Siders because he has taken an active part in West Side improvement movements. It was said that he would be more acceptable to the Democrats opposed to Harrison than any other man named. The *Staats-Zeitung* and the *Abend Post*, the German Democratic dailies, would, it is said, support him against Harrison. For these reasons Mr. Smyth had quite a perceptible boom last evening.

There was a meeting of Republicans in the forenoon at the office of one of their number to discuss the situation. Among those present, it is said, were George S. Willits, James Pease, S. B. Raymond, Michael Umbdenstock, Chris Mamer, ex-Senator Garrity, David Shanahan, F. S. Baird, Ald. Martin, Ald. Kent, Fred Wilk, ex-Coroner Hertz, Ald. Bidwill, William Lorimer, Adam Wolf, Franz Amberg, Arthur Dixon, Ald. Madden, Dr. Jamieson, Controller May, and at one time Mayor Washburne. It was intimated that the meeting was in the interest of ex-Senator Farwell, but, while some of the gentlemen who attended refused to speak of the meeting, they spoke in kindly terms of Mr. Farwell. He would be all right, they said, if he came from the West Side. It was reported that Coroner Hertz urged his nomination because it would insure the nomination of his man, Adam Wolff, for City Treasurer. Wolff is a West-Sider.

If a West Side man is selected for Mayor Mr. Henrici will doubtless be selected for City Treasurer. Henrici is quite popular among the Germans and would make a strong run. If a mixed ticket is put up it is possible that George A. Trude, the Democratic nominee for City Treasurer, will be indorsed.

CREGIER THEIR CANDIDATE.

It Is Said the Ex-Mayor Is to Lead the Labor Ticket.

The Labor people will hold a conference at 4 p. m. today at No. 132 Fifth avenue, to set the time and place for a convention in which it is said they will put a full municipal ticket in the field, with D. C. Cregier as their candidate for Mayor. The Labor leaders held four conferences yesterday with the Republicans and anti-Harrison Democrats. At some of these conferences Ball, Willits, Lorimer, and other prominent Republicans were present. At others Washington Hesing, the editor of the *Abend Post*, and other editors attended. Of the prominent Republicans who were mentioned as candidates for Mayor were C. B. Farwell, John M. Smyth, Sidney Smith, and Judge Tuthill. After all the conferences A. P. Russell, President of the Building Trades Council, who is the presiding officer of the union workers of the city who are interested in this movement, said:

"We will make no agreement with the men with whom we met today. We will have a meeting of the Executive Board of our body at 4 p. m. Saturday. Then we will set the time and place for holding our convention. We will nominate Cregier for Mayor. We will place in nomination a full city, Aldermanic, and town ticket for the Labor party."

The Populist party, represented by C. G. Dixon, W. Bruce Bird, R. Lindholm, and others visited the headquarters of the Labor party at 9 o'clock last night. It was said that they had embraced the principles of the Labor people and would support the candidate placed in nomination by the Labor people. It is claimed that the Labor people and the Populists will cast 20,000 votes in the city.

CARTER HARRISON STAYS AT HOME.

While Cleveland Is Being Inaugurated He Is Soothing Disgruntled Democrats.

Mr. Harrison did not go to Washington. He stays in Chicago to manage his campaign. He is not idle. He is sending for those who opposed him last Tuesday and is making his peace with them. He has a firm belief in the healing power of time and the soothing effect of promises addressed to disgruntled Democrats. His campaign will not be opened until next week, after the Democratic bosses return from the inauguration. He would like to get John P. Hopkins to manage his campaign for him. But Mr. Hopkins will do nothing of the kind. In the meantime the Harrison agents are working up the independent Democratic candidacies for Aldermen in the large Democratic wards in order to get out the Democratic vote. This is an old scheme of the Harrison following.

The Democratic Aldermanic conventions yet to be held will be conducted on the free-for-all plan. The first one will be in the Nineteenth Ward, where there are a dozen candidates against Ald. O'Brien, who will probably walk away with the nomination anyway.

There will be a fierce fight over the South Town Democratic nominations. The scheme is to nominate William Fitzgerald for Assessor. He claims that he has a sure thing for the nomination. But if Assessor Richards goes into the contest with his old-time energy he may yet beat Fitzgerald, as he has frequently done before. The convention will be a week from today.

FACTIONAL COLLISION IN HYDE PARK.

One Set of Republicans Takes a Hall Away from Another.

A Republican meeting was held at the Ashford Opera-House at Grand Crossing last evening. Just after it was called to order a large number of men representing another faction entered the hall, headed by James Cooper, Dorsey Patton, and Al Mayer, and, it is said, virtually took possession of the meeting.

It is claimed that Calvin, Banning, Royal, and others, who were first in the hall, tried to restore quiet, but in vain. Cooper jumped upon the platform and attempted to reorganize the meeting. It is stated that Andrew Hamilton was struck in the face during the disturbance. Most of the first party left the hall, after agreeing to meet at the Sherman House at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when they will decide upon the best course to pursue.

The newcomers then reorganized the meeting and appointed Dorsey Patton Chairman. The three wards composing the town of Hyde Park were about equally represented and several speeches were made. The meeting indorsed the following candidates for the Hyde Park town offices:

For Assessor, John Symons, present incumbent; for Collector, Charles Baker, present incumbent; for Supervisor, Howard Reed; for Clerk, B. F. Skeeles.

Men from the Thirty-second Ward recommended the nomination of W. R. Kerr as Alderman of that ward, and Thirty-fourth Warders recommended the nomination of Capt. M. J. Enright of Woodlawn as Alderman.

Want Biddle Re-elected.

Ninth Ward Republicans met at the headquarters of the ward club, Loomis and Twelfth streets, last evening to organize for the municipal campaign. The meeting was called to order by Frank Schubert, the Chairman, and reports from canvassing committees from the different precincts were received. All the reports were favorable to the reëlection of Ald. J. E. Biddle, one precinct pledging 250 out of 325 votes. Communications were read from several Polish clubs indorsing Ald. Biddle and F. O. Carter. Ald. Biddle and Justice C. W. Woodman spoke. The meeting adjourned to next Friday night, when active campaign work will be inaugurated.

Political Notes.

The Cottage Grove Carmen's Republican club has adopted resolutions indorsing Ald. M. B. Madden for reëlection and pledging the members to work in his interests.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican club will be held at Upper Arlington Hall, Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, this evening. A full attendance is desired, as matters of importance will be brought before the club.

At a largely attended meeting of the Swedish American club of the Twenty-second Ward held at Concordia Hall last night Ald. Muelhoefer was unanimously indorsed for reëlection, as was also the entire North Town Republican ticket.

COMPOUND INTEREST TO CONSCIENCE.

Woman Returns Four Times a Sum Wrongfully Taken Years Ago.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—Judge Thomas F. Tipton of the Circuit Court today received through the mail an anonymous letter in a female hand inclosing a large sum of money. She asked the Judge to pay the money over to a certain prominent business-man of Bloomington in restitution of a sum which she wrongfully took from him years ago. The sum inclosed was four times the amount which she had taken originally. She stated that she had been so troubled in mind about it that she had determined to take steps to pay it back with compound interest.

Burglar May Prove a Murderer.

BRAZIL, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—Ezra Wilson, claiming residence in Colorado, pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny of jewelry at Clay City and was sentenced to Jeffersonville Prison for two years. Today Chief of Police Silas Louderbrack received word from Salida, Colo., that a man named Myers was wanted there for murdering Marshal Stangle of that place. The descriptions in general given tallied with those of Wilson, even to a birthmark. Colorado authorities have been notified that the much-wanted man has been apprehended. A reward of $5,000 was offered for his capture.

Test of Animal Tuberculosis.

WINONA, Minn., March 3.—[Special.]—Dr. C. N. Hewitt of Red Wing, Secretary of the State Board of Health, in an address before a farmers' institute here today, stated that he would be able shortly to place in the hands of every veterinarian in the State a test fluid which, injected into an animal suspected of being affected with tuberculosis, would develop symptoms which would decide the presence or otherwise of the disease. The doctor is also working on a similar test fluid for detecting glanders in its incipiency.

Veteran Engineer Retired on Full Pay.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—"Uncle Billy" Baugh of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Vandalia railroad was retired on full pay today. He took employment with the company before a rail was laid, and forty-one years ago tomorrow he was the engineer that pulled the first train over the road. Charles R. Peddle, who was with the company then and who was a passenger on the train, is now superintendent of motive power.

One Death from the Launching.

WEST BAY CITY, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—So far as known the only death resulting from yesterday's accident at Wheeler & Co.'s shipyard was that of Fred Babcock, the painter who was thrown from the rigging of the Forbes on to a cake of ice and had an arm and a leg broken. He was also suffering from severe internal injuries, from which he scarcely rallied. George Clarke, freight agent, is not expected to live. All of those reported missing have been accounted for.

Hygeia's Condemnation Proceedings Staid.

WAUKESHA, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—Word reached here today that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin had ordered the stay in the condemnation proceedings of the Wisconsin Water company in its efforts to obtain the hygeia pipe line right of way. A decision will probably not be reached prior to May 1. It is now practically certain that Hygeia water will not be piped to the World's Fair.

Northwest Notes.

The boy Harry Kelty was acquitted at Galesburg, Ill., on the charge of killing Lawrence Riley.

The jail at Greene, Ia., in which captured liquors were stored, was set on fire Thursday night.

John Kirk shot and killed his brother-in-law, Luther Smith, at Vincennes, Ind., as the result of an old feud.

Inspector Mercer has, after examining the books of the office, removed Postmaster H. C. Webb of Bedford, Ia.

A panther is killing calves, sheep, and hogs near Hillsboro, Ill. Farmers are organizing a party to kill the beast.

The wife of Chief Justice Rothrock of the Iowa Supreme Court has been stricken with paralysis at Los Angeles, Cal.

A verdict of $2,500 was awarded Joseph Kinsey in Bloomington, Ill., against Charles Razor as damages for assault.

In Dubuque, Ia., yesterday 104 cars of stock passed through with their owners, Illinois emigrants, en route to Western Iowa.

Charles F. Wishart won the oratorical contest at Monmouth College, and will be its representative at the Illinois inter-State collegiate contest.

The Michigan Board of Prison Inspectors has appointed ex-State Senator William Chamberlain Warden of the State Penitentiary at Jackson, Mich.

Some of the paper mills at Neenah, Wis., are shut down on account of the failure to get pulp from the mills in Northern Wisconsin. The difficulty is in getting the necessary cars.

A suit was commenced at Plymouth, Ind., against E. S. Brooks, publisher of the Plymouth *Republican*, by C. G. Conn, Congressman-elect, charging criminal libel and placing damages at $10,000.

EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT FINISHED

The Results of the Work at Fort Sheridan Will Be Known by July 1.

The sixteen candidates for West Point that were before the Examining Board during the closing session at Fort Sheridan yesterday have started for their respective homes. Twelve of them were successful in passing the physical examination. The first day's examination consisted of grammar and orthography, the second history and geography, and the third reading and mathematics. The report of the board with each day's proceedings will now be forwarded to Washington, where they will receive the final review, and those who have come up to the required standard will be notified and about July 1 they will be found in their new home at West Point.

The candidates came from Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. The examination was conducted by a board of officers composed of Col. R. E. A. Crofton, Maj. A. C. Girard, Capt. E. S. Chapin, Capt. Allyn Capron, and Capt. F. J. Ives. In order to eliminate all favoritism the name of candidates were not placed upon the papers and the Academic Board will act upon the papers and will make its report from the number each paper bears. The candidates are:

Fred T. Arnold, F. R. Becker, H. G. Bishop, F. E. Coleman, C. W. Fenton, F. W. Gebhardt, R. B. Harper, F. E. Leefe, R. C. Mahoney, C. W. Pembleton, C. A. Schuntz, C. H. Uhl, Zanders Van Auken, L. C. Wolf, M. H. Thorne, C. S. Worden.

Cheap Postage.

A daily paper can be sent from any part of the United States to Stanley Falls, in Africa, 1,000 miles beyond Stanley Pool, for four cents.

WHETTING ITS KNIFE

ORGANIZED LABOR AFTER THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA.

None of the Measures Backed by Workingmen Given a Chance to Pass—Coemployés' Liability Bill, on Which Much Stress Was Laid, Smothered in Committee—Bribery Openly Charged in Kansas—Lottery Money Alleged to Have Been Used to Influence Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—Organized labor in Indiana will whet its knife for the Democrats at the next election. During the last few days it has become apparent that all or nearly all the proposed labor legislation by the present House will amount to nothing. The prison labor bill has been defeated and today it was seen that the co-employés liability bill would go the same way. The representatives of organized labor were willing that all the reasonably objectionable features of the measure should be stricken out and the valuable portions only retained. The Judiciary committee, which has this bill in hand, was about to report the bill for passage and there was little doubt that it would go through but Senator McHugh, who is being pointed out as the special friend of the corporations, fought the attempt to report the bill, and his objections were sustained by President Nye. There is now little hope for consideration.

Frank Ally, a prominent labor representative who has been devoting all his efforts to securing the passage of this bill, said today: "After the Judiciary committee had promised to report the bill the railroad lawyers came flocking in, and of course the Judiciary committee yielded to their demands. The bill will not be reported, and organized labor has again been kicked, cuffed, and spat upon by the Democratic party. We asked them to cut the bill to pieces and recommend its indefinite postponement, anything to get it before the Senate, but they refused to do this. I say it openly and above board that this Judiciary committee is owned bodily by the railroads and their treatment is a blot on honesty and decency. I can say that organized labor is done with the Democratic party and the next time we get a chance at these fellows at the polls they will wish they had paid some attention to our reasonable demands."

Senator Gifford's bill regulating building and loan associations, literally driving out of the State all foreign companies, has been signed by the Governor and becomes a law. It affects 350,000 shareholders in Indiana. The provisions are such that no outside company can do business in the State and exist. About fifty Illinois companies are said to suffer by this law.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN KANSAS.

Money Alleged to Have Been Used to Influence Lewelling's Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 3.—The Topeka *Capital* charged openly that a draft for $3,000 drawn by Peter Kline of Kansas City, the lottery operator, on the American National Bank of that city and $1,500 in cash had been paid to the Governor's private secretary, Attorney-General Little, and James F. Legate to secure the appointment as Police Commissioners in Kansas City, Kas., of men who would allow lotteries to continue unmolested. It also charged that the Governor acknowledged the receipt of the money for "legislative purposes." Today Gov. Lewelling denied the story. He said he supposed the *Capital's* story originated from a conversation he had with John T. Moffitt, who came to him with the story substantially as told in the *Capital* and wanted to know if there was any truth in it. He told Moffitt that there was a rumor afloat that that amount of money had been given into the hands of James F. Legate from some source or other for the purpose of bringing the rival Houses together so that some legislation might be accomplished. Legate went to certain railroad officials, and, exhibiting the money, said that he had received it for the purpose of bringing the two Houses together. He said he desired to keep it, and if the railroads would reimburse him he would return it to the persons who had given it to him and let the fight on the floor of the House go on, and there would be no railroad legislation this session. Asked to give the name of his informant, the Governor declined, saying that it was a confidential communication. Legate denies both stories.

MARRIAGE OF SECOND COUSINS.

Bill Prohibiting Passes Wisconsin Senate—Refuse Money to Drafted Men.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—In the Lower House of the Legislature today a lively debate was indulged in over the matter of the marriage of second cousins. As the Wisconsin law now stands it forbids first cousins marrying. Assemblyman Hilman of Dane County introduced a bill some time ago extending the prohibition to second cousins. The bill was passed to engrossment and the third reading by a vote of 56 to 22.

The House indefinitely postponed the bill to reimburse those who were drafted in the war, paid their exemption of $300, and afterward enlisted. In the Senate the bill was passed for the appointment of a commission to locate the position of Wisconsin troops at Chickamauga. The Senate Judiciary committee reported favorably a resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment which would repeal the general city charter provision just adopted. The committee also reported adversely the Phipps resolution for a constitutional amendment providing a new plan of apportionment.

Mandamus Suit Against Speaker Tatum.

LANSING, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—Representative Barkworth today again presented the protest which he offered two weeks ago against the resolution adopted by the Republican majority condemning the lynching of negroes in the South. Speaker Tatum again ruled the protest out of order because of its being couched in unparliamentary and disreputable language, and by a vote of the House all reference to the matter was expunged from the journal. Mr. Barkworth claims this to be a denial of his constitutional rights and ruling and the basis for mandamus proceedings to be commenced in the Supreme Court next week to compel the Speaker to receive the protest and order it printed in the journal. The question involved has never been passed upon by a court of last resort in this country.

Annual Salary for Legislators.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—[Special.]—The Senate recommended the passage of the bill to authorize electric light and telephone companies to condemn property and raise money on their securities the same as railway companies. The bill to regulate the carrying of freight was recommended for indefinite postponement. A bill limiting the bennial session to sixty days was referred to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to report back a bill providing for an annual session and annual salary of $1,000. The House passed bills prohibiting officers of State institutions from being interested in contracts for supplies, and appropriating $75,000 to loan farmers who lost their crop last year.

Last Hours of a Legislature.

PIERRE, S. D., March 3.—[Special.]—The Legislature is in the last hours of its existence and an all-night session will probably be held, and even then a great many bills will die. Today the Senate passed the House bill for the erection of a twine factory at the State Penitentiary for the employment of convict labor; it also passed an artesian well bill and others of less importance, and concurred in amendments to many others. The House passed the Senate bill fixing a penalty for non-payment of taxes of telegraph, express, and sleeping car companies, and the bill dividing the State into three Railroad Commissioner districts and providing for election of Commissioners at next general election.

Bills Go to the Governor.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 3.—[Special.]—Among important bills passed and sent to the Governor today were those allowing five days' redemption on chattel mortgage sales, making railroads responsible for fire set by engines, prohibiting ticket scalpers, permitting women to hold office of notary public, and submitting an amendment to the Constitution permitting women to vote. This passed the House by a vote of 33 to 22, more as a joke on the Senate than otherwise, but those opposed were so threatening because of it that most of the afternoon was spent in trying to undo the work.

Passes a Maximum Freight Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—[Special.]—The House spent the entire afternoon in Committee of the Whole considering the so-called "Newberry maximum freight bill." This morning General Managers Holdredge of the Burlington, Burt of the Elkhorn, and Dickinson of the Union Pacific railroads gave a statement to the Railroad committee, in which they said that the roads could not stand the reductions proposed. After voting down a substitute the Newberry bill was recommended to pass.

Wise Still a Republican.

RICHMOND, Va., March 3.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of New York writes to a friend here regarding the report that he had left the Republican party. "No Tammany, no free trade, no hatred of United States, no ballot-box stuffing for me, if you please. Because the rag-tag gang ran over us in the election they are no better than they were. I left the Democrats deliberately and until death doth us part."

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3.—[Special.]—the Republican State Central committee this afternoon called the State convention for March 21 at 1 o'clock, in Music Hall. A full State ticket is to be nominated. Gov. Brown will be renominated and doubtless Treasurer Clark. The Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State decline renominations.

Abolishes Convict Lease System.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—The State Senate today passed with only one dissenting vote the House bill abolishing the convict lease system. It is expected the Governor will sign the bill.

Ballot for Senator in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 3.—The ninetieth ballot stood:

Allen	49	Griggs	21
Turner	21	Van Patton	9

FINDS THE NAME ON FRANK'S PETITION.

Col. Sexton Tells a Funny Story About Himself and Lawler.

Col. James A. Sexton tells a humorous story in connection with his own resignation and the herculean efforts of Frank Lawler to get the Postmastership of Chicago.

When the returns of the general election last year had shown conclusively that the Democrats had got the best of it and that, as a consequence, the Republicans would have to be giving up their offices, Col. Sexton received numerous complimentary letters speaking highly of his administration of the postoffice affairs during his term. The writers of the letters said they deeply regretted that circumstances would require the Colonel to retire from the Postmastership in order to make way for some Democrat who would be sure not to administer the affairs of the office in the successful way in which he had done.

Among these letters were six from the Stock-Yards district, and these were especially complimentary to the Colonel. So deeply did they breathe of devotion to him and regret that politics would have to require the Postmaster's vacating his office within a year or so that Col. Sexton was thinking seriously of having the letters framed and hung up in the study of his residence.

A few days after receiving these letters Col. Sexton received a visit from Frank Lawler. Frank had his petition along with him to show what prominent people were signing their names to the big document which he hopes will aid in getting for him the coveted position.

"Now, I like Frank," said Col. Sexton, in telling the story, "and I signed the petition for him soliciting Mr. Cleveland to have Frank supplant me. But, glancing over the petition, what should I see but the names of the six men who had written in so complimentary terms of myself, and their deep regret that I was not to continue in office, also urging Frank's claims for the office. So I said to myself, O Tempora, O Mores, and let it go at that."

POPULIST FROM KANSAS MISSING.

The Messenger Bearing the State's Vote to Washington Not Seen for Weeks.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 3.—[Special.]—Henry A. White of Augusta, Kas., is missing and under peculiar circumstances. He was sent from Kansas by the Populists to deliver the Populist vote of his State to the authorities at Washington. He started last month, but cannot be found now. Mr. White stopped at the National House in this city Feb. 11, and after spending a couple of days in the city disappeared. He has not been heard of since. The police have received a photograph of him and word from his family. They have made a thorough investigation but can find no trace of him. Mr. White has a wife and four children in Kansas. He formerly lived at Clinton, Ind., and at one time represented Vermillion County as a Republican in the Legislature. In 1878 he was the Greenback candidate for Congress in this district and caused the election of Hostetter, Democrat. Then he moved to Kansas. While here last month he told a friend that he was married and that the marriage was "an unhappy one."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Henry A. White came here and delivered the Electoral vote of Kansas to Vice-President Morton during the first week of February. The Vice-President receipted for the vote. He was personally known to a few of the Kansas Populists in Congress. Senator Peffer knew him slightly and remembers seeing him in town for a few days after the delivery of the vote, but supposed he went back home. While here White was not flush of money. He had some technical difficulty in getting the money due him as Electoral messenger.

STRIKERS GET MORE THAN THEY ASKED.

Carriage and Wagon Makers to Return to Work—Prospective Trouble at a Hotel.

The striking carriage and wagon makers met yesterday at No. 82 Lake street. They were addressed by M. H. Madden, W. I. Howard, and others. Their demands were granted by I. N. W. Sherman. In fact he gave them more than their demands. Fourteen smaller shops granted yesterday the demands of the strikers and from three to eight men in each of the shops resumed work. The eighty-five men out at Sherman's shop will resume work this morning.

A strike will probably take place today at the Spectatorium, Fifty-sixth street and the lake. This will be one of the largest hotels in the city. One hundred men, it has just been discovered, who are working there do not belong to the union. They are of the bridge-workers, iron-workers, hoisting engineers, and carpenters. Unless all those non-union men quit work at noon today all the union men at work on the building will be ordered out.

A dispatch from Pittsburg says that through the efforts of agents of the roads involved in the trouble men to fill the places of the striking switchmen are being sent here from Pittsburg. Two Chicago men are in Pittsburg expressly for the purpose of hiring men to do the work of the switchmen who are on strike. Since their arrival twelve men, nearly all idle ironworkers, have been employed and furnished transportation to this city. Twenty others were rejected because they did not fill the qualifications. They expect to send 100 more men from Pittsburg by tonight.

Lehigh Directors Accept the Rental.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—It is semi-officially stated that the directors of the Lehigh Valley railway have decided to accept the offer of a 5 per cent dividend made by the Reading receivers. The capital stock is $40,000,000, so that it will require an outlay of $500,000 to pay the dividend which is due April 1.

Winnipeg Desires to Borrow Money.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 3.—[Special.]—A bill to authorize a loan upon the credit of the province was distributed in the Manitoba Legislature today. Its contents caused much surprise, as it is proposed to run the province in debt for $1,000,000 instead of $400,000 as had been first announced.

A Fact

It is an established fact that the only natural flavors in the market are

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

Each flavor is made from the true fruit, free from ethers, poisonous oils and strong, rank taste. They are natural flavors, obtained by a new process, which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. Insist on having Dr. Price's. Substitutes are often recommended because they afford a better profit.

A NEWSPAPER MAN,

Connected with the Great Paper, the Albany Express,

Makes Statements Which the People Should Know and Understand.

They Will Interest Not Only the Newspaper Fraternity but Everybody.

The popular and well-known Thomas A. Lindsay, who is connected with Albany's (N. Y.) leading morning paper, the Albany Express, makes an interesting revelation.

Everybody connected with the newspaper has known of the facts for some time and can vouch for their truth in every particular.

"For many years," said Mr. Lindsay, "I have been subject to severe spells of headache and nervousness, at times almost enough to drive a man to insanity from pain, loss of sleep, etc.

"Medicines, narcotics, patent and prescribed, did not give relief, and the ailment increased continually. Having read in the Albany Morning Express at different times the advertisements of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I concluded to try this remedy, and after the use of six or seven bottles found not only relief but almost a radical cure.

"The headaches are a thing of the past, while the terrible nervous spells have gradually become less and less until now I have little or none of them left and my sleep is natural and refreshing.

"I do not hesitate in saying that this remarkable change is entirely due to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I heartily recommend it for ailments like my own, no matter what the cause of them."

It is a fact that our great business and professional men are fast finding out the wonderful, invigorating, and strength-giving powers of this most valuable discovery, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It is the medicine for the weak and nervous. It restores health to the sick.

Its remarkable cure of Mr. Lindsay, after everything else had failed, makes another conscientious person, restored to health by its use, to add to the long and constantly-increasing list of prominent and well-known people who are almost daily publishing in the papers statements of their cures by this grand medicine.

It is beyond all question the greatest curer of disease known at the present day, and is the very best spring medicine for blood and nerves. Everybody needs a spring medicine, and this is just the remedy to take. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and is sold by druggists for $1.

This great remedy is the discovery and prescription of the famous physician, DR. GREENE, Of 35 West 14th-st., New York City, who is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases in this country. We would add that the doctor can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

EXTRA QUALITY

KNOX

HATS

GENTLEMEN,

THE CORRECT

SPRING STYLE

SILK DRESS, DERBYS and SOFT HATS

Are now ready. We are SOLE AGENTS for TRESS & CO. and COOKSEY & CO. ENGLISH HATS, Ladies' Riding and Walking Hats, Fine Umbrellas, Canes, Dent's Gloves, new shades.

KNOX, THE HATTER,

John T. Shayne & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

191 AND 193 STATE STREET.

MERCURIAL Mr. J. C. Jones, of Fulton, Arkansas, says of S.S.S. "About ten years ago I contracted a severe case of blood poison. Leading physicians prescribed medicine after medicine, which I took without any relief. I also tried mercurial and potash remedies, with unsuccessful results, but which brought on an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of agony. RHEUMATISM After suffering four years I gave up all remedies and began using S. S. S. After taking several bottles I was entirely cured and able to resume work. S.S.S. Is the greatest medicine for blood poisoning to-day on the market."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Hotel St. Elmo,

GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLORIDA

P. A. BORDEN, PROPRIETOR.

JUDSON L. SCOTT, MANAGER

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage. Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

OFFICE OF

Bradner Smith & Co.,

No. 119 Monroe-st., Chicago.

February 16, 1893.

HAVING BOUGHT the entire STOCK, ASSETS, and GOOD-WILL of the late firm of

F. P. Elliott & CO.,

208-210 Randolph-st., Chicago.

We are prepared to furnish promptly the lines of PAPER, CARD BOARD, ENVELOPES, TWINES, Etc., Carried by them.

The business will be continued by us until further notice, at 208 and 210 RANDOLPH-ST. The facilities for business at our Main Store, 119 Monroe-st., and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House Place, are being constantly increased. We invite inspection of our large clean stock of PAPER, believing we can suit all tastes and meet every requirement.

BRADNER SMITH & CO.

McCRAY REFRIGERATOR CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cooling Rooms

FOR BUTCHERS, HOTELS, CLUB HOUSES, AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Write for Catalogue.

CHICAGO OFFICE - - - 4 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

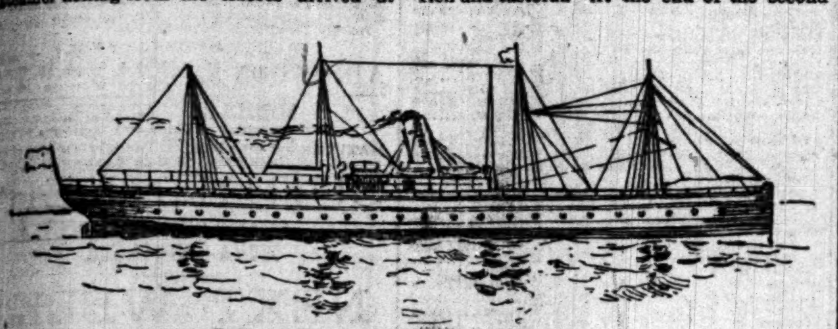
Factory, Kendallville, Ind.

NARONIC MAY BE LOST.

NO NEWS RECEIVED OF THE OVERDUE WHITE STAR FREIGHTER.

It Is Eleven Days Behind Time and the Agents Begin to Fear the Ship Is in Great Distress if It Has Not Gone to the Bottom—Rates of Reinsurance Steadily Advancing—Princess Kaiulani Declines an Offer to Star in a Farce Comedy.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Wherever the belated White Star freighter Naronic may be it is apparent that it has met with some disaster. Even the agents of the line acknowledge that it is certainly in a precarious position and their remarks about the boat, now eleven days overdue, grow more and more gloomy. With the arrival of every vessel, barren of news concerning the Naronic, there is a corresponding depression of spirits, and the steady upward tend of re-insurance on the cargo shows that those who watch the sea most closely feel that the danger is imminent. The best that can now be predicted of the Naronic is that both sets of engines have broken down, and that it has drifted far out of the course of steamers. In that case the prevailing winds would carry the Naronic in the direction of the Azores, and a steamer hailing from the Azores arrived at Lisbon today and reported that the Naronic had not been sighted at the islands.



THE MISSING STEAMSHIP NARONIC.

Since Feb. 11, when the Naronic put out from the Mersey, no vessel has spoken it. The New York agents believe that it has broken down within a thousand miles of this port. The argument from which they deduct this conclusion is that had the Naronic broken down at any point within 2,000 miles of Liverpool ships bound to European ports from the United States, or those from South America, would have sighted it in the regular ocean routes, and that had it become disabled still nearer the European coast the wind would have carried it more directly in the course pursued by South American ships. If disabled near this side it would have to drift many hundreds of miles before it would get into a regular ocean thoroughfare.

If the Naronic has been abandoned it may be, it is said, that its officers and crew have been picked up by some sailing vessel or a slow steamer, and in that case tidings of it may be expected hourly. The agents for the steamer base their hopes on steamers arriving from Gibraltar.

The steamship St. Enoch, from Liverpool, is now seventeen days out, much longer than it usually takes it to make the trip, and the agents of the White Star line hope that its delay is caused by it having met the Naronic. While the agents of the line hardly believe that the steamer has gone to the bottom they do not deny that such a thing may have happened. It is easy, those familiar with steamships argue, for a fractured shaft, thrashed around by a tremendous horse power, to punch a hole in a vessel's bottom, but the hole would have to be a large one, they say, to sink a steamer like the Naronic, supplied as it is with protective bulkheads. The Naronic may have plunged at full steam into some deeply laden ship or some ship may have run into it. In either case the result would be disastrous. In an emergency of that kind even the water-tight compartments would be of little avail. If the Naronic was struck on the broadside it would be fairly cut in two by a steamer running at fair speed.

Lloyd's today increased the rate of reinsurance on the cargo of the Naronic to £15. The cargo is valued at $350,000.

When the American bark Golden Sheaf reached quarantine from Demerara tonight its first mate was lying helpless in his berth with his right leg done up in splints. Feb. 20 there was a heavy gale and a tremendous cross sea. A wave which rolled completely over the vessel carried the mate against the main hatch combings and broke his leg. Two of the seamen were washed overboard by the same billow, but the next wave dropped them on deck again half stunned.

KAIULANI WILL NOT BE AN ACTRESS.

She Declines to Star in a "Four Times Winner, Corking Farce Comedy."

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The Princess Kaiulani and party took the 10 o'clock train on the New Haven road for Boston, where they will visit Mr. Davies' son, who is studying at the Boston Institute of Technology. Before leaving the hotel the Princess received Mrs. William Lee of Boston; Mrs. Lozier, President of Sorosis; Dr. Lozier and Isaac Townsend Smith, Consul-General of Siam. The Princess will not finish her education at Wellesley College, as has been reported, but will return to England with her friends and complete her studies there.

A well-dressed young man, with light hair and mustache and plenty of self-assurance, called at the Brevoort House yesterday afternoon and asked for Princess Victoria Kaiulani. He represented himself to be a newspaper man and his card was sent up to the young woman.

"Would you like to live here?" he asked her.

"I like America very much."

"Well, to tell the truth, Princess, I came to see if you would star in a corking farce comedy. It's a four-time winner, great cast, barrel of money behind it, wonderful paper, and no one-night stands in our repertory. My hands are covered with ink now from signing contracts. Are you with us?"

"I don't understand you," answered the young woman, who had been listening in a dazed way to the showman's jingle. His expressions were all sanscrit to her. The stranger went over his plans deliberately and when she thoroughly understood the mission of the nervy caller she politely begged to be excused and left the room.

FIVE CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

Little Damage by Fire but Smoke Claims Victims in a Tenement House.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Five children were suffocated at 8 o'clock this morning in the rear room on the top floor of No. 194 Henry street. The names of the victims are:

BERNSTEIN, ALTMAN, 11 years old.
BERNSTEIN, REBECCA, 10 years old.
BERNSTEIN, HAYMAN, 6 years old.
BERNSTEIN, RACHEL, 6 months old.
ROSEN, FANNY, 7 years old.

The children were alone, their parents having left a short time previous, locking the children in. The cause of the tragedy was the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene stove which belonged to Myer Membert, who occupied the apartments adjoining those of the Bernsteins with his family. The Membert woman's dress caught fire, but she beat out the flames and with her two children made her escape from the room. The fire swept out into the hallway and up to the roof like a flash.

There were twelve families in the tenement and all rushed for the fire escape. The damage by fire was small and the five children were not burned. They had been suffocated as they slept.

ENGLISH SPORT DECLARED CRUEL.

New Jersey Society Will Prevent Stag Hunts at Hollywood.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has instructed its representative, Col. E. S. Edwards, to put a stop to the stag chase proposed soon to be held near Hollywood. A club composed of a number of well-known men of New York and New Jersey, including Frederick Gebhard, Perry Belmont, Foxhall Keene, and Frederick Hoey, was recently formed for the purpose of having regular hunts similar to those held in England. The society learned that the stag hounds had been imported as well as several Scotch stags. The officers decided the sport cruel and unnecessary and took immediate action to stop it. "I have been instructed by the society to stop this proposed stag hunt, which I believe is to be known as the 'Monmouth Stag Hunt,'" said Col. Edwards, "and I shall do so at any cost. The question of who is connected with the affair will in no way enter into my calculations, and the fact that the names and dollars of wealthy New York and New Jersey men are at the head and front of it will have no effect upon the society's course. It may be possible that I will have to go to Hollywood with a large posse of Deputy Marshals, but the chase will be stopped."

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" REVIVED.

Fashionable Audience Applauds the Presentation at the Garden Theater.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—A very successful revival of "Girofle-Girofla" took place tonight at the Garden Theater. The house was crowded with a fashionable audience and the curtain was repeatedly raised in response to the applause. There was little or no change in the time or arrangement of the music but the changes made in the libretto by M. C. Woodward and Mr. Cheever Goodwin were not an improvement. The old, almost literal translation is good enough, and rather vulgar New York slang presumably put into the mouth of Louis Harrison by the librettists was out of place. Miss Russell was at her best in the dual part of Girofle-Girofla. She sang with great spirit, acted with much vim, and her various dresses were rich and tasteful. At the end of the second act Miss Russell was the recipient of an immense wreath of evergreens and roses. Miss Laura Clement as Paquita sang the music allotted to her acceptably and acted with grace. Marasquin is a rôle well adapted to Hayden Coffin. His love-making met with favor and he was called upon to repeat several of his songs. Something in the nature of a hit was made by William T. Carleton as Mourzouk. He looked orientally picturesque. Louis Harrison was apparently out of his element as Bolero. There was little dignity or humor in his impersonation and it required a great stretch of the imagination to look upon him as the father of Girofle-Girofla.

COLLISION ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

The Washington "Flyer" Rushes Down a Grade Into a Freight.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The Washington "flyer" on the Lehigh and Hudson River railroad rushed into a freight train at Buttzville, N. J., this afternoon. The train, which is from Boston and runs over the Lehigh and Hudson track into Philadelphia, was ten hours late, owing to the snow drifts along the route. Just beyond Buttzville there is a sharp curve approached from the north by a steep down grade. The train ran down the grade and turned the curve without slackening speed.

As soon as the engine cleared the bend Engineer Little saw less than fifty yards ahead of him on the same track the caboose and rear cars of a freight train. He reversed his engine and applied the air brakes, but the distance was too short to at all reduce the speed and the engine, pushed on by the heavy Pullman coaches, crashed into the caboose.

Just as the trains came together Engineer Little jumped through the cab window. He landed in a heap of snow and rolled down the embankment unhurt. Fireman Cullen jumped at the same moment and struck on his head. He was seriously if not fatally injured. The sudden stoppage of the cars threw many of the passengers from their seats, but none of them were injured.

The flagman of the freight train seems to have failed to go back when his train came to a stop. He has not been found since the accident.

ARTIST J. SIDNEY BROWN INSANE.

Fell on the Street and Was Taken to Bellevue—Works Found at His Home.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The white-haired old man who fell on Fulton street and injured himself Washington's birthday, and who was taken to Bellevue Hospital, turns out to be James Sidney Brown, the artist. He has been declared insane and sent to the asylum on Ward's Island. Two old leather trunks found in the apartment where he had lived, in the third loft at No. 50 Fulton street, have been found to contain a large number of oil paintings, water-colors, pencil sketches, wood engravings, and books on art. In the collection were studies in oil made in the Tuileries and the Louvre and several water-colors of children at play. One of the rare curios found was a copy of the famous wood engraving of Actor F. S. Chanfrau as Mose, for which Chanfrau posed to Mr. Brown. If sold in a good market the possessions of Mr. Brown will bring sufficient money to support the old artist in comfort during his few remaining days.

MISCELLANEOUS NEW YORK NEWS.

Friends of Gov. McKinley Insist on Helping Him Out of His Trouble.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, who is Gov. McKinley's trustee in the matter of his recent financial misfortune, said today that there seemed no way in which to prevent the American people showing their appreciation of one of their great leaders in such a time of misfortune. "It was impossible," he said, "to check the flood of letters offering substantial help or inclosing loans which the writers wished to make to Mr. McKinley. Newspapers in Ohio and Illinois are receiving subscriptions to a fund. At first I sent back what was forwarded to me from individuals. The amount for which Gov. McKinley is responsible is about $120,000. I have no doubt but that it will be made up in a few days by the people who still insist on sending their tokens. I am accepting them now."

The Bancroft Placed in Commission.

The new naval academy practice cruiser Bancroft was placed in commission at the shipbuilding yard of Samuel L. Moore, Sons & Co., Elizabethport, today, and then sailed for the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where its fittings are to be completed preparatory to its taking part in the naval review, after which it will be sent to the naval academy at Annapolis. On its recent trial trip in Long Island Sound the Bancroft exceeded the speed requirements by nearly two knots, and thus earned premiums for its builders amounting to about $18,000. The Bancroft is the first steam vessel built for giving cadets practice cruising at sea, and, in addition to its steam propulsion, is fitted with masts and sails.

Steerage Passenger Traffic Is Resumed.

All the agent who dispose of steerage tickets for the Red Star line of steamships, the North German Lloyd line, and the Netherlands-American line have received circulars informing them of the renewal of steerage passenger traffic from March 1 and an increase of rates. Steerage passage on a Red Star steamer from Antwerp will cost $32, instead of $27; on a Netherlands-American steamer from Rotterdam $30, instead of $25; and the North German Lloyds have made a corresponding advance on their vessels from Bremen. All agents will renew the sale of steerage prepaid and return passage to all ports in Europe except Russia.

May Be No Gotham School Exhibit.

Must New York be without a school exhibit at the World's Fair? The material is ready, but there is no money to arrange and present it. A month ago Supt. Jasper directed the principals of all the public schools of New York City to give the pupils one hour, without warning, to prepare specimens of their routine work. The next day the Superintendent had on his hands the work of 200,000 children. The Superintendent discovered that to select and arrange this material in albums and present it at the Fair would cost $7,000. The Board of Estimate refused to go to that expense, and it is probable that the State also will refuse.

Col. Hayes Sentenced to Eight Years.

Judge Martine has sentenced Col. W. B. Hayes, convicted of perjury, to eight years' imprisonment. Col. Hayes was convicted of perjury in swearing that he did not give Miss Annie Keating, his former mistress, a note for $2,000 in 1890. He also falsely swore that he was in Florida at the time of the date of the note. He is a man of wealth. His wife was a witness in his behalf.

More Affidavits in the Harris Case.

Ten affidavits were received today by Assistant District-Attorney Wellman in answer to those submitted by Lawyer William F. Howe in an application for a new trial for Carlyle W. Harris. They will be read in court next Monday. The new affidavits come from Asbury Park and other places and impeach the character or credibility of Druggist Joseph Lefferts, Edith Harris, and her mother, Mrs. Frenette. Mr. Wellman said today that the new affidavits would completely change the complexion of many of Mr. Howe's affidavits, as read in court last Monday.

Manhattan Said to Have Secured a Feeder.

The report was revived in Wall street today that arrangements had been made for the transfer of the New York and Northern railroad to the Manhattan railway company. The following statement was made by Dow, Jones & Co.: "We are satisfied that the Manhattan Elevated has concluded the purchase of New York and Northern, and will give its stock for New York and Northern securities."

Gotham Brevities.

H. C. Frick and family of Pittsburg sailed for Genoa, Italy, today on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Engagements are announced of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 gold to be exported next Tuesday.

Arnold, Constable & Co. have bought the Belmont property at Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street. It has a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue by 175 on Eighteenth street. The price paid for it was $615,000.

The Irish Nationalists of New York tonight adopted resolutions denouncing the home rule bill. An address to the Irish people of America denounces the Irish members of Parliament as perjurers and traitors.

Three Italian women appeared at the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, this morning and asked to have Michael Angelo Lucca, a sculptor who had married each of them, arrested for bigamy. They were directed to go to the Tombs Police Court in New York.

Herrmann's Theater was closed tonight and will remain closed, it is said, until April 3, when Prof. Herrmann will open there. E. J. Henley contracted for the theater for a period of six weeks beginning Feb. 27, and it is alleged he failed to carry out the terms of the contract.

After three years the indictments charging William H. M. Sistare, the head of the once great banking house of George K. Sistare's Sons, with grand larceny in misappropriating to the use of the firm the stocks and bonds of August Heckscher of Philadelphia were dismissed today by Judge Cowing.

The Sheriff today took charge of the store of the Metropolitan Cloak and Novelty company at No. 45 Green street on six executions, aggregating $8,780, obtained by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for Isaac Feder on promissory notes. The annual report filed in January gave the liabilities at $40,319 and the assets $84,122.

There has been a serious hitch in the plans for a safe trust to include all the manufacturers left out of the big Herring-Hall-Marvin combination of last year. The Miller company of Baltimore and Mosler Bohman & Co. of Cincinnati are understood to have withdrawn from the new trust because of the disposition of New-Yorkers to take all the preferred stock.

Arthur Williams, a butler for Pierre Lorillard, was arraigned before Judge Martine today and discharged from bail on an indictment for manslaughter for having caused the death of William Hobbs, a coachman, July 8, 1891, by punching the latter in the eye with an umbrella. District-Attorney Nicoll, after investigation, came to the conclusion that the blow was a justifiable act of self-defense.

DEATH AS EXPIATION FOR MURDERS.

Hangings in Pittsfield, Mass., and Birmingham, Ala., to Satisfy the Law.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 3.—William Coy was hanged today in Pittsfield Jail. His crime was the murder of John Whalen, who had started to elope with Coy's wife.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 3.—Bob Sims, aged 20, was hanged here at noon today for the murder of Ebner Jordan a year ago. Sims professed religion and made a prayer on the gallows.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., March 3.—Jose Gabriel, half breed mission Indian, 50 years old, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Geiser near Otey, San Diego County. Gabriel was employed as farm laborer by Geiser, and one night hid behind the door and when the old couple entered the house beat them to death.

Interesting Use of Photography.

A French photographer lately invented a process by which a bit of ordinary paper—the leaf of a book, for example—can be made sensitive to the light without affecting the rest of the page. Acting on this hint the French War Minister has begun to take the portraits of conscripts and recruits on the paper, which gives their height, complexion, age, etc., and the cheapness and swiftness of the operation, which is already in use in the French army, is something remarkable. It costs only one cent to get two copies of a portrait of Jacques Bonhomme—one for his individual register and the other for his muster roll; and so rapid is the process that in a few hours a whole regiment can be so photographed. The soldiers file along one by one, and each sits for three second in the photographic chair, and the thing is done.

They even mark the man's regimental number on his breast with chalk, and thus get a complete identification of him in case of desertion or death, or when a discharged soldier presents his claim for pay or a pension. If such a system had been in use during our civil war the Pension Bureau would not now be paying so many thousand dollars a quarter to deserters, bounty jumpers, and other sham heroes of the Union army.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Education in the West.

Eastern States might well take a lesson from the West in the matter of higher education. With the exception of Massachusetts and Connecticut, our communities on the Atlantic border are sadly deficient in this respect. It will soon be a question whether those desiring the best university education for their children should not send them to some of the great institutions in the West rather than the older centers of learning in Europe.

Foremost among establishments of this kind is the new University of Chicago, which promises to eclipse everything in the way of facilities for study ever attempted on this continent. The buildings are models of excellence, and no expense has been spared to secure as professors those who are preëminent in every department of human knowledge. In higher mathematics, astronomy, engineering, and applied mechanics the West far excels the East. Even the smaller towns have public libraries, generously supported by the local authorities, and open in the evenings, affording unlimited opportunities for self-education which would put to shame New York with its inadequate facilities. The East should wake up or it will be found that this process will surely transfer to the West the scepter of influence, for "knowledge is power."—*New York Herald.*

Stub Ends of Thought.

It does as much good to forget unpleasant things as it does to remember pleasant ones.

Vanity doesn't leave as age comes on.

A mistake is one of the things that should only be made once.

The head prepares the healing balm; the heart lays it upon the pain.

The man who won't pay his debts would be a common thief if he were not a coward.

Matrimony is not the kingdom of heaven, for a rich man may enter therein.

Only the animal that is in us makes us love life because it is life.

If there were no charity there could be no religion.

If a dog could think as man does he might be less faithful.

The Savior of mankind had not been gone from earth five minutes before mankind began disputing over the plan of salvation, and trying to make difficult and distasteful that which was simple and sweet.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ram's Hornets.

A man with a bad liver very often has a good heart.

If the tongue could kill not many would live to old age.

The man who picks his own cross never gets the right one.

The easiest thing for a loafer to do is to find fault with busy people.

When people are hired to be good they quit work as soon as the pay stops.

The diamond has the most sparkle, but window glass does the most good.

The trouble with people who can talk is that they are apt to say too much.

Undertake to prove that there is no hell and every mean man will throw up his hat.

They know in Heaven how much religion the rich have by the way they treat poor folks.

The world is full of lion-fighters, but it is hard to find people who won't run from a hornet.

If you have the wrong kind of religion in the street cars you don't have the right kind at church.—*Ram's Horn.*

The House of Commons' Wine-Cellar.

The wine-cellar of the House of Commons is capable of holding some £30,000 to £40,000 worth of wine. It is over 200 feet long, with innumerable small cellars branching from the main avenue. In this storehouse there is seldom less than £3,000 worth of wine. The various brands are selected in a curious way. Two or three well-known merchants send in samples of the wines they can supply. A napkin is fastened round each bottle and a number given to it. The judges then meet together, each having by his side a sheet of paper. As the wine is handed round, the judges record their impression of it, and the brand that is most generally liked secures for the owner a lucrative order. On the way to the cellar is a cigar-room, a little apartment containing £1,000 worth of the best weeds. In the parliamentary session of average length, 7,850 luncheons and 10,650 dinners are served to members, and 1,120 luncheons and 1,190 dinners in the strangers' room.—*Tit-Bits.*

Fish Eggs.

No wonder the fish crop is never "short." The flounder lays 7,000,000 eggs annually; several others from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, while the turbot is credited with depositing from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 during each breeding season.

M. MONGE AT PANAMA.

TERMS BEING MADE BETWEEN THE RAILWAY AND COLOMBIA.

Despite Statements That the Liquidator Has No Authority He Is Going Ahead—It Is Said the Railway Will Agree to Make No Traffic Alliances to Create a Monopoly—Lord Herschell Promises to Suppress Crime in County Clare—Thirteen Lives Probably Lost with a Steamer.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, March 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Notwithstanding the statements of the Panama railway representatives here and in New York that Liquidator Monge has no authority to make any arrangement with the Colombian Government concerning the management of the railway the semi-official papers at Bogota declare that M. Monge's mission will be successful. The question whether the canal company will be granted a concession depends upon his obtaining certain assurances from the Panama railway company concerning its future action, and the semi-official papers express the opinion that these assurances will be given.

Among the agreements which it is said the railway company will make is one providing that in future no traffic alliances will be made with transatlantic or other steamship lines under which a monopoly of traffic to the isthmus would be created. In other words, no steamship company shall be granted special privileges over any other. On behalf of the canal company M. Monge will be required to stipulate that its shares in the railway company will not be sold or hypothecated without first obtaining the consent of the Colombian Government. The materials owned by the canal company are to be well preserved, and no part of it is to be removed or sold. M. Monge is apparently prepared to comply with these and other demands of the government, including a satisfactory settlement of the questions arising out of the transfer of cars. His success in the negotiations seems, therefore, to be assured.

Ex-President Pierrola is here on the way to Peru to take part in the Presidential campaign which is now going on.

LAWLESSNESS IN COUNTY CLARE.

Lord Herschell Promises the Government Will Try to Suppress It.

LONDON, March 3.—In the House of Lords today the Marquis of Londonderry commented upon the recent statment of Justice O'Brien, made at the opening of the Munster assizes, to the effect that lawlessness in County Clare had grown to such an extent that life and property were insecure, and asked the government how it intended to check this lawlessness.

The Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Privy Council, admitted that the condition of affairs in County Clare so far as obedience to the law was concerned was bad. If this condition continued, he added, the government would consider making a change of venue in the trials of persons accused of outrages in the county. Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor, in speaking on the same subject, said that measures would be taken to repress crime, but that in the meantime it would be unadvisable for the government to disclose what it meant to do to bring an end to lawlessness.

International Arbitration Crowded Out.

Mr. Cremer, M. P., Secretary of the International Arbitration League, who was to have introduced a motion in the House of Commons next Tuesday urging the government to accept the American invitation to secure an arbitration treaty, has decided to abandon it until a more favorable day is secured, when he is certain that if the government will treat the matter as an open question his motion will be carried by a substantial majority, as nine-tenths of the Liberal members and a number of the Ministers are pledged thereto. He has received a million and a half signers in support of the motion.

Gladstone for an Eight-Hour Day.

Mr. Gladstone received today a large deputation of delegates representing workers in the coal mines, who visited him to ask the government to support the enactment of a law establishing an eight-hour day for employés in the mines. Mr. Gladstone replied that eight hours a day could be legally fixed as a limit for work if the miners were morally unanimous in favor of such a change, but practical difficulties existed in the definition of such legislation. Mr. Gladstone suggested local option as a possible way of meeting the difficulties and he expressed a hope that the question might be debated at this session of Parliament.

DROWNED IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Sinking of the Cacique by an Unknown Steamer—Thirteen Missing.

LONDON, March 3.—A serious collision, involving the probable loss of a number of lives, occurred last night in the English Channel. A vessel called the Cacique was sunk by an unknown steamer. Ten of the survivors have landed at Dover in a boat, and it is stated that thirteen others are missing, and it is feared have been lost.

SKIRMISHES OUTSIDE OF SANTA ANA.

Gen. Fernandez Denies That the Federals Have Gained on the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, March 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Dispatches from Rio Grande do Sul say Gen. Isidoro Fernandez, commander of the government forces, denies that the Federals have gained decisive victories. Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place outside of Santa Ana, but the firing was at long range and no damage was done on either side. A correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs it has been discovered that the cartridges served to the government troops in Corrientes contained coal dust instead of powder. A number of army officers are making a survey for a railroad to be used for strategic purposes.

E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil, is here on a visit, but will return to Rio Janeiro tomorrow.

El Pueblo, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Balmacedists, is endeavoring to arouse the people against Argentina by alleging that there is danger of war between that country and Chile.

The volcanoes Autuco and Llaina in the southern part of Chile have been active during the last few days, but no loss of life has been reported.

MILITARY COMMITTEE DISAGREES.

Further Delay in Reporting the Army Bill to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 3.—Dissensions have arisen among the members of the Military committee of the Reichstag and a split has occurred among the Progressists. Herr Hugo Hinze, at the session of the committee today, declared he would vote for the 173 new battalions demanded by the government. Herr Richter stated that he would not support the government's demands in this respect. Chancellor von Caprivi was present and declared he fully agreed with Herr Hinze's presentation of the matter. The Centrist members of the committee side with Herr Richter, and this new and unexpected condition of affairs is apt to have the effect of further delaying the report of the committee to the Reichstag.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET FORMED.

President Bermudez Appoints Successors to the Elias Ministry.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIMA, March 3.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Elias Ministry has resigned and President Bermudez has appointed a new one. In the new Cabinet Gen. Velarde will be President of the Council and Home Secretary; Minister of War and Marine, Manuel A. Villavicencio; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cesasero Chacaltana; Minister of Justice, Salvador Cavero.

CELEBRATING HIS CORONATION.

Fifteenth Anniversary of Pope Leo's Advancement to His Position.

ROME, March 3.—Today is being celebrated as the anniversary of the date on which Leo XIII. was crowned as Pope in the Sistine Chapel, March 3, 1878. The Pope attended state mass today in the Sistine Chapel. A brilliant gathering of members of the Sacred College, patriarchs, prelates, and foreign envoys added to the splendor of the occasion, and there was a crowded general attendance of Catholics anxious to show their esteem for the venerable pontiff.

PARIS JOURNALIST FINED.

M. Donayrouse Convicted of Libeling Deputy Raynal.

PARIS, March 3.—In Bordeaux today M. Donayrouse, formerly director of the *Republique Francaise*, and the manager of the *Cocarde* were tried for having libelously accused Deputy Raynal of corrupt practices in connection with the Panama scandal. Deputies Albert Christophle, Joseph Reinach, and Viscount Montebello testified to the falseness of the report that M. Raynal, as President of the parliamentary group known under the name of the Union des Gauches, had brought pressure to bear upon the Credit Foncier to induce it to float Reinach's paper, the *Republique Francaise*. M. Christophle said overtures involving such a scheme had been made to him twice and he had rejected them. M. Raynal, however, had been in no wise concerned in either case.

M. Andrieux as counsel for the defendants created a scene by trying to drag the whole Panama scandal into the case. Raynal's counsel thereupon challenged him to name the 104 Deputies on the famous list of Baron de Reinach. M. Andrieux replied: "Certainly, at the proper time. The majority of the directors of the *Republique Francaise* are already compromised. The rest will appear, perhaps, in the list of 104."

M. Andrieux then accused Joseph Reinach of giving false testimony, eventually coming to this climax:

"We want a democratic republic in France and not a Panama republic."

The audience applauded and cheered despite the Judge's calls for order until it was necessary to clear the court-room. Judgment was delivered just before midnight. It was that M. Donayrouse be imprisoned for three months and that the manager of the *Cocarde* pay 100 francs fine and 5,000 francs damages.

Will Give Battle to Slave Traders.

BRUSSELS, March 3.—Advices from the Congo Free State are to the effect that the authorities have determined to follow up the victory won by Commander D. Hanis over the Arab slave traders, who were led by a son of Tippo Tib. The Free State officials are preparing to take advantage of the dismay caused among the slave traders by this signal reverse to begin vigorous operations with a view to the repression of the slave traffic. Capt. Ponthier will at once leave with a strong command for the region where the slave traders are carrying on their traffic in defiance of the Free State.

Miscellaneous Foreign News.

The chess tournament at London was finished yesterday. Final score: Blackburne, 3½; Mason, Teichmann, and Tinsley, 3 each; Van Vliet, 2; Bird, ½.

Charles de Lesseps and Cottu will be imprisoned in the historical fortress of the Island of St. Marguerite, whence Bazaine escaped. The prisoners will be permitted to retain their beards and ordinary clothing.

At St. Petersburg M. Pobiedonostzeff, President of the Holy Synod, has induced the Minister of the Interior to issue a circular exempting the sect of Karaites, which rejects the Talmud and adheres to the Bible, from the recent anti-Jewish laws. The Jews will thus only need publicly to renounce the Talmud and call themselves Karaites in order to be protected from the anti-Semite measures.

A Guatemala Betrothal Custom.

"They have a queer betrothal custom down among the common natives or peons of Guatemala," said Alfred Thompson, "which is scarcely romantic for the girl. I was passing the hut of a native on a finca or coffee plantation one day, when I saw an old woman belaboring her daughter with a good-sized stick, which she applied vigorously across the shoulders and body of her beloved offspring, who set up wails of woe and pain, though I fancy her tears were quickly dried, for it was a significant event for her. This is the way the old lady gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter. The natives receive but little cash during the year. The priests charge what is there considered a good sum for performing a marriage ceremony, and the natives of the lower classes dispense with it. The mother beats the daughter, there is a feast of frijoles and tortilli cakes and the dispensation of unlimited quantities of native whisky, everybody is happy and drunk, and that constitutes the marriage, which singular as it may appear is regarded and observed as a rule faithfully."—*Washington Star.*

Cruel and Treacherous Afghans.

Of all the races with which the English have come in close contact the Afghans are the most uncivilized in nature and grain. They are fierce bloodthirsty, fanatical, and treacherous; their good qualities are of the elementary, domestic kind, and their highest virtue is courage, which they possess in a conspicuous degree. They are uncivilized in the sense that they are without any national cohesion or responsibility. Each man is independent of his fellows, and rejects the authority of even tribal chiefs. No doubt there are in every clan or tribe men of prominence for their wealth or prowess or cunning, who command a certain following. But their influence is personal and temporary, and vanishes as quickly as it has sprung up. In some quiet Utopia, where the individual might be allowed to develop in peace, this intense individuality might be no disadvantage. But it is otherwise in a country like Afghanistan, torn with intestine discord and jealously regarded by powerful neighbors.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

Where "Vanity Fair" Was Written.

In 1[illegible] Thackeray went to live in Young street, and on pointing out the bow-windowed cottage to an inquiring friend, is said to have remarked: "Go down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned, and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself." Here he also wrote "Esmond," and one of the houses close by in Kensington Square has been chosen as the home of Lady Castlewood and Beatrice. In 1862 Thackeray removed from Onslow Square, where "The Newcomes" and "The Virginians" had been composed, to the house he had built himself in Palace Green, still remaining in the old court suburb with its leafy trees and gardens, to which he was so much attached. Here it was the completion of "Denis Duval" was cut short by his lamented death in the following year. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Last of Aaron Burr's Relatives.

The last even distant relative of Aaron Burr is dead. He was a hatter. He patented a hat machine years ago. Up to that time hat bodies had been made by hand. Burr's machine so revolutionized the business that 8,000,000 hats were made upon his machine in one twelvemonth. For many years he virtually had a monopoly of the hat trade, and when his patent expired he had amassed a great fortune. He was in many respects a singular man, but a pushing, energetic citizen. His father was Aaron Burr's first cousin, and his grandmother a sister of Jonathan Edwards. He sprang from that large Burr family that once lived near Cooperstown, N. Y. Now that he is dead it will be exceedingly hard to find another man bearing the name of Burr who is even remotely connected with the ill-fated but brilliant man who was once such a power in our political and social life.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Could Not Afford It.

In a North Riding village lived an elderly man who had been married three times, but had been as often bereaved. After the death of his third wife a rumor was circulated as to a fourth wedding. On being questioned he replied in the following decisive manner: "Naay, nut ah; what wi' marryin' on 'em an' what wi' burryin' on 'em, it's ower expensive. Ah can't affo'd it nae mair." —*The Spectator.*

High-Priced Pens.

The first workman who made pens got $1 apiece for them.

BATES AS A BIGAMIST.

CHICAGO FORGER TAKES TWO WIVES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

After Wandering About the Country He Arrives at San Francisco and Continues His Career as a Swindler—Then He, According to His Own Story, Marries Two Women, Though He Had a Wife in This City, and Deserts Them Within a Few Days—Police Are After Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—[Special.]—Robert P. Bates, the Chicago attorney who forged two drafts aggregating $5,000, and had them accepted by banks where he was known and thought to be trustworthy, has left the Pacific coast after a rapid and erratic career, and now the police are on his trail. The chief incident of Bates' stay in California was the fact that he committed bigamy twice in twenty-four hours.

Bates' main crime was committed in Chicago Oct. 12 last, when he forged two drafts purporting to be drawn by C. M. Linington & Co. of No. 207 Madison street, Chicago, on the Chase National Bank of New York. In this, it is said, he had the aid of F. W. Clark, who was Linington's bookkeeper. Oct. 14 Bates and Clark left Chicago, the former having assumed the name of Hugh Bertram Nelson. The proceeds of the forged drafts gave them plenty of money and they had a glorious time of it, finally arriving at San Francisco. Bates went to live in style at the Burlington, a high-class but somewhat shady lodging-house adjoining the Grand Hotel. Riotous living, however, had cost him nearly all he had made by his forgery and he had to economize on the $400 or $500 he had left. He staid a month at the Burlington and is said to have victimized the proprietor to that extent. Then he moved to the house of James Hair, Secretary of the Pacific Transfer company, and left without paying his board. Under his assumed name Bates tried hard to get a law practice, but failed and had to give up his office.

Bates' star performance came off just before the holidays, when he boasted that on the same day he was married with due legal form to two young women, one from an interior town and the other of this city. He already had a wife and two young children living at No. 1307 Wilcox avenue, Chicago. Dec. 21 he was married at Oakland to Lottie Kathelyn Secord of San Francisco. He took out a license for this, signing the name of Hugh Bertram Nelson on the County Clerk's register. He lived for several days in Oakland with this woman.

On his return to San Francisco he boasted that on the same day that he married the second woman he was united in marriage to a girl named Ferris who lived at Petaluma, Cal. No record of this can be found. Feb. 5 Bates left San Francisco, saying to his accomplice that he expected to go to Los Angeles and raise some money. Feb. 7 he telegraphed to Clark from Las Vegas, N. M., saying he would send him some money. That is the last trace of the forger that can be found here. Clark was here up to a few days ago destitute and undecided what to do. He has told of many alleged confessions Bates made to him of crimes committed at Chicago before the forgery.

The Help That Comes Too Late.

'Tis a wearisome world, this world of ours,
With its tangles small and great,
Its weeds that smother the springing flowers,
And its hapless strifes with fate,
But the darkest day of its desolate days
Sees the help that comes too late.

Ah! woe for the word that is never said
Till the ear is deaf to hear,
And woe for the lack to the fainting head
Of the ringing shout of cheer;
Ah! woe for the laggard feet that tread
In the mournful wake of the bier.

What booteth help when the heart is numb?
What booteth a broken spar
Of love thrown out when the lips are dumb,
And life's barque drifteth far,
O! far and fast from the alien past,
Over the moaning bar?

A pitiful thing the gift today
That is dross and nothing worth,
Though if it had come but yesterday
It had brimmed with sweet the earth.
A fading rose in a death-cold hand,
That perished in want and dearth.

Who fain would help in this world of ours,
Where sorrowful steps must fall,
Bring help in time to the waning powers
Ere the bier is spread with the pall;
Nor send reserves when the flags are furled,
And the dead beyond your call.

For baffling most in this dreary world,
With its tangles small and great,
Its lonesome nights and its weary days,
And its struggles forlorn with fate,
Is that bitterest grief, too deep for tears,
Of the help that comes too late.
—*Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Bazar.*

Mortality Among Men and Women.

Life tables have been compiled from the mortality returns of various periods of time showing that at birth the expectation of life covers more years in the case of the female than in that of the male. These tables also show that at succeeding ages the female lead is maintained. But the London *Morning Post* has made a tabulation that will interest others than scientists, statisticians, and life insurance agents, and which, though the data are not very extensive, goes to confirm the results reached in the so-called standard life-tables. That journal has compiled all the cases of notable longevity recorded in its own columns during the year 1892. Of 1,151 octogenarians 646 are women and only 505 are men. Above 80 at nearly all ages the returns continue to favor the women; and of six centenarians all but one are women. This does not prove that women are happier than men, but it is a good indication that as a rule they live longer. And though the most reasonable presumption is that this is because they enjoy an easier life than men, the average woman will doubtless continue to wish that she had been born a man.

Funerals and Holidays.

The morning papers announce the death of some ex-statesman and the clerks going to their work find the funeral decorators shaking out the folds of the inevitable black goods. Then their first exclamation is: "We shall have a holiday today and on the day of the funeral! "Who's dead?" Black has come to be known as the holiday attire of the government departments. Merchants actually advertise "holiday sales" for days when dead statesmen are to be buried, and the clerks rush out to hunt bargains or drink beer while the buildings are mourning.

Washington is a city of funerals. When they haven't the corpse they have the demonstration and the funeral oratory. The eulogies over dead members and Senators in the House and Senate have become a dismal farce. Day after day the business is interrupted by the announcement of eulogies to be pronounced over men who died months, perhaps a year, before; and often the man whose praises are to be pronounced in tearful eloquence has never been in Congress at all, but has died soon after election and is known to none.—*Washington Letter.*

A Gentle Hint.

"Do you ever have any fear of burglars?" he asked.

"No," she said emphatically, as she glanced up at the clock.

"You are brave."

"It isn't that," she said with another look at the clock; "but burglars are not likely to come to this house. The idea prevails that you stay till daylight every night."—*New York Press.*

In Russia.

In small hotels in Russia each guest is expected to find his own bedclothing.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

..is..

The Only Pure . . . .
Cream of Tartar Powder.

Contains neither Ammonia, Alum, nor any other adulterant.

Does finer and more economical work than any other, owing to its marvelous purity and greater strength.

It is cheaper at 50c a pound than the ordinary kinds at 20c.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Lenten Services, 12:10 to 12:30, Adams-st., opposite The Fair.
Musical Club Reception at the Art Institute.
Meeting of the Chicago Ceramic Association in the Athenæum Building.
Annual Dinner of the Sigma Phi at the Richelieu.
Banquet of the Union League Club.
Cotillon at G. A. R. Hall.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

Some Extraordinary Scarfs for Men.
The Boys' Rough and Tumble Suits.
The New Parisian Veilings.

You'll come quick for these:

All our 50 and 75c 4-in-hands, tecks, and puffs, in light, medium, and dark shades, go today at 25c.

You'll come quick for these, too:

All our $1.00 and $1.50 English 4-in-hands, Ascots, tecks, and puffs, in fine figured silks, rich satins, new patterns, etc., go today at 50c.

You'll come quick for both lots.

❧❧❧

Those new "Rough-and-Tumble" suits for boys are now on display and sale in our boys' clothing department. It's a happy name, that; they are for good, strong, happy "Rough-and-Tumble" boys. They wear, and wear, and wear. You can have a new suit free if they can start a seam. Then it's such nice clothing, in style, in fit, in everything—in "get up" nicer than ever. Our waists and blouses for boys have a style peculiarly their own—a proper style. Third floor—four elevators.

❧❧❧

See the new Parisian Veilings today, and you'll wear them Sunday.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

How Near Can You Guess to

The number of pairs of Hanan's Men's Fine Shoes we sold during the twelve months ending February 1st, 1893?

1st Prize, $25.00 in gold.
2nd Prize, $15.00 in gold.
3rd Prize, Pair Hanan's Fine Shoes.

Guesses will be received in person or by mail until Saturday, April 1st. Names of the winners and the actual number of pairs sold will be published in the Chicago Sunday papers of April 2nd. Write your name and address plain.

DeMuth & Co.,
TWO STORES,
150 State-st.,
217 and 219 State-st.,
Retailers of Fine Shoes.

WHY IT IS SO.

Because Nature says so. Nature never lies. She says: "I impose the horrors of Consumption." She also says: "Behold, I give you the cure."

The cure is at hand in

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

the one compound of natural agents which tells with swiftest and strongest force on the lungs and their approaches.

Fifty-eight Years of Success

have given it the reputation of a specific in lung affections, from the common cold to the direst Consumption.

The Marvelous Discovery

fast became a recognized standard remedy, and is today the best proved agent for Colds, Coughs, Congestions, Inflammations, and Consumption, in the world.

Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia mailed free on application. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'a, Pa.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit Cured at Home. Trial Free. No Pain. Comp'd Oxygen Ass'n, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

LORD EXINER'S PAST.

MARSHAL CONWAY RUNS ACROSS INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The Brother-in-Law of the Ladies' Tailor Tells of the Missing Man's Experiences in Gotham—Farmer Brooks Relates the Result of Answering a Matrimonial Advertisement—He Says He Was Robbed by Two Conspirators—Pieman Orris Fined for Raising a Disturbance.

Fire Marshal Conway's work on the mysterious fire at No. 1911 Michigan avenue Thursday morning cleared up the record of Lord Exiner, the ladies' tailor on the first floor, prior to his appearance in Chicago last August. Exiner did not appear at the Marshal's office nor could he be located. Conway says it was discovered that at the time Exiner had had his goods at No. 1911 Michigan avenue covered by $2,500 insurance he had reported to a representative of Dun's Commercial Agency that his stock was worth $200 and that he had $2,000 on deposit at the Union Trust company. When his account at the bank was attached yesterday for rent it was learned that he had just $54 on deposit.

Exiner's brother-in-law arrived in Chicago yesterday from New York, and at once called on Marshal Conway. He was kept around the office for some time in the hope that Exiner would come in and the two men might be brought together.

According to the statement of the brother-in-law, Exiner is a native of Russia and is 32 years old. He is a skilled ladies' tailor and could make from $30 to $50 a week at his trade. He was married eight years ago and his father-in-law started him in business on Twenty-sixth street in New York. He failed in that undertaking and went back to his trade, working for Haas Brothers on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Two years ago he went into business with his brother at No. 624 Madison avenue as ladies' tailors. Last spring, the brother-in-law declares, he deserted his wife and two children, surreptitiously cleaned the flat of furniture, sold out his share in the business, and disappeared. It is alleged further that the two brothers prior to this had been arrested for whipping the runaway's wife. They were fined $25, and then the wife began a civil suit for $5,000 against Zachariah Exiner, Lord's brother. The next heard of the fugitive was last fall, when his wife's family learned that he was in Chicago. She wrote him a conciliatory letter, being entirely destitute, to which he replied that he had secured a divorce.

Exiner must have hurried up the divorce business to have secured one in that short time. However that may be, he soon located another woman who was willing to marry him. Her chief attraction, it now appears, was $1,500 in cash. In a letter from his brother in New York, now in possession of Fire Marshal Conway, he is advised, if he can get the $1,500 by marrying the woman to do so. The brother tells him that Exiner's old creditors in New York are troubling the firm, and he asks advice as to what is to be done with them. This was at the time that Exiner was telling Dun's agent he had $2,000 in the bank.

Dr. Brown, the owner of the house at No. 1911 Michigan avenue, yesterday posted a notice addressed to "Lord Exiner" that the apartments of his late tenant had been taken possession of under the terms of the lease dated Oct. 12, 1893. This was to keep Exiner from entering the rooms if he came, but nothing was seen of him.

Marshal Conway is not disposed to state what the next move in the case will be. After putting in the entire day in his investigations he said he was not prepared fully to order any arrests.

IS VICTIM OF A CONSPIRACY.

Farmer Brooks Tells of His Experience in Answering an Advertisement.

J. W. Brooks of Springfield, Elgin County, Ontario, is in the city to look for Herbert Peterson, who ran away with his wife, who had $800 of Brooks' money in her pocket when she eloped. Mr. Brooks is a farmer and has a nice place under cultivation near Springfield. He sought a wife by answering an advertisement in the Toronto *Globe*. Several letters passed between Brooks and the advertiser and it was finally arranged that Mr. Brooks should call on the widow, as she called herself, in Toronto. He proposed marriage. The wedding ceremony was performed and the couple returned to the farm at Springfield. Mrs. Brooks proved to be a model wife. About a month after her arrival she insisted that her husband was working too hard and should hire a man to assist in the work. He agreed. A man appeared two days later seeking work. Mrs. Brooks was pleased with the applicant's appearance and he was hired. For about four months matters pursued the even tenor of their way. Then Mrs. Brooks disappeared with $800 which he had been saving to pay off a mortgage. His hired man was also missing. Mr. Brooks hurried to Toronto and a few inquiries revealed the fact that Herbert Peterson, the hired man, was the lawful husband of Mrs. Brooks, and the whole scheme was planned as executed when the advertisement was inserted. The runaways were traced to Duluth and then to Chicago. Mr. Brooks says they are in the city.

PIEMAN ORRIS FINED FOR FIGHTING.

He Knocked Down Sergeants Who Tried to Make Peace, It Is Said.

G. W. Orris, the ex-Columbian guard who conducted a pie shop on the World's Columbian Exposition ground and got into a row with his customers and partners, was fined $50 and costs by Justice Porter yesterday morning. About two months ago Orris opened up a lunch counter in the Service Building. His undertaking proved a great success, and it became necessary to have a partner. The partner, however, began to assume an arbitrary demeanor and Orris was convinced that there was a scheme afoot to get him out of the firm. He accordingly told his partner that if he would pay $75 within twenty-four hours he could have full possession of the business. This demand the partner could not comply with, whereupon Mr. Orris told him that he was out of the firm. When the guards who frequented the pie stand came in to lunch they became involved in a quarrel with Orris in talking about the matter. It was claimed that Orris was the aggressor and that he knocked down two Sergeants who tried to restore peace.

FAVORABLE TO OFFICER SLATTERY

Testimony Given Tending to Show That He Shot in Self-Defense.

When the Slattery case was resumed yesterday morning Dr. John B. Murphy, attending surgeon at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, who dressed Dohoney's wounds, was the first witness. He said the wound was not necessarily fatal, and when he saw him there were no indications of blood poisoning, and he said had the wound been properly attended the boy would have recovered. Dr. Harold M. Moyer of Rush Medical College testified to the same effect.

Mrs. Gertrude Hubbard was placed on the stand for the purpose of assailing the character of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Hubbard, who testified to seeing the shooting.

Mrs. T. J. Campbell, No. 290 Illinois street, testified that the night of the shooting she was sitting on her door-steps when two young men came up and sat on her fence and began talking in a loud voice. Then they went away and came back with three more young men. While they were standing there a policeman came up and said: "Boys, you are making too much noise here." They told him it was none of his business. He then told them they must keep still, but they said they would not. A moment later she heard a dull thud and a man went down. She thought it was a policeman, as a club flew in the air. Then she heard some one say: "Get off me, boys, or I'll shoot." Then she saw the flash of a revolver as if fired upward by a man on the ground, and some one cried "I'm shot," and fell.

Slattery will be placed on the stand today in his own defense.

Work of the German Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Society was held yesterday afternoon at No. 49 La Salle street. According to the report of Oscar Kuehne, manager, the German Society gave aid to fifty-three families, with 129 children, and to twenty-three unmarried persons last month. The total expenses for relief given amounted to $294, of which $24 was spent for coal and $5 for board and lodging. Two hundred and nineteen persons found employment through the agency free of charge, which was a saving of $438 in fees, which employment bureaus would have charged. There has been a great demand for farm-hands, but few applicants are suitable and many orders could not be filled on that account. Eleven persons joined the society last month.

Organization of the Associated Press.

The organization of the Associated Press has been completed by the election of the following: Directors—Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *News*; Frederick Driscoll, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Eugene B. Perdue, Cleveland *Leader*; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg *Post*; James E. Scripps, Detroit *Tribune*; W. A. Collier, Memphis *Appeal*; Washington Hesing, Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*; M. H. De Young, San Francisco *Chronicle*. Executive Committee—Messrs. Lawson, Driscoll, and Knapp. President—William Penn Nixon, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. Vice-President—Charles P. Tatts, Cincinnati *Times-Star*. General Manager—Melville E. Stone. Secretary—Delavan Smith.

Smallpox Came from Connecticut.

After careful investigation of the circumstances surrounding the latest case of smallpox Dr. Garrott of the Health Department is convinced that the disease was brought here from Westfield, Conn. The patient is L. J. Becker, who lived on Leavitt street. His wife recently returned from a trip to the East and during her visit staid some time with the family of Thomas Good, her brother, in Westfield. His children were suffering from a disease supposed by the authorities of that town to be a complication of measles and blood poisoning, but Dr. Garrott is now convinced that they were suffering from smallpox.

Visitor at the Fair Hurt.

H. W. Kease of Syracuse, N.Y., who was visiting the Columbian Exposition grounds yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock, met with an accident that may prove fatal. He was walking on the east side of the Manufactures Building, where it is icy. In looking upward he became dizzy and fell with sufficient force to render him senseless for several minutes. His right leg was fractured between the knee and thigh, and in his effort to save himself from falling he sprained his right shoulder. Dr. Alcock attended him until he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital by the World's Fair ambulance.

Max Redrioska's Wife.

A woman who gave her name as Kate Kendzioski was arraigned before Justice Blume Dec. 24 on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred against her by S. Johnson, a shoe dealer on West Madison street, and was fined $50 and was sent to the bridewell. It was learned yesterday that the woman's real name was Mrs. Max Redrioska, wife of Max Redrioska, a wealthy mine-owner from Butte City, Mont. Last July Mrs. Redrioska left her home in Butte City and came to Chicago. Last week Mr. Redrioska came to Chicago and learned that his wife was at the bridewell. He says he will endeavor to secure a divorce.

Mrs. Camilla Acquitted.

Mrs. Mary Camilla was acquitted yesterday after the jury had been out a few hours. The trial was commenced in Judge McConnell's court Tuesday. She was charged with the murder of her husband, Joseph Camilla, the night of Dec. 3. Camilla was a saloonkeeper and it was shown that he was quarrelsome and harsh in his treatment of his wife and several times threatened her life, so she shot him in self-defense. When the verdict of the jury was read Mrs. Camilla fainted.

Lecture at the Lexington.

Henry Badger gave the fifth of his series of morning lectures on topics connected with the Columbian Exposition Thursday at 11 o'clock at the Lexington. The subject of the day was "Russia." The lecturer gave in outline a history of the Slavs touching upon their art, literature, and politics, and bringing it down to the subject in hand, Russia, as it will be observed at the Fair next summer. The next lecture will be on "Scandinavia."

Coughlin's Case May Come Up Soon.

Assistant State's Attorney Bottum said last night that it was not his intention to arraign Coughlin this morning as he was too busily engaged in a murder trial. Coughlin does not appear to be at all anxious to come into court and has made no request to be brought in to plead. It is probable, however, that when Mr. Bottum finishes the case he is engaged in at present Coughlin will be brought in.

Regret to Lose Their Pastor.

At the regular meeting of the official board of the Marshfield Avenue M. E. Church held at the residence of D. B. Parker, No. 265 Hermitage avenue, Wednesday evening, resolutions were adopted complimentary to the Rev. T. B. Hilton, pastor, and expressing regret that he has been transferred to the Illinois Conference and assigned to the Vermont Street M. E. Church at Quincy, Ill.

Suicide of a Fireman.

W. F. Richardson, a fireman employed by the Union Pacific railroad, living at No. 114 Sumner avenue, Kansas City, committed suicide at Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison streets, by taking an overdose of morphine last night. He engaged a room the night before and was not discovered until last night, when he had been dead some hours. Nothing was found which would show why he committed suicide.

Willed by Otis J. Dimick.

Otis J. Dimick's will was admitted to probate yesterday. He left an estate of $100,000. The widow, Harriet S. Dimick, will get one-third and the residue goes equally to three children. The will, however, may be inoperative, as before his death Dimick made conveyance of his property to his wife and children in about the proportion indicated by the will.

Officer Scanlan Arrested.

Timothy J. Scanlan, Mayor Washburne's private officer, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Tom Ryan, who is said to be a relative of Scanlan. The warrant charges him with making threats to do bodily injury. Justice Hamburgher set the case for hearing this morning.

Items.

Judge Gresham has appointed Fred M. Grant of Canton, Ill., a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, will lecture at Central Music Hall Thursday evening. His subject will be "Progress and Leadership."

Justice Lyon says that he will investigate the statements said to have been made by Capt. Shea and Lieut. Haas of detective headquarters concerning him, and will call on them for explanations.

Yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock Charles Quingley of No. 1100 Morgan street, who was excavating the foundation for a building on at Lawrence avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, was badly hurt by the banks caving in.

William H. Speck, a clerk in the Wabash ticket office on Clark street, who was arrested upon complaint of Morris A. Fogotston charged with altering a telegram sent by the latter, was discharged by Justice Glennon yesterday morning.

Mrs. Thomas Larkin yesterday reported at the Central Station that her husband had been missing from his home, No. 10 Rush street, since last Wednesday morning. Larkin is 22 years old, and until lately has been employed as a bartender. Mrs. Larkin fears that he has committed suicide.

Charles Meyershoff and Max Conwishel, rival shoe dealers at Nos. 38 and 40 Madison street, aired their troubles in Justice Blume's police court yesterday morning. Mr. Meyershoff alleges that Conwishel employed a boy to cut up his stock of shoes with a knife. The case was continued until March 10.

Policemen Hartnett and Burke broke into the residence of Willis Rose, No. 3742 Washtenaw avenue, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and seizing a bureau, in one of the drawers of which mice had started a fire by nibbling at matches, threw it out of the window. The bureau, valued at $35, was broken into kindling wood, but beyond this no damage was done.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors was held at No. 116 La Salle street yesterday afternoon. The number of saloon-keepers prosecuted during February was sixty-four and the charges against them numbered ninety-four, sixty for selling liquor to minors, twenty-six for selling liquor to drunkards, and eight for keeping disorderly houses. The fines and costs imposed amounted to $945 and the number of witnesses subpœnaed was 207.

MONEY FOR A MONUMENT FOR BLAINE.

Patriotic Lake View Boys Each Send a Dollar for This Purpose.

Lake View boys are patriotic. Two of these Lake View boys, believing that a monument to James G. Blaine should be erected in Lincoln Park, have written to THE TRIBUNE on the subject, each inclosing $1 to start the fund. The letters are as follows:

LAKE VIEW, March 3.—[Editor of the Tribune].—I am only 10 years old, but I think my dollar is as good as any man's, for I think we ought to have a Blaine monument in our Lincoln Park.

MASTER ARTHUR GEORGE STRASSHEIM.

LAKE VIEW, March 3.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—I send you one dollar for a Blaine monument out of my saving bank. I think we ought to have the monument in Lincoln Park.

MASTER EDDIE WALTER STASSHEIM.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria

TANNERS TO COMBINE.

LEADING FIRMS IN THE COUNTRY ORGANIZING A TRUST.

Eastern Concerns Take the Lead in the Movement and Are Secretive About Their Operations—The Capital Fixed at $100,000,000—Different Houses to Have Stock in the Ratio of Their Valuation—History of the Organization—Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Not Pleased.

A sole-leather trust with a capital stock of $100,000,000 is soon to head the long list of combines which of recent years have been launched upon the public. In its magnitude it is to exceed even the sugar trust.

Eastern tanners, headed by two of the largest firms, which have $20,000,000 or more invested in the business, have been working quietly since the beginning of the year on an organization which is to control the output and prices of oak-tanned leather. Members of the organization guard its workings with the utmost secrecy and declare that they cannot talk about it. A telegram received in this city yesterday from an Eastern firm interested in the sole-leather business stated that the organizers of the combine have already encountered a "snag" in the form of the anti-trust law, and it may be for this reason that sole-leather men object to talking for publication.

The statements of the firms that are supposed to be interested in the sole-leather trust are that its object is to reduce expenses and the cost of manufacture, but buyers of sole leather are inclined to doubt them. Within the last month prices of sole leather have advanced from 1 to 3 cents a pound. Sole-leather dealers say this is due to the fact that many tanneries shut down last June. Buyers are skeptical about this and declare that, while it is true many tanneries ceased to operate last June, hides were put into vats by the packers, and that now there is as much leather on hand as there ever was.

When the tanners decided to suspend operations last summer Chicago packers were forced to tan their own material, because, as a superintendent of one of the largest firms put it, "something had to be done with the hides, for we could not sell them or eat them." Now it is intimated that nearly a half million sides of leather are held by Chicago packers alone. Armour and Nelson, Morris & Co. are perhaps the largest holders.

Eastern Tanners Active.

To show that tanners in the East are not idle regarding the trust, a copy of a dispatch received yesterday is given:

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—For a long time rumors have been current that a gigantic trust composed of the manufacturers of sole leather was about to be formed. The proposed sole leather trust represents $70,000,000 capital, and $25,000,000 is assured. A dealer of the city was found to be interested in the trust. Said he: "I am pledged to join the trust and am working for it in a quiet way here in Buffalo. As the work is just beginning here, I do not wish my name used in connection with what I say. The negotiations for the trust have been carried on with the greatest secrecy since the work began early in January. All of the leading tanneries in the eastern part of the country have been examined and appraised. Committees have traveled all over to see dealers and tanners in order to explain the scheme to them. There has not been much opposition except in the matter of appraisals. The combine will be modeled after the plan of the sugar trust. We have not yet decided where the articles of incorporation will be filed. Only the manufacturers of union or of hemlock tanned leather will be in the trust.

Fifty concerns, the majority of which are in the East, practically control the entire trade. Not alone do they own tanneries; they also own thousands of acres of land planted with trees to supply the necessary bark. Sole leather is tanned by three processes—by oak bark, by hemlock bark, or by a mixture of hemlock and oak barks. The latter is called the "union" process and is in use by the majority of the tanners. The largest tanneries are in Northern New York, Pennsylvania, and Maine. There are a few tanneries of importance in the West, mainly in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.

The conditions surrounding the sole-leather business are particularly favorable for a combination of the dealers. As cattle are not killed for the value of their hides, but for their meat, the hide market would be difficult to corner. No more cattle would be killed if hides were 18 cents a pound than if they were selling at from 8 to 10 cents. The sole-leather business in the last five years, the tanners say, has not been profitable. Some of them go so far as to say they have lost money. Many causes are cited for this state of affairs. One is that the supply exceeds the demand. Another is the keen competition among buyers, and a third the desire of each firm to secure trade by cutting prices. In addition to this is the expense of branch stores in different cities.

Working for Two Years.

For more than two years tanners have been trying to get together and organize. There have always been bolters among them and last summer it was mutually agreed to shut down for a certain length of time. The move benefited the trade and organization on a larger scale was the natural result. Last January Schultz, Innes & Co., Horton & Co., G. B. Horton & Co., Fayerweather & Ladew of New York and the Thomas E. Proctor Leather company of Boston, each of which firms is considered "a power" in the trade, headed the organization which is to form the trust. Stock to the extent of $100,000,000 is to be issued and each and every tanner taken in will receive stock to an amount equivalent at par to the appraised value of his plant. The tanner then will be hired as superintendent of his own tannery at a salary.

A Chicago man who claims to have seen an agreement paper signed by members of the combination said yesterday that the following signatures of some of the largest tanners in the country are appended:

Barnes & Merritt, P. C. Costello & Co., W. Helmroth, Fayerweather & Ladew, G. B. Horton & Co., H. G. Lapham & Co., Meyer & Gordon, Schultz, Innes & Co., D. T. Stevens & Son, and George A. Vail & Co. of New York. W. F. Baldwin, S. A. Butler, L. B. Clark & Co., Day, Wilcox & Co., Proctor, Hunt & Co., and the Thomas E. Proctor Leather company of Boston.

The prominent Eastern firms which did not appear on the list are:

Keck, Mosser & Co. and Hall & Vaughn of New York and Kistler, Lesh & Co. of Boston.

The Eagle Tanning Works, whose tanneries are distributed in Pennsylvania and whose Chicago branch is at No. 214 Lake street, are also said to be members of the combination. The only Western tannery which turns out a large product is the Pfister & Vogel Leather company of Milwaukee. A member of this firm, while in Chicago recently, said that his concern had not as yet been approached by the association. It is understood that none of the Western tanneries have as yet been asked to come in.

A man who is considered authority on everything pertaining to the sole-leather trust said yesterday:

"Economy will be the first principle put into effect. Where now there are from eighty to 100 buyers competing with one another in buying hides two or three men will do the same work for all the tanners. This will keep prices of hides down for lack of competition and will also save a good many dollars for salaries. The next thing will be to do away with branch stores in other cities. Instead of running a store for each firm one or two large stores will handle the output of all firms interested. This will save unnecessary rentals.

To Control Supply.

"There of course will be the control of supply. If there is too much leather on hand certain tanneries will be ordered to shut down. By this means expenses will be curtailed and goods will be sold at a price which will at least pay a reasonable profit to the men whose money is invested."

No class of people are more ready to denounce the trust than the boot and shoe manufacturers. In speaking of the advance on sole leather Morris Selz of the firm of Selz, Schwab & Co. said:

"We are in the hands of the Philistines and we must grin and bear it. All grades of leather have advanced and the raise comes out of our pockets. We cannot raise the price of shoes easily. We manufacture certain grades at certain prices and our customers expect the same shoe at the same price the year around. No reputable manufacturer can substitute a cheaper grade of stock, as it would hurt his trade."

M. D. Wells & Co. said:

"As long as there is no great advance in leather we will not raise our prices on shoes. We have had to bear the loss up to date."

This country uses about 2,000,000 hides a year, and $200,000,000 is spent annually by the people of the United States for shoes. There are 5,000 tanners and leather dealers in the country. Pennsylvania leads the list with 631. In New York there are 402; in Illinois, 255, and in Massachusetts, 600.

ANTON DIARD TIRES OF LIFE.

A Mexican Youth Becomes Despondent and Takes a Fatal Dose of Laudanum.

Anton Diard, a Mexican, 18 years old, committed suicide at the house of his brother, Louis, No. 3708 State street, yesterday. The boy had been learning the cigar business in John Roux's shop on Langley avenue. Owing to high water in the basement there had been no work there for several days. Yesterday morning he came home, his brother says, intoxicated and told his sister-in-law he was tired of living and had taken something. She went to Eugene Vallieu's cigar factory for her husband. Louis went home and found his brother on the bed. The boy was boisterous and Louis went after a policeman. When he returned Anton had quieted down, and the officer went away. A few minutes after Louis noticed a peculiar appearance about his brother's eyes, became alarmed, and went for a doctor. Three physicians at once detected laudanum poisoning. They worked over the boy for three hours, but were unable to save him.

Forced to Drink Beer.

It is probable that the Citizens' League will investigate a story told by 11-year-old Joseph Winimet, who says that he was induced to drink so much beer in a Town of Lake saloon yesterday that he was rendered unconscious. The boy was taken to the Hyde Park Police Station yesterday afternoon. Young Winimet is employed as an assistant to Jerry Carrol, who drives a wagon for Mett Bros.' Pop company. He and Carrol were found at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Lake avenue about noon. Both were in a maudlin condition and were placed under arrest by Officer Wolf. At the station the boy soon revived sufficiently to tell his story. "Carroll," he said, "insisted on my going into a saloon at Fifty-second street and Armour avenue. There he bought beer and made me drink it. I said I wanted to go, but the people there said I must drink more. Then we went out to the wagon again. I don't know where we drove, but the first I knew was when the policeman aroused me." The boy's father is a cooper and lives at No. 27 Twenty-fifth place.

He Predicts a Cold Wave.

John Brown appeared before Justice Woodman yesterday morning with perspiration steaming from every pore of his face. His actions clearly indicated that he was demented. His delusions are that Chicago is to be visited by a very cold wave, and he takes it upon himself to warn every one he comes in contact with. Thursday afternoon he was placed under arrest by Officer Gallagher of the Desplaines Street Station while he was walking along Madison street. He was attired in two suits of clothes and wore five heavy overcoats, the combined weight of which nearly bore him to the ground. When questioned by Justice Woodman as to why he wore so much clothing he replied that a cold wave was approaching and that he was making preparations for it. He was ordered to be examined by the County Physician as to his sanity.

Swartout Fined $5.

Samuel Swartout was fined $5 and costs by Justice Woodman yesterday morning on complaint of G. C. Francis of the Academy of Music. Mr. Francis stated that of late the men and boys who occupied the gallery during performances threw all sorts of missiles upon the stage. Thursday night Mr. Francis stationed a number of men in the gallery to watch. They saw Swartout throw several cards upon the stage and was about to follow them up with a piece of wood. Tuesday night a stone was thrown from the gallery and struck one of the actresses on the hand, injuring it so severely that she was unable to appear during the rest of the performance.

Jailed for Contempt.

While the arguments were being made in the Wiornock murder trial yesterday, Officer Burns brought Birdie Burns into court. She was considered the most important witness for the State and had been subpœnaed, but before the trial she disappeared. She said she was in Toledo and just returned yesterday. Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison wanted to get her evidence before the jury, but Judge Sugg excluded it. Dora Cooper testified that the Burns woman was given $50 to leave town. She was sent to jail for contempt.

WILL INQUIRE INTO THE CHARGES.

State Board of Health to Investigate a Local Medical College.

A dispatch from Springfield last evening announced that Dr. F. W. Reilly, Secretary of the State Board of Health, was called to Chicago by a telegram from Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attorneys of the board, in the mandamus proceedings instituted by the National Homeopathic College of Chicago to compel the recognition of its diplomas by the State board.

Levy Mayer, one of the partners of the legal firm, gave the following information:

"The medical school in question was denied recognition by the State Board of Health a few months ago. It made application to the board for license for three graduates. After investigation the board resolved that neither the school nor its graduates came within the provisions of the statutes, and refused to grant licenses to practice. Thereupon the school and three graduates jointly filed a petition for a mandamus. The writ was served and argued three weeks ago before Judge Tuthill. The board demurred to the petition. The court sustained the demurrer.

"Thereupon the school filed a new petition in which a mandamus was a license to only the three graduates. To that petition we demurred for the board on the ground that the petitioners had not brought themselves within the letter or spirit of the law. Judge Tuttle rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the petition with leave to amend. Complaints have been made to the State Board that this school is merely an advertising medium. The refusal to grant the license is not due to the fact that this school teaches homeopathy. The State Board recognizes no distinction. It will as readily grant licenses to the graduates of one school as another, provided the medical colleges have complied with the law. Charges have been preferred against some of those connected with the school in question. Those charges will now receive a thorough investigation."

CHICAGO HUSSARS GIVE A RECEPTION.

Prominent Citizens Attend the Monthly Gathering in the Pullman Building.

The Chicago Hussars give a reception the first Friday evening in each month in their quarters in the Pullman Building. Last evening's reception was one of the most successful yet held. The Hussars are desirous of increasing their force and hope to accomplish a good deal in this way by giving desirable young men an opportunity of meeting the members of the company in a social way. Among those present were Director-General George R. Davis of the World's Columbian Exposition, Mayor Washburne, De Wolf Hopper and members of his company, Col. Cook of the First Regiment and members of his staff, Herrmann the magician, and Prof. Wood of Chicago University. Capt. Edwin L. Brand said that preparations were under way for a full dress reception to be held during the first week after Lent, either at the Lexington Hotel or at Bournique's.

Banquet by the Greek Letter Societies.

The chapters of the Greek letter societies represented at Northwestern University held a Pan Hellenic banquet at the home of Miss Anna Hitchcock, No. 705 Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, last evening. The sororities participating were Alpha Phi, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Chi Omega, and the Gamma Phi Beta. A miscellaneous program and a farce entitled "Tulu" was presented.

An Informal Reception.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, No. 2,700 Prairie avenue, gave an informal reception last evening for Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague and Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Coolidge. One hundred guests were present.

CELEBRATES ITS FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Young People's Society of Halsted Street M. E. Church Gives an Entertainment.

The first anniversary of the formation of the Young People's Society of the Halsted Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated last night at the church, No. 778 South Halsted street. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. N. W. Deveneau, the Rev. D. J. Holmes, and C. W. Stratton and a musical and literary program was rendered. The features of the latter were songs by a quartet composed of E. Woods, C. O. Hinkley, Will Troy, and L. A. Soger, a solo by Thompson McNutt, and a recitation by Miss Buehler. Two hundred and fifty people were present. The society began a year ago with ten members and there are now eighty young people on its muster roll. The society is under the auspices of the Epworth League.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleepiness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle, druggists.

SHIFTING THE BLAME.

NEW LINE OF INQUIRY IN THE YORK DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

Contractor Campbell by His Evasive Answers and His Admissions Creates the Impression That He Is Responsible to the Owner for the Failure to Support the Walls After the Fire of Jan. 11—Inspector Ludwig Testifies That He Had Nothing to Do with the Permit.

The York building disaster investigation followed a new lead yesterday with a prospect of shifting the blame to a hitherto unknown source. Murdock Campbell, a contractor and builder, furnished the clew to this line of investigation and by his evasive manner of answering questions as well as by some of his admissions, created the impression that he was directly responsible to the owner of the building for the failure to support and protect the walls of the York building after the interior had been destroyed by the fire of Jan. 11. He was forced to admit that some sort of arrangement exists between Mr. York and himself by which he is to receive 10 per cent of the cost of clearing away the débris of the fire, but though asked repeatedly just what he was to do for this money he always dodged the questions and made some sort of an evasive answer. From others it was learned, however, that he was to superintend the work of clearing away the débris and to do everything necessary for the protection of the standing walls and of the public.

His connection with the work is considered important in view of the fact that Inspector Ludwig reported to the Building Department that the clearing away of débris from the interior of the ruin was constantly weakening the north wall which afterward did the damage.

Thought the North Wall Safe.

When placed upon the stand his first statement was that he had been employed by Mr. York to adjust the insurance on the building. The insurance adjusters, he said, had found the north wall firm, straight, and plumb, and as an expert builder he himself considered the wall little damaged. He declared he had examined it so carefully that he knew the coping on the north wall was not even cracked. The wall stood eighty feet high, and there was no tall structure near it. With a view of ascertaining just how carefully the examination was made he was asked how he knew the coping was not cracked, and replied that he looked up at it from the ground.

"Who was reconstructing the building?" he was asked.

"That matter was entirely in the hands of Mr. York," he replied.

"Mr. York is under the impression," said Attorney Gibbons, "that the insurance companies considered that north wall was so good that they would allow him nothing on it. Is that the case?"

It took half an hour to get an answer from Mr. Campbell. He dodged and twisted his replies in every way to keep from giving a direct answer, but finally answered "Yes."

The Coroner had concluded his examinations and the contractor had not said a word about being still in the employ of Mr. York. Attorney Gibbons was after him, however.

Had an Agreement with York.

"Was there not an agreement between you and Mr. York under which you were to receive 10 per cent of the cost of removing the débris from the ruins for directing the work and caring for the walls?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Have you done anything toward clearing away the débris?"

"No. I sent another man, William Winterson, to do that."

"You were to get 10 per cent of all paid to him and his men were you not?"

"Yes."

"What are you to get that 10 per cent for?"

"Ask Mr. York." And that was all the answer he would make.

Inspector Ludwig was recalled and questioned regarding the permit for rebuilding the structure. The day before Secretary Ward of the Building Department said he had issued the permit on the recommendation of Mr. Ludwig. This was considered strange, in view of the fact that the inspector had already testified that he had reported to Mr. Ward that the wall was constantly being weakened by the removal of the débris.

"I never had anything to do with issuing that permit," he said. "I could not have recommended that a permit be issued for the use of that wall until it had been strengthened. I told the foreman it would fall if he didn't stop removing all the braces."

Was a Fairly Good Wall.

Architect Charles Furst said he considered the north wall a fairly good one, but had told the Building Commissioners it would not stand a hurricane.

"Do you know anything about Mr. Campbell's relations with Mr. York?"

"He was engaged to adjust the fire loss and afterwards to brace certain walls. I agreed with him it was not practicable to brace the north wall."

"What was Campbell to get that 10 per cent for?"

"For supervising the work of cleaning up the ruins."

The inquest was resumed at 2 o'clock, William Winterson being the first witness examined. His statements did not agree with those made by Campbell in the morning. He said that Campbell came to him and said he thought he could get work for him at the York building and asked what he would charge for the work. This was shortly after the fire. "Two days later," continued the witness, "Campbell sent for me, asking me to go to work the following day, but as it was Saturday I did not want to go, so I waited until Monday; then I went to work. I received my instructions from Supt. Hatch, and he is Campbell's representative."

Gave Sensational Testimony.

When Stephen Sullivan, a house-wrecker, was called upon to testify he caused some excitement by swearing that he had told Winterson and some of the other men that the wall would fall down on them if it was not taken down.

Then Mr. York was put on the stand. He told all about that contract with Campbell, in which the latter was to receive 10 per cent of the expense of clearing the débris and supporting or removing the standing walls. He said that he had left everything to the discretion of Campbell, and that the latter was to brace up the walls as he saw fit. He had spoken to Campbell about bracing the north wall with guy ropes but had paid no further attention to it. The witness admitted that he did not tear down the north wall because he would not have been allowed any insurance on it. He afterwards contradicted himself and said that if the Building Department had ordered him to take down the wall he would have done so. He admitted having received a notice to take down all dangerous walls, and a communication from Michal & Pitzele, the owners of the building next to his building, stating that they would hold him responsible. He said he had gone to Chief Swenie with the notices and that the Chief said he would see the Building Department and then notify him. He had never received any notification and thought everything was all right. Isaac G. Lober, the manager of the firm, corroborated his statements when he was examined.

The examination was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Two Dead Men Lying Across a Cow.

BRINKLEY, Ark., March 3.—The bodies of two unknown men were found seven miles east of Clarendon yesterday. The bodies were lying across the carcass of a half-skinned cow, and had apparently been in this position for several days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Laughter Lends a New Charm

To beauty when it discloses a pretty set of teeth. Whiteness, when nature has supplied this element of loveliness, may be retained through life by using the fragrant Sozodont.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c bottle.

The New York Academy of Medicine has honored with its approval Bugeaud's Wine, both as a tonic and febrifuge. At leading druggists.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effective Cough remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25c a bottle.

The fashionable ladies' corrective tonic is Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

MACKAY AND FLOOD INVEST $5,000,000.

New Company with $10,000,000 Capital Formed to Develop the Comstock Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—A mining and development company has been incorporated here with a capital stock of $10,000,000. Three of the directors and their subscriptions to stock are John W. Mackay, $2,500,000; James L. Flood, $2,490,000; James E. Walsh, $10,000. Other directors are William Lyle and George R. Wells. It is stated the purpose of the corporation is to own, control, and deal in mines, lands and water rights, and it is generally understood the company is formed to further develop the Comstock mines.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Weather forecast for Saturday: For Indiana and Illinois, fair, north winds; colder in Southern Indiana.

For Lower Michigan, fair, northwesterly winds.

For Iowa and Nebraska, fair, variable winds, slowly rising temperature.

For Wisconsin, fair, northerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, fair, variable winds, slowly rising temperature.

For South Dakota, fair, shifting to southeasterly; warmer in western portions.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r.	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'ta'tn 12 hours
Abilene	30.30	36	....	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.64	6	8	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Boston, Mass.	29.70	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.70	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	26	44	N. W.	Snow..	.28
Charleston, S. C.	29.68	62	....	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.62	18	26	W.	Clear..	Trace
Chicago	30.06	14	20	N. W.	Clear..	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	36	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	29.98	30	34	N. W.	Snow..	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	10	14	N. W.	Clear..	....
Denver, Colo.	30.58	18	24	E.	Clear..	.04
Des Moines, Ia.	30.42	6	18	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Detroit, Mich.	29.84	22	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Dodge City, Kas.	30.56	18	32	N. E.	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.22	16	18	N.	Clear..	....
El Paso	30.16	60	62	N. W.	Clear..	....
Erie, Pa.	29.76	28	38	N. W.	Snow..	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	70	72	N.	Clear..	Trace
G'd Haven, Mich	29.96	16	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.04	12	18	N. W.	Fair..	....
Helena, Mont.	30.44	12	18	S. W.	Clear..	....
Huron, S. D.	30.60	10	12	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.92	26	36	N. W.	Fair..	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.42	12	26	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Keokuk, Ia.	30.28	12	20	N. W.	Fair..	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	8	12	N. W.	Clear..	....
Little Rock, Ark	30.06	34	54	N.	Cl'udy	.30
Louisville, Ky.	29.94	32	46	N. W.	Snow..	.24
Manistee, Mich.	29.96	18	20	N. W.	Snow..	.01
Marquette, Mich	29.98	16	18	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Memphis, Tenn.	29.98	32	56	N.	Snow..	.50
Miles City	30.68	12	16	E.	Clear..	....
Milwaukee	30.04	12	16	N. W.	Clear..	....
Minnedosa	30.54	4	12	Calm	Clear..	....
Montreal	29.68	24	28	S. W.	Clear..	....
Moorhead	30.56	2	8	N. W.	Fair..	....
New Orleans, La	29.78	72	78	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
New York City	29.70	30	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Omaha, Neb.	30.52	10	12	N. W.	Clear..	.02
Oswego, N. Y.	29.68	28	28	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	30.04	50	62	N. W.	Clear..	....
Pierre, S. D.	30.66	18	....	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Pittsburg	29.76	38	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Port Huron	29.86	24	34	N. W.	Fair..	....
Pueblo	30.46	30	34	N. W.	Clear..	....
Rapid City	30.60	12	14	S. E.	Clear..	....
St. Louis	30.12	22	38	N. W.	Fair..	.01
St. Paul	30.34	10	12	N. W.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake	30.28	40	46	W.	Clear..	....
Santa Fe	30.14	44	48	N.	Clear..	....
Sioux City	30.58	8	12	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Springfield, Ill.	30.14	16	28	N. W.	Clear..	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.22	22	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.42
Toledo, O.	29.86	22	36	N. W.	Fair..	....

CHICAGO WEATHER.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 23 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 24; 10 a. m., 25; 11 a. m., 25; 12 m., 25; 1 p. m., 26; 3 p. m., 25; 6 p. m., 20. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.49.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Waesland, from Antwerp; Anchoria, from Glasgow.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Franz Palis, Ida Meyer	28—28
John W. Glynn, May Lamphelr	30—19
Thomas H. Anderson, Nettie C. Peterson	26—24
Benjamin Payne, Bettie Dryat	34—27
Andrew Johnson, Clara A. Johnson	28—29
Henry J. Meyers, Frida Eggert	25—19
John Rudolphson, Mathilda Iverson	26—31
James Martin, Virginia Andreas	25—19
Englebert Ludwig, Emilie Lempnecht	32—26
John Roggio, Maggie Rodden	22—21
Paulus Tanis, Johanna Enigenburg	20—20
Marcus Stern, Mary Stehr	32—30
Jacob Frey, Bertha Goebel	29—29
Clemons Bachman, Bertha Stachnick	26—26
Peter Cashey, Myrtrie Combs	25—22
Tom Van Kalker, Grace Hoff	27—19
Richard Mushalik, Katie Pessara	21—22
John Aronson, Annie Moburg	28—22
Gustaf Johnson, Sophie Anderson	29—29
Harald Solberg, Trine Tangnes	27—20
Alfred Snape, Eva Scown	27—19
John Backman, Hannah Olson	26—25

DEATHS.

DAY—Dr. W. W. Day, March 1, at New York City. Funeral at 2 p. m. Saturday from residence, 4145 Langley-av. Burial private at Oakwoods.

DUER—Charles Duer, 2818 Portland-av., at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening, in the 42d year of his age. Funeral to Oakwoods from residence at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 5.

HEILMAN—March 2, Harry, beloved son of Michael and Elizabeth Heilman, aged 15 years and 10 months. Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 2328 Dearborn-st., Sunday, March 5, at 12 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

HANAFORD—March 2, at Denver, Colo., Harry Sackett Hanaford, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hanaford, aged 13 months. Funeral at South Evanston, Sunday, March 5, at 2 p. m.

KROHMER—March 3, at 1 a. m., Edward J., beloved son of Jacob and the late Margaret Krohmer, aged 17 years, at his home, Washington Heights. Funeral private March 4.

O'BRIEN—March 1, John Lewis O'Brien, brother of Agnes and Thomas O'Brien, aged 26 years. Funeral Sunday, at 10 o'clock, from brother's residence, 450 South Morgan-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to Calvary. Boston and Newfoundland papers please copy.

RICHARDSON—Fred Richardson, city fireman, at No. 1307 Wolfram-st. Funeral from Mount Carmel Church, Wellington-av., at 10 a. m. Sunday, March 5, by carriages to Calvary.

STANTON—March 1, W. M. Stanton, aged 54 years. Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 2 p. m., from his residence, 876 West Monroe-st., by carriages to Graceland.

SMIDDY—March 3, 1893, at his father's residence, 134 30th-st., Officer Dennis W. Smiddy, aged 33 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

TURNEY—March 3, at her residence, 1255 West 22d-st., Maggie Turney, aged 18 years, second oldest daughter of Mary Walsh. Funeral Sunday, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WALSH—March 3, Hazel E. daughter of John E. and Annie M. Walsh, nee Klevian, aged 3 years 6 months and 12 days. Funeral Sunday, at 1 p. m., from residence, No. 734 W. Division-st., by carriages to Calvary.

WELCH—Feb. 28, John J., son of John and Elizabeth Welch, aged 23 years and 8 months. Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 12 m., to St. Jariath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILSON—At her residence, 2911 La Salle-st., March 3, 1893, Christin, beloved wife of S. E. Wilson, aged 41 years 5 months and 2 weeks. Funeral Sunday, March 5, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED by the Republican committee of the Township of Lake View, Republican primary election, subject to the provisions of the "primary election law," is hereby called in the various primary districts of the Township of Lake View, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock p. m., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1893, to elect delegates to a Republican town convention to be held in the Township of Lake View March 15, 1893, at Lincoln Turner Hall at the hour of 7 p. m. to nominate a candidate for Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, Town Clerk and six (6) Constables, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Primary election districts in which, and the places at which each said primary election shall be held, the persons who are authorized to act as judges and clerks thereof, and the number of delegates to which each of said districts shall be entitled, are as follows:

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

First Primary District, comprising election precinct 1, 6, 7, and 17, 6 delegates; polling place, 21 Evanston-av.; judges, W. C. Rogers, L. Q. Stave, W. F. Resa; clerks, H. V. Hall, Eugene Wallace.

Second Primary District, comprising election precincts 2, 3, 4, and 5, 8 delegates; polling place, 1414 Wrightwood-av.; judges, E. A. Clark, E. Seward, C. H. Stead; clerk, J. F. Andrews.

Third Primary District, comprising election precincts 8, 10, 11, and 18, 7 delegates; polling place, 725 Sheffield-av.; judges, J. C. Schieseweid, J. Cummings, Otto Kamschulta; clerks, Geo. T. Thirsk, Richard Schonbeck.

Fourth Primary District, comprising election precincts 12, 14, 19, and 20, 6 delegates; polling place, Elder real estate office, cor. Sheffield and Newport; judges, Emil Zimmer, C. O. Williamson, T. L. Schnadt; clerks, Jas. Kennedy, David Bergstedt.

Fifth Primary District, comprising election precincts 9 and 13; 4 delegates; polling place, No. 1529 N. Clark street; judges, Warner Brener, Gusta Boecher, W. J. Haerther; clerks, W. B. Williams, W. G. Peters.

Sixth Primary District, comprising election precincts 15 and 16; 2 delegates; polling place, Argyle Park depot; judges, W. A. Burch, Conrad Bristle, Thomas L. Johnson; clerks, H. C. Freeman, F. S. Baker.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

First District, 3 delegates; precincts 1, 2, 5, 22; judges, Joseph Austin, Robt. C. Bennett, H. Birkenmeier; clerks, Otto Herbrecht, Fred Zapel; polling place, 886 Clybourn-av.

Second District, 6 delegates; district precincts 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; judges, Wm. H. Loehde, Wm. E. Carter, Chas. Swanson; clerks, A. E. Gamet, Chas. Holter; polling place, store of Victor Bauwen, 1141 Diversey-av.

Third District, 4 delegates; precincts 10, 11, 12; judges, John Mayer, W. C. Braithwaite, Theo. Campbell; clerks, Henry Burns, Wm. Krewer; polling place, Jansen's office, n. w. cor. Lincoln and Belmont-avs.

Fourth District, 3 delegates; precincts 13, 14, 15; judges, A. J. Charles, A. E. Baldwin, A. Schaffner; clerks, C. F. Keill, Charles Miller; polling place, Ashland and Noble.

Fifth District, 8 delegates; precincts 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; judges, William E. Miles, George E. Barker, P. W. Gray; clerks, C. K. Field, H. B. Reinolds; polling place, office of W. E. Miles, 1264 E. Ravenswood Park.

JOHN N. LAWSON, Secretary. WILLIAM FINKLER, Chairman.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 5, AT 4:30 P. M. there will be a union meeting of all Christian Endeavor Societies of the West Side at the Union Park Congregational Church.

THE MARCH CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST Young People's Union will be held next Tuesday night at the Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near 23d-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. CLAUDE F. WRIGHT OF LONDON, England, will give a free lecture on "Salient Points of Theosophy" in Athenæum Hall, 26 Van Buren-st., Sunday evening, March 5, at 8 o'clock.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A1 HAT SALESMAN. APPLY AT 137 West Madison-st.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

WINTER MEETING—1892—1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Five or More Races Each Day.

Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:20, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND 75c

SCHILLER THEATER. Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.

MATINEE AT 2:15 P. M. NIGHT AT 8:15 P. M. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

SURRENDER!

BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

XTRA—SCHILLER.

NEXT WEEK.

SALE OF SEATS NOW PROGRESSING.

Mr. John Drew in "The Masked Ball."

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—PEARY.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30,

LIEUT. R. E. PEARY

will graphically describe his experiences near the North Pole while on his trip of 1,300 miles on snow-shoes across the GREENLAND ICE CAP. The most fascinating story of daring attempt, thrilling adventure, and magnificent accomplishment ever told from the platform. Grand and Indescribable Views never before shown the public, will be spread upon a canvas of mammoth size. On the stage will be Huge and Magnificent Draft Dogs and their native Esquimau driver in full dress. Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 75c, $1, and $1.50; children will be admitted at half price.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN........Manager

DE WOLF HOPPER LAST MATINEE. Positive Farewell of WANG

Beginning Sunday—THE ENSIGN.

McVICKER'S THEATER. Thirty-sixth year under the same management.

Every Night. MATINEE TODAY.

THE WHITE SQUADRON A play that appeals to the heart of every American. Don't fail to see it.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, AT 8:15. First and only appearance of

HON. TOM. B. REED

EX-SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In his new lecture—PROGRESS and LEADERSHIP. Sale of reserved seats commences Monday, 9 a. m. Prices 50c, 75c, $1, and $1.50. F. Wight Neumann, Mr.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

Matinee Today at 2. Colossal success of the Lenten attraction HERRMANN THE GREAT. See Ya-Ko-Yo, New Black Art, Caliph's Daughter, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay. Mon., Mar. 6—Francis Wilson in the "Lion Tamer."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Special.

FILLED WITH FUN. ONE NIGHT ONLY, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, A BREEZY TIME Brimming with Merry Music.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.

RAMSAY MORRIS COMEDY CO.

In the Latest Successful Comedy. JOSEPH

Sale Open for 2d Week. Sunday night Lieut. PEARY, U. S. N., will describe his experiences near the North Pole.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

Matinee today at 2. This evening at 8. The American Play,

ARISTOCRACY

By BRONSON HOWARD. Direction of Al Hayman and Chas. Frohman.

Tomorrow Night—One Night Only—MISS ANNA EVA FAY in a Scientific Seance on Spiritualism. Sale of Seats now open.

THE AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA, Under the Direction of

THEO. THOMAS

Soloist, IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI.

CLARK STREET THEATER. H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.

LAST MATINEE TODAY—LAST TIME TONIGHT.

THE CLEMENCEAU CASE.

The French Dancers and Georgie Brighton. Sunday—Florence Bindley in "The Pay Train."

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*

ANNIE WARD TIFFANY In the Greatest Success of her career, LADY BLARNEY MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Tomorrow Night—Hallen & Hart in "The Idea."

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 127.

Like Rome, all roads lead to the House of Success. "UNCLE DAN'L" Matinee Thursday and Saturday. The Great Comedy-Drama, "A MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION" Next Sunday—The Great Trewey & Trans-Oceanic Co.

AUDITORIUM.

PADEREWSKI.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, at 2 o'clock. SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES MONDAY, 6th. Steinway & Sons' Piano used.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. S. 142. H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.

ALL THIS WEEK. SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY. Next Week—Walter Sanford's "MY JACK."

SAM. T. JACK'S Madison-st. Opera-House. Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2166.

Beauty and Mirth Have Ever Ruled the World. Every Day at 2, Every Night at 8, May Russell Burlesque Co. Would'st see lovely forms and faces? Or hear new jokes and tuneful songs? Come hither—come often. Prices—Mat. 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE. Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. HAVERLY'S UNITED MINSTRELS. Today at 2:30 and 8:15 p. m. Change and Novelty This Week. Return of 2 Favorites, LARRY DOOLEY, the Noted Comedian, and WILL A. COLLINS, Tenor Balladist. REMEMBER—Everything New—All New! Musee Department open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

JOE GODDARD FALLS.

HE IS KNOCKED OUT BY ED SMITH AT NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible] Eighteen Rounds to Settle the [illegible]test—The Early Story of the Fight [illegible] No Advantage for Either Party [illegible] Australian Seems to Be Giving [illegible] Denver Man the Worst of It Just [illegible]re He Is Knocked Out—Favorite [illegible].

[illegible] ORLEANS, La., March 3.—[Special.]—[illegible]dard, the Australian, was knocked [illegible] the eighteenth round tonight by [illegible]ith of Denver. Goddard was [illegible] favorite in the betting, but the [illegible]arty backed their man well in the two [illegible]ms during the afternoon. Some $500 [illegible] on him at 3½ and 3 to 1, and at 8 [illegible] when the rooms closed, Goddard was [illegible]d Smith 2½ to 1, the best odds since [illegible]ng began. The two books took in [illegible] the battle at the average odds of 1 to [illegible]ard and 3 to 1 Smith. Goddard was [illegible]ner. Both stood to lose on Smith's [illegible].

[illegible] contest took place in the arena of the [illegible] club for a purse of $10,000, the loser [illegible]arely enough from the purse to de[illegible] training expenses.

[illegible]d reached the city from his training [illegible]t Biloxi early in the morning. A [illegible] his friends and a small crowd of curi[illegible]ers assembled in the depot to greet [illegible] Australian, but Joe seemed anxious [illegible]y notoriety, and escaped the crowd [illegible] strategy of Billy Madden. Entering [illegible]rriage the two were hurriedly driven [illegible] He remained in bed till 6 o'clock, [illegible]mself. When he put in an ap[illegible] at the club and was at [illegible]tered into the dressing-room [illegible] for him, he looked big and [illegible] not an ounce of superfluous flesh on [illegible] His muscles were like bars of iron, on [illegible] veins stood out like whipcords. His [illegible]rong and sturdy. He had a slight [illegible]

[illegible]ived in the city from Scranton yester[illegible] he had been training, and was quar[illegible]ith's, a little lodging-house in sight of [illegible]use. Here he remained most of the [illegible]ing of light nourishment. During the [illegible]e took a short walk, accompanied [illegible]er Paddy. He reached the club-house [illegible] 7 o'clock, taking the dressing-room [illegible] been occupied by Billy Myer when [illegible]ith Jimmy Carroll.

[illegible]ur approached when the bell would [illegible] showed signs of nervousness. [illegible]ds of the clock pointed to the hour [illegible]ambola entered the ring and cau[illegible] spectators against any boisterous con[illegible]en introduced Prof. John Duffy, the [illegible] announced that George Dawson, the [illegible] and Ed Graney would box six rounds [illegible]nary to the main attraction. This bit [illegible] was not for a knock-out nor a [illegible] arranged to give the New Orleans [illegible]lic and the visiting sportsmen a line [illegible]ralian's ability as a fighter. Dawson [illegible]self to be a shifty, clever fighter, but [illegible]ever than his opponent. Dawson [illegible] countered swift and strong, and [illegible] exhibitions of his celebrated "kid-[illegible] A farcical wind-up followed.

[illegible] looking as ferocious as a bull, was the [illegible]ear. He was accompanied by George [illegible]lly Madden, Jimmy Eckhardt, and [illegible] The big Australian smiled as he took [illegible] corner from which John L. Sullivan [illegible] a defeated man. A moment later [illegible]red, seconded by Jack Fogarty, his [illegible]dy Smith, and Tom Allen. He shied [illegible] to the ring and laughed as he took [illegible]e great disparity in the size of the [illegible]ew the sympathy of the crowd to [illegible]

[illegible]as lost, and at the sound of the bell [illegible]ose from their chairs and advanced [illegible] of the ring. Goddard had made ob[illegible] gloves. He complained that they [illegible]all and prevented him from closing [illegible] Several new sets were brought in and [illegible] found that fitted him.

[illegible]ption of the Fight by Rounds.

[illegible]—The men come up slowly. Goddard [illegible]ith immediately clinches him. Break[illegible]ith feints with his left and then jabs [illegible] the right. Another clinch. Goddard [illegible]ft, but Smith ducks cleverly. Again [illegible]s and lands on Smith's neck, drawing [illegible]he ear. Smith slips down, taking the [illegible] rise. Bell rings with Goddard in great [illegible]

[illegible]nd—Smith opens with a feint, but God[illegible]y punches him on the damaged ear. [illegible] left swing on his opponent's neck and [illegible] avoid a return. Goddard strikes him [illegible]d amid cries of "foul." Smith swings [illegible]oddard's ear, staggering him. A vicious [illegible]lows, both reaching the neck. Honors [illegible]

[illegible]d—The men come up as good as new [illegible] operations with a light exchange. [illegible] helps him greatly and he saves him[illegible]ked ones by lively ducking. Goddard [illegible]ith on the neck with his left and then [illegible] hard on the stomach. The Australian [illegible] matters. Smith landed on Joe's neck with [illegible] Another cry of "Foul," but the referee re[illegible] to allow it. Smith again swung his left on [illegible]dard's neck as time was called.

Fourth round—Goddard leads with his left again, landing heavily on Smith's jaw. They clinch once more. Smith jabs Goddard twice. Goddard tries to crowd Smith and a furious scrimmage at short range follows. Smith begins to show signs of tiring. Goddard lands two hard ones on the Denver man's head. More furious in-fighting and both somewhat weak. Smith lands heavily on Goddard's jaw and staggers him. Both are blowing at close of round.

Fifth round—Goddard jabs Smith in the face. Smith retaliates on the chest and receives another jab from Joe's ever-ready left after Joe misses a left swing. Smith gets in on him twice with the left and they come together for a lively exchange. The pace is beginning to tell on both men, though Goddard seems a little stronger. Goddard hits Smith hard with left. Smith replies with left on Goddard's neck and the latter totters for an instant. Goddard has the better of the round.

Sixth round—Goddard lands with straight left on Smith's neck and they clinch. Goddard on the aggressive again and hits Smith twice, staggering him again at the ropes. He has the Denver chap groggy. He recovers and jabs Joe wickedly. Another terrific short-range battle and Smith hammers Goddard to the ropes, where both fall. Terrible fighting and both unable to rise, only struggling to their feet as the round ends. Smith has the best of it.

Seventh round—Goddard comes up weak. They punch each other at short range to save themselves. Smith hits Joe three times with left and knocks him to his knees. He rises in time to save himself, but it is a close call. Goddard lands a hard left on Smith's stomach, then Smith clinches to avoid punishment. Then they spar for breath. Smith swings left, landing with force on Goddard's neck just as bell rings.

Eighth round—Neither hurries to the scratch. Goddard starts in with a rush and lands with his left on Smith's jaw. After repeated clinches Smith jabs Joe on the neck. Goddard comes back with the right and they scrap furiously. Goddard floors Smith cleanly, and after he rises they come together hammer and tongs and punish each other severely. Goddard has a shade the best of the round.

Ninth round—Goddard upper-cuts Smith lightly and the latter closes in on him. In the break Smith hits Joe a good one on the head. Goddard forces matters and pounds Smith around the ring. Smith is weakening. Goddard lands hard on Smith's neck, punching him vigorously, and they clinch. Smith knocks Goddard's head and Goddard returns with a bad one on the chin. Smith comes again with a stiffener on the ear. Round ends in Goddard's favor.

Tenth round—Goddard jabs Smith twice in the neck. Smith gets back with the left on the neck and plants another good one with the left on Joe's mouth. They are both glad to clinch. Goddard forces Smith to the ropes, but Smith clinches and avoids punishment. Smith lands with force on Goddard's head with his right and staggers him. They are clinching continually. Smith has the best of the round.

Eleventh round—The moment the gong sounds the men clinch to save themselves and Goddard jabs Smith in the breakaway. They exchange hard left-handers and Goddard lands again with the left and Smith staggers. Now it is Smith's turn to force things and he goes for Goddard gamely, but they are both weak and are obliged to spar for wind. The round closes with the men still fiddling.

Twelfth round—Considerable caution on both sides. Smith gets in a good one under Joe's heart and Goddard replies with an equally good left on the chest. Smith is puffing and Goddard rushes him, but Smith stops him with a jab in the neck, and then follows it with two others. Goddard gets in an upper cut and Smith lands twice with swinging lefts on Goddard's eye, starting the blood. This round favors Smith.

Thirteenth round—Smith opens with a rush and catches Goddard on the jaw. Then they spar for wind. Light jabs are exchanged and then Goddard knocks Smith down. He rises weakly and Goddard attempts to force him, but is stopped by Smith's right and left on Joe's stomach. After a lively short-range fight Goddard reaches Smith's neck with his left and the bell saves Smith.

Fourteenth round—Goddard swings his right and Smith cross-counters on Joe's neck. More furious in-fighting and Goddard forces Smith around the ring. He upper-cuts the Denver boy, and they both show that they have been fighting. Prof. Duffy has much difficulty in separating them. Goddard lands a good one on Smith's jaw, knocking him to his knee once more, and the sound of the gong appears to save him.

Fifteenth round—Smith opens with the right, reaching Joe on the neck. They then clinch and close, but ineffective fighting follows. The men are too weak to do much damage. Smith jabs Goddard wickedly with his left. Goddard staggers and falls from the force of his own blows. Up again, and the round ends with the men sparring.

Sixteenth round—Goddard comes up quickly and forces Smith to the ropes, jabbing him twice. The crowd shouts its displeasure. Goddard is spitting blood. Both are tired and constantly clinching without a blow. The round is comparatively tame.

Seventeenth round—A lively exchange opens the proceedings, with Smith having the advantage. He goes for Joe wickedly and lands his right on Goddard's neck with force. Clinching again, Smith swings his left on Goddard's neck and Goddard comes back with his right and forces the fighting.

Eighteenth round—Smith is the aggressor. He catches Goddard on the jaw, then follows a rattling exchange, and Goddard pushes Smith to the ropes, landing two upper-cuts. They mix matters and Smith knocks Goddard down. Smith rushes him when he rises and lands a terrible swing on Goddard's jaw, knocking him down like a log. Goddard is unable to rise and is counted out. Prof. Duffy declares Smith the victor amid terrific cheers. Time of fight 1 hour and 10 minutes.

CHICAGO CLUB'S OFFER RECEIVED.

Possibility That Dawson and Ryan Will Soon Be Brought Together.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—[Special.]—The Chicago Athletic club's offer of a $2,500 purse for Ryan and Dawson to fight twenty rounds in April was received early today and has not yet been answered. The men are likely to fight here before that date. If not, Ryan will accept the Chicago offer. The men were nearly matched again last night. The Ryan party offered to fight next Friday at 141 pounds weight at noon for a Crescent City club purse of $4,000 and $2,500 side bet and $1,000 forfeit for non-appearance. President Noel offered a $4,000 purse. Dawson wanted $5,000. While this point was under discussion a telegram from Ryan's doctors came, saying that he could not stand on his right foot for a week, and the negotiations stopped. After the Dawsonites had accepted the $4,000 purse Ryan's manager declares that he will post a heavy forfeit with a challenge to Dawson at once. By its terms the men are to fight in the local club offering the biggest purse whenever a doctor chosen by Dawson and approved by the club says he is fit to fight. Public opinion has changed a good deal in Ryan's favor and it is believed he is anxious to wipe out the stain of two breakdowns on the edge of battle.

The books posted odds about Gibbons and Daly, making the former a 3 to 4 favorite. The combination odds on tonight's and next week's fights were as follows: Fitzsimmons, Gibbons, Goddard; Fitzsimmons, Goddard, Daly; Hall, Goddard, Daly; Hall, Goddard, Gibbons; 3 to 1 each. Smith, Gibbons, Fitzsimmons; Smith, Gibbons, Hall; Smith, Daly, Hall; Smith, Daly, Fitzsimmons, 15 to 1 each.

McAuliffe and Mooney Will Not Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The meeting this afternoon between representatives of Jack McAuliffe and Mike Mooney failed of the expected result. McAuliffe's manager offered on behalf of the champion to fight at 133 pounds for $5,000 a side and the largest purse. Mooney's backer would only put up $2,500 for the side bet, so Mr. Floto, who was acting for McAuliffe, offered to fight for that amount, the weight to be 135, give or take two pounds. This did not suit Mooney, and he flatly refused to make any agreement to fight at that weight. Floto, therefore, declared all negotiations off. McAuliffe this afternoon offered to put up $2,500 or any part of it that he will stop Mooney in six rounds tomorrow night. No response has yet been received from Mooney or his friends.

Olympic Club Will Not Retire.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—[Special.]—The rumor today that after the present carnival the Olympic club would wind up its affairs and retire was vigorously denied by President Dickson, who said: "Our finances are in good condition. We made a small profit last night and tonight's contest was profitable. We have no intention of retiring."

The story from California that Danny Needham doped George Vanheest in his recent fight with Sol Smith and received $1,500 for doing so is denied by John C. Humphreys, who backed Vanheest and lost $1,500 in bets on him.

Hall Ready to Go to New Orleans.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 3.—Pugilist James Hall has completed his arrangements for leaving Lakewood for New Orleans, where he is to fight Bob Fitzsimmons. Hall and his trainer, John Kline, will leave here for New York on the 8:30 train tomorrow morning. Hall will remain in New York until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will board his special train for the Crescent City. Hall expects to reach New Orleans Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Among those who will accompany him on his special car are Ike Thompson, P. J. Kennedy, Jerry Mahoney, H. B. Hackett, and William Thompson.

WILL BE MADE OF BURNT CLAY.

Material Selected for the Surface of the South Side Cycling Track.

Not until yesterday did the wheelmen know of what material the surface of the track over which the national and international tournaments, which will be run in this city in August, would be constructed. It is now a settled fact that the surface will be of burnt clay.

Chairman Raymond, whose decision in the matter is considered final, declares that there is nothing like this material for speed, not even cement. There is one advantage which burnt clay possesses over cement, and that is its cheapness. It is estimated that a cement track one half mile in circumference, the size of the circuit which was figured upon, would have cost something like $15,000. This was a big sum of money to put into a track, and perhaps the hesitancy which arose over the matter caused the abandonment of cement as a material. The burnt clay track will not cost over $7,500, if it will cost so much as that. Next week when Mr. Raymond comes here to consult with Mr. Gerould all the final details will be planned. So far the only thing which has been settled is that the races will begin Aug. 7 and end Aug. 12. The Saturday and Sunday previous to the tournaments will be given up to preliminary preparations.

The act of the National Assembly of the L. A. W. in putting a limit of $150 upon the value of prizes has set those who are actively interested in the sport thinking how it is possible to get around the law, and at last they have bit upon a way to avoid it. It will be recalled by those who are familiar with the new amateur law that the clause in which it has reference to the prize limit specifically states that in the event of the races assuming an international character the value of the prizes may be stretched. With this as a hint the wise men who undertake to handle race meets are all making preparations to have all their large events take on the appearance of international contests. It will be a very easy thing to accomplish, for as most of the foreigners who come over here to compete in the regular International Tournament are likely to remain throughout the season, all that it is necessary to do is to obtain their entries for the various events in the Grand National Circuit and at once the promoters can offer prizes of whatever value they please. It is quite plain that this gives all the leeway that is necessary to those who promote large meets, but it works a disadvantage to those who labor hard to get up small meets in small towns, for these latter are cut off from the opportunity of taking advantage of the presence of the foreigners, and therefore they are compelled to stick to the $150 prize limit.

It is said by those in this city who are in the habit of managing tournaments that it will not be even necessary to have the foreigners participate in the events in which they are entered; that the mere fact that they are entered characterizes a race as international and warrants big prize money. This is the latest dodge. It shows how smart are the wheelmen and how unready they are to live up to the strict spirit of the law which has just been framed for their benefit.

Iowa Collegiate League Schedule.

GRINNELL, Ia., March 3.—[Special.]—Following is the schedule of the Iowa Collegiate Baseball League for the spring term: Drake vs. I. A. C., at Des Moines, May 6; I. A. C. vs. S. U. I., Iowa City, May 12; I. C. vs. Drake, Grinnell, May 13; I. A. C. vs. Cornell, Mount Vernon, May 13; I. A. C. vs. I. C., Ames, May 20; Cornell vs. S. U. I., Mount Vernon, May 20; I. A. C. vs. S. U. I., Ames, May 27; Cornell vs. I. C., Grinnell, May 27; Drake vs. S. U. I., Iowa City, June 9; Drake vs. Cornell, Mount Vernon, June 10; I. C. vs. S. U. I, Grinnell, June 13.

Ives Wins and Loses.

Frank Ives played Harrison last night and won 600 to 70. Last night he played an exhibition game with Maggioli and was beaten by a score of 350 to 299. Ives' tournament will end tonight with a game between Ives and Anson.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—[Special.]—Jake Virtue, first-baseman of last season's Cleveland club, says he would like to play here, but if the Connor deal falls through may go to New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The Township committee of Guttenberg has licensed the race track of the Hudson County Jockey club, according to the requirements of the new bill recently passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—Reports from officials of the New Jersey Citizens' League received here are to the effect that enough votes will probably be secured to pass the race bill repeal next week.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 3.—In the B. G. Fox & Co. sale here this morning the following horses brought over $500: Idol, 2:27¼, stallion by Gentrys—Gambetta, to Rider & Snap, Arcade, Ind., $1,475; Brown Jim, 2:27¼, by Voltaire, to John Smith, Boyle County, $560.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Mitchell was asked today for information relative to his final meeting with Brady, Corbett's manager, and replied: "I can't do that. I have already had enough trouble with the police over that match. If I say anything at all I am liable to get into trouble. But the contest will surely come off. That is all I care to say at present."

LANSING, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—The Manufacturers' Trap Shooting Association of the United States will give a tournament at Lansing May 16 and 17 in connection with the annual shoot of the Michigan State Trap Shooters' League, which takes place May 18 and 19. The association will give $200 in cash prizes and a State championship medal to be shot for in a race of fifty targets from known traps and unknown angles.

DECIDES TO GIVE UP THE CONTROVERSY.

Woman's Alliance Abandons the Visit to the House of the Good Shepherd.

After a lengthy discussion the Woman's Alliance resolved to give up the controversy in connection with the attempted visit to the House of the Good Shepherd at yesterday's meeting. The subject has aroused a considerable degree of feeling among the members, and yesterday a committee was appointed to draft resolution for publication stating that the committee which endeavored to enter the institution mentioned contrary to the wishes of the sisters, to whose charge it has been committed by the State, had the indorsement of the alliance. When the resolution was submitted it was declared lost. A letter was sent to the County Commissioners calling attention to the fact that many women and children received in the County Hospital lightly clothed in summer were often discharged in winter insufficiently clad. A resolution was passed reciting that the recent investigations of the sweating system have disclosed the fact that the houses and tenements of the poor are in an unsanitary condition and the owners of these buildings are responsible for these conditions, and directing the Illinois Woman's Alliance to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the names of the owners of property located in the tenement districts.

Manitoba Town Visited by Fire.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—The large town of Wawausa, in Southern Manitoba, is burning. The fire is in the business portion of the town. The town is without fire appliances and nothing more could be done than save some of the stocks of goods.

WILL NOT BE MISSED.

JOCKEY R. JONES ORDERED OFF THE HAWTHORNE TRACK.

An Official Notice of His Suspension at New Orleans and Some Bad Work at Cicero the Causes—His Entries Yesterday Were Stricken Off the Program—Only One First Choice Earns Brackets—Racing at New Orleans, Guttenberg, and Other Winter Tracks.

Jockey R. Jones, after a week's villainous work in the saddle at Hawthorne, came to grief yesterday. A notice of his suspension at New Orleans was received and his entries yesterday were scratched and he was ordered to get out.

Racing will be better and cleaner without him. During his week's stay at Hawthorne Jones rode races on Longbroeck, Grey Duke, and Maggie Lebus, which looked bad enough to have landed him, and he was on the list to go when the New Orleans notice arrived. McAbee of Marksman fame is at the track and he will probably be ordered to get out also.

The favorite making rolls which the sports took to Hawthorne yesterday afternoon were sadly demoralized before the day's racing was over. Only one first choice won, the other races going to three second choices and one outsider.

Gov. Tillman was backed almost off the boards in the opening dash, a three and one-half furlong race for 2-year-olds. He never had to exert himself and won hard held five lengths in front of John Dunn, who beat Lady Jim handily for the place. Faustus' gray son McGinty carried most of the money in the second, but Santamego at 5 to 2 was well liked by the inside crowd. Santamego went to the front immediately after the flag fell and staid there the whole distance, one mile, with Red Root second and Prince third, whild McGinty could only beat Palmetto for the last place. The favorite's race was a startling reversal of his late form.

Miss Spot, at 5 to 2 in a field of twelve in the fourth race, found a great many admirers, but Jennie Schwartz, at 3 to 1, took the event, passing Polly Brimstone five jumps from the wire. Col. Jack Chinn handled the flag and was fortunate in getting the fields off in good alignment at the first or second break.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, three and a half furlongs—Gov. Tillman, 118 pounds (McDonald), evens, won; John Dunn, 110 (Kunze), 8 to 1, second; Lady Jim, 107 (Rogers), 3 to 2, third. Time, :48. Solitaire, 115 (Penny), 8 to 1, and Mique O'Brien, 113 (A. Lee), 20 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Santamego, 84 pounds (E. Taylor), 5 to 2, won; Red Root, 98 (L. Soden), 8 to 1, second; Prince, 93 (Piantoni), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. McGinty, 104 (Kunze), 4 to 5, and Palmetto, 110 (Lewis), 30 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Jennie S., 95 pounds (Piantoni), 5 to 2, won; Sir George, 118 (Knapp), 4 to 5, second; Lonnie B., 95 (Fisher), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:20. Southern Lady, 94 (L. Soden), 6 to 1, and Ella Duke, 84 (E. Taylor), 6 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Jennie Schwartz, 99 pounds (Piantoni), 3 to 1, won; Polly Brimstone, 102 (Rogers), 5 to 1, second; Jasper, 100 (Billings), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Hamblin, 100 (McCue), 20 to 1; Planet, 98 (Zeller), 30 to 1; Miss Spot, 102 (Kunze), 5 to 2; Mt. McGregor, 99 (L. Soden), 12 to 1; Jurist, 100 (E. Taylor), 8 to 1; Mantell, 102 (Ezell), 8 to 1; Lorraine, 99 (Elliott), 20 to 1; Charlie Ford, 100 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; and Remedy, 100 (Cottrill), 4 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five and a half furlongs—Morgan, 109 pounds (Shealey), 4 to 1, won; Montclair, 109 (J. Murphy), 2 to 1, second; Catherine B., 107 (E. Taylor), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:13¼. Thorns, 107 (Freeman), 15 to 1; Harry Kuhle, 109 (Penny), 5 to 1; Gladstone, 109 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; and Bill Bailey, 109 (Piantoni), 30 to 1, also ran.

Today's Hawthorne card is:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for non-winners of two races in 1893—Stratagem, 113 pounds; Sea Foam, 110; Grandpa, 110; Bob Toombs, 109; Ruby Payne, 109; Brown Idle, 107; Weisiger, 106; Leocolus, 106; Lola Jennings, 109; Jennie Schwartz, 104; Barbara, 104; Siroc, 97; Jake Allen, 97; Jim Berry, 95.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $500, handicap, for all ages—Glenoid, 115 pounds; Upman, 115; Ernest Race, 112; Ruben, 112; St. Albans, 106; Lucinda, 105; Kildare, 102; Catherine B., 97.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $400, for all ages, selling—J. B. Freed, 114 pounds; Red Oak, 114; Noonday, 111; Oriel, 110; Zoolein, 110; Catoosa, 109; Waverley, 107; Reve d'Or, 106; Tenor, 105; Doubtful, 104; Burt, 102; Polly Brimstone, 102; Maggie Lebus, 99; Laura B., 93; Viola Knight, 90.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Harry Kuhl, 114 pounds; Zeke Hardy, 114; Fred Fisher, 108; Vinco, 108; Charley Sharchan, 102; Settle Up, 105; Booker, 102; Gen. Caldwell, 102; Morse, 102; Oakdale, 102; Moose, 98.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—The Major, 125 pounds; Eva Arnett, 123; John McCullough, 115; Tie Clever, 111; Silver Mint, 108; No Remarks, 105; Ernest L., 105; Franco, 105; St. Peter, 105; Carlow, 105; Capt. Ruby, 105; Ida, Beeswing, 102; Kalamazoo, 102; Harris, 99; Miss Ruth, 87.

HOWL OVER CORONET'S WINNING.

Other New Orleans Victors: Jim Dougherty, Champagne, Miss Storey, Lockport.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—[Special.]—There was a howl today over the fourth race, which Coronet worked up and won in starting, and in which George Taylor, the Eastern jockey, rode the heavily backed favorite Primero in villainous style. A wise knot backed Coronet and the general look of the race was in line with the comments. The track was fair, the day hot, betting heavy, and attendance large. The ring lost on the day. Only two of its denizens, R. L. Rose and Marsh Redon's track book, evaded the cunning bettors on Coronet. The summary follows:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winners, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Jim Dougherty, 95 pounds (H. Shields), 7 to 1, won cleverly by one and a half lengths; Eula G., 107 (Mattox), 4 to 1, second, easily by six lengths; Rushlight, 95 (Sargent), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¼. Bonnie B., 104 (G. Taylor), 8 to 5; Frank Ellis, 81 (Macklin), 15 to 1; Annie Golden, 84 (Perry), 40 to 1; Annie House, 91 (Berger), 60 to 1; Omen, 94 (Thompson), 100 to 1; Brown Button, 95 (Garner), 12 to 1; and Tommy B., 97 (James), 40 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Champagne, 111 pounds (Sargent), 3½ to 1, won handily by two lengths; Sam Farmer, 107 (Armstrong), 13 to 5, second, driving by a neck; Highwayman, 107 (G. Taylor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¼. Harry L., 103 (A. Clayton), 7 to 1; Foxhall, 107 (C. Mattox), 20 to 1; B. G. T., 107 (Seguin), 20 to 1; John J. I., 107 (Hennessey), 6 to 1; and Longlight, 111 (Heine), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, selling, one-half mile—Miss Storey, 98 pounds (Sargent), evens, won in a gallop by three lengths; Bobby Burns, 101 (Armstrong), 3 to 1, second, driving by one length; Belgravia, 105 (Knight), 3 to 1, third. Time, 51¼. Maggie McCann, 82 (Macklin), 50 to 1, and Eph Lillard, 89 (A. Clayton), 12 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, one mile—Coronet, 94 pounds (Cole), 15 to 1, won handily by two lengths; May Hardy, 112 (Mattox), 2½ to 1, second, driving by half a length; Primero, 101 (G. Taylor), evens, third. Time, 1:47. C. B. Willingham, 104 (Easley), 12 to 1; Turkstone, 101 (J. Hill), 15 to 1, and Patsy, 102 (H. Shields), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Lockport, 117 pounds (Regan), 8 to 5, won cleverly by one and a half lengths; Lombard, 107 (Sargent), 7 to 2, second, handily by one length; Elsie L., 105 (A. Clayton), 11 to 2, third. Time, 1:30¼. Beeswing, 100 (Berger), 100 to 1; and Tee Mike, 100 (Armstrong), 11 to 5, ran unplaced.

Saturday's New Orleans enteries are:

First race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Miami, 90 pounds; Alihu, 95; Rebecca, 96; Winnie Woods, 96; Dick Scott, 98; Bunton, 104; Vandorn, 104; Reyetta, 104; Uncle Frank, 110; Avondale, 116.

Second race, 3-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Viletta, 88 pounds; Fannie Williams, 90; Star Waino, 90; Denver, 90; Palmotia, 101; Carrie Pearsall, 105; Georgie Hamline, 105; Daphne, 109.

Third race, Baby Ruth Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, half a mile—Editha, 110 pounds; Rhapsoda, 110; Equator, 110; Artie Fern, 110; Miss Storr, 110; Maggie McCann, 110; Belgravia and Dimples (Scully entry), 113; India, 113.

Fourth race, selling, one and a quarter miles—Coronet, 85 pounds; Wedgefield, 96; Rossiter, 102; Warpiot, 102; Florence Slaughter, 103; Pigeon, 103; May Hardy, 107; Alphonse, 108.

Fifth race, handicap, one mile—Borealis, 117 pounds; Alphonse, 112; Greenleaf, 111; Bret Harte, 112; Lockport, 117; Harry Weaver, 102; Lombard, 107; Henry Owsley, 100; Vexator, 108.

GUTTENBERG HAS A BETTER TRACK.

Fagot, Miss Annie, Vocalize, Panway, Salisbury, and Sorrento Win.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—The track at Guttenberg today was in a greatly improved condition. The summary follows:

First race, six furlongs—Fagot, 101 pounds (Doane), 1 to 3, won; Ben March, 101 (Cuenin), 25 to 1, second; Bolivar, 96 (Donohue), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Sir George II., Craft, Early Dawn, and The Sheriff also ran.

Second race, selling, for maiden 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Miss Annie, 104 pounds (Griffin), even, won; Lucy Wallace gelding, 94 (Donohue), 3 to 1, second; Evelyn Carter filly, 98 (N. Hill), 8 to 5, third. Time, 36¼. Eugenia filly and Joe Knott also ran.

Third race, six furlongs—Vocalize, 104 pounds (T. Flynn), 5 to 2, won; Rightaway, 115 (Snedeker), 7 to 10, second; Misery, 110 (Daly), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Eleanor also ran.

Fourth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Panway, 95 pounds (H. Jones), 8 to 5, won; Greenwich, 95 (N. Hill), 2 to 1, second; Gladiator, 97 (Neary), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Vera, Tartarian, and Dickerson also ran.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Salisbury, 115 pounds (Doane), 5 to 2, won; Red Elm, 115 (Holman), 6 to 5, second; Moonstone, 103 (T. Flynn), 30 to 1, third. Time, 56. Van S., Capulin, Gray Rock, and Menthol also ran.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—Sorrento, 104 pounds (Ballard), 6 to 1, won; Climax, 104 (Lendrum), 8 to 5, second; McMurty, 104 (N. Hill), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:44½. Lord of the Harem and Glenlochy also ran.

Guttenberg entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Daleaman, 111 pounds; Gray Rock, 108; Defaulter, 105; Ben March, 102; Mulhattan, 99; Tammany Hall, 99; Longard, 96; I. C. W., 96; Narbonne colt, 96.

Second race, one-half mile—Fredericks (formerly Beatitude gelding), 115 pounds; Jersey Lass filly, 110; Come Home, 107; Anxiety filly, 105; Eugenia filly, 95; Vietta filly, 95.

Third race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Benjamin, 113 pounds; Zenobia, 109; Fagot, 113; Polydora, 108; Peralto, 108; Belle C., 104; Headlight, 100; Julia, 98.

Fourth race, selling, six and one-half furlongs—Signature, 105 pounds; Laurestan, 105; Oxford, 105; Avery, 99; Belle D., 97; Happy Maid, 98; Indigo, 94; Carnalite, 94; Shy Ellen, 89.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Salisbury, 113 pounds; Duke John, 113; Bon Voyage, 107; Marcellus, 101; Bob V., 101; Tringle, 98; Fleurette, 98; Panitzen, 96; Bryan, 95.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Firefly, 115 pounds; Climax, 114; Character, 114; Allan Bane, 113; Beeton, 113; Belief, 109; Miss Bess, 98.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Guttenberg races as follows:

First race—Narbonne colt, $10; Gray Rock, Ben March, and I. C. W., $5 each; Daleaman, Defaulter, and Longard, $3 each; Mulhattan and Tammany Hall, $2 each.

Second race—Fredericks, $15; Jersey Lass filly and Viette filly, $5 each; Come Home, Anxiety filly and Eugenia filly, $3 each.

Third race—Zenobia, $15; Benjamin, $10; Polydora, $8; Fagot, $5; field, $6.

Fourth race—Indigo, $10; Laurestan, Oxford, Belle D. and Shy Ellen, $5 each; field, $8.

Fifth race—Salisbury, $15; Bob V. and Bryan, $10 each; Tringle, Duke John, Bon Voyage, Marcellus, Fleurette, and Panitzen, $3 each.

Sixth race—Firefly, $15; Miss Bess, $10; Climax, $8; Belief, $6; field, $2.

SECOND CHOICES AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Dick Delaney, Bob Lytle, Moneymaker, Fillmore, and Heck Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—[Special.]—Second choices were generally the winners at East St. Louis today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Dick Delaney, 100 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won; Coffee Cake, 100 (McIntyre), 10 to 1, second; Voici, 105 (Grace), 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:17¼.

Second race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Bob Lytle, 111 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won; Red Cloud, 107 (Davis), 5 to 1, second; Anomaly, 110 (Barrett), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:01.

Third race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Moneymaker, 105 pounds (Bain), 4 to 1, won; Outright, 108 (Van Camp), 6 to 1, second; Crit Davis, 105 (Gorman), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Fillmore, 108 pounds (Sparges), 4 to 1, won; Glenrush, 105 (Bain), 3 to 1, second; Irene H., 113 (Grace), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Heck, 102 pounds (Davis), 4 to 1, won; Jack Kearney, 95 (W. Smith), 8 to 1, second; Starlight, 100 (McCormick), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:01.

Entries at East St. Louis for Saturday are:

First race, four furlongs—C. I. Fly, 112 pounds; Little Dick, 102; El Preitos, 99; Harka, 93; Spinney Belle, 90; Fantastic, 112; Roxy, 100; Utah, 93; John L., 93; Minnie Walker, 88.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Ballardine, 109 pounds; Victor, 107; Coronel, 100; Murphy, 100; Knickerbocker, 107; Tom Hood, 107; Dyer, 100; Moneymaker, 90.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Bob Francis, 107 pounds; Grey Minnie, 102; Vedana, 95; Belshazzar, 90; Ethel Fortune, 102; Leadville, 100; Bobby Watts, 90; Puente, 100.

Fourth race, free handicap, four and a half furlongs—Eunice, 103 pounds; Belle Redmond, 103; Ithaca, 105; Gen. Ross, 112; Frankie D., 97; Belle M., 97.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Zed, 112 pounds; St. Joe, 100; Miss Kitty, 95; Capt. Jack, 90; Fred Knox, 80; Service, 100; Glockner, 100; Frankie D., 95; Merge, 95.

TWO FAVORITES AT GLOUCESTER.

Juggler, Sister Louise Gelding, Repeater, Shamrock, Midget, and Paradise Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—[Special.]—Two favorites, two second choices, and two outsiders were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The summary follows:

First race, one mile and a sixteenth—Juggler (J. Riley), 4 to 5, won; Pestilence (Merrick), 8 to 5, second; Botheration (Mosby), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:59.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Sister Louise gelding (W. Penny), 2 to 1, won; Procida (Corbly), 6 to 1, second; Ruth H. (Wallace), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¼.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Repeater (E. Tribe), 5 to 2, won; Wallace G. (Murphy), 15 to 1, second; Maj. Thornton (Larrissey), even, third. Time 1:30.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Shamrock (Williams), 15 to 1, won; Censor (Larrissey), 7 to 10, second; Tioga (Macauley), even, third. Time, :59¼.

Fifth race, three furlongs—Midget (E. Tribe), 12 to 1, won; Adele filly (Mosby), 3 to 1, second; Fraulein gelding (Larrissey), 1 to 2, third. Time, :40¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Paradise (Wallace), 4 to 1, won; Boston Tommy (Mackey), 6 to 1, second; Jupiter (Murphy), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:39¼.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Japhet, 112 pounds; Frank C., 112; Startle, 100; Gratton, 100; Friar, 100; Thad Rowe, 100; A. B. Fox, 100; Richard K. Fox, 100; William Henry, 100; Blue Wind, 100; Austral, 100; Stringfellow, 100; Palmyra, 95; Goldstep, 95.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Aftermath, 112 pounds; Comrade, 112; Apollo, 112; Congress, 112; Eudora, 107; Exotic, 107; Sue Ryder gelding, 100; Rumson, 100; Morrisania, 100; Vedette, 100; Repeater, 100; Cloverdale, 100; Richal, 100.

Third race, five furlongs—Absconder, 111 pounds; Guy Ali, 111; Jim Fagin, 107; Barrientos, 107; Poor Abe, 107; Trixey Gardner, 106.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Tradesman, 104 pounds; Mollie V., 103; Robin Hood, 101; Verbena, 99; Helen Block, 87.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—Knapp, 102 pounds; Vevay, 99; Chauncey, 96; Smuggler, 96.

Sixth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Montague, 112 pounds; Border Minstrel, 112; Bohemian, 110; Frank S., 110; Heron, 108; Bataipa, 108; Gilmer, 106; Airtight, 106; Pete, 100; Copestone, 96.

TRYING TO PREVENT A REPEAL.

Agents of the New Jersey Race Tracks Influencing Legislators.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—While the Rev. Dr. Kempshall and his followers are trying to win members of the New Jersey Legislature over to voting for the repeal of the recently adopted law removing the ban from racing and bookmaking, agents of the race track people are flying all over the State making frantic efforts to commit enough members of the Senate and House to carry a resolution fixing next Friday for the final adjournment of the Legislature. The conviction that if the session is prolonged until St. Patrick's day, as was originally proposed, the racing bills will be repealed is so general that the men who put them through are afraid to run the chance of prolonging the session beyond the close of next week. They are convinced that the tactics which they can interpose to obstruct the passage of the repealers will foil any attempt to get them through before the end of next week, but they are afraid of the possibilities of the week after. There are intimations that if the Houses run away in this fashion Gov. Werts will be under strong pressure to call them back in special session. But there are grave doubts of his resorting to any such method for the purpose of forcing the Legislature to legislation it is not disposed to enact. The probability is that the members and Senators will make a stout resistance to the proposition for a speedy adjournment of the session.

STILL ROBY'S GATES ARE CLOSED.

The Track Almost Deserted by Horsemen and Their Charges.

If anyone cares to ask around headquarters he will be told that Roby is not dead but sleeping.

If that be so, then it is the sleep that knows no waking. In plain language, the track is a thing of history.

It was two weeks ago today that its gates were closed, yet no sign of life is seen in its vicinity yet. It was promised on the closing day that in a week, "after the horses had obtained a much needed rest," the gates would be open again and the purses increased. Probably the management found on inquiry that a week's rest was not enough for the horses, and have lengthened the time.

Brood Mare Rachel Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3.—[Special.]—The brood mare Rachel, 2:26¼ (dam of Ramona, 2:19½), by Woodford—Mambrino, dam Princess Ann, by Alexander's Abdallah, is dead at the home of her owner, Percy Talbert, this county. She was valued at $3,000.

Local Sporting Notes.

Twenty books are promised for today's drawing in at Hawthorne.

Tom Griffin yesterday bought Prettiwit from Henry Simons and has sent the mare to Nashville, where she will be given a much needed rest.

The Hawthorne fields will be materially reduced in future by a rule passed yesterday allowing owners to scratch free of charge down to eight entries.

At the athletic entertainment to be given at the Second Regiment Armory next Wednesday evening, the date of the great battle between Hall and Fitzsimmons in New Orleans, the details of the latter will be received direct from the ringside and read from the platform. This will be the feature of the evening. In addition to several contests which are expected to be more or less exciting Harry Gilmore and Jimmy Murphy will mix up to the extent of six rounds.

ANNUAL INTER-SEMINARY BANQUET.

Faculty and Students of Chicago Theological Schools Meet at a Feast.

The annual inter-seminary banquet of the theological seminaries of Chicago and vicinity was given last evening at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, corner of North Halsted street and Belden avenue. The seminaries represented were Garrett Biblical Institute, the Chicago Theological Seminary, the McCormick Theological Seminary, and the divinity school of the University of Chicago. Seven hundred attended. Prof. A. C. Zenos of McCormick Seminary delivered the address of welcome, and a response was made by Prof. Hugh Macdonald Scott of the Chicago Seminary. The banquet was then served in the lecture-room. When it was over there were four ten-minute speeches by representatives of the four respective seminaries. Ray Harker of the Garrett Biblical Institute spoke on "The Modern Gibraltar," Frank Gibson Ward of the Chicago Seminary on "The Critical Period in Spiritual Life," S. R. Boyd of the McCormick Seminary on "The Lost Clew," and George McGinnis of the divinity school of the Chicago University on "You Press the Button." In the meanwhile Paul Gardner played "Elberon Waltz" on the banjo, with a piano accompaniment by William Oglevie, and a selection was sung by the Chicago Seminary Männerchor. The exercises closed with "Blest be the tie that binds" by all.

County May Lose the Deficit.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 3.—It now looks as though Ashland County will lose the amount of County Clerk Fennelly's shortage, owing to the fact that his bonds were not technically correct and his bondsmen cannot legally be held for the amount. John Hynes, John Dowd, and Charles Hopkins were the bondsmen.

WANTS HIM ENJOINED.

W. J. MAYER SAYS A. D. NYE INJURES HIS CLOTHING TRADE.

Files a Bill in the Circuit Court in Which He Declares He Bought the Store at Sheriff's Sale and That the Former Owner Claims to Be in Possession—An Option to Repurchase Said to Have Expired March 1—General News of the Courts.

In a bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday William J. Mayer asks the court to restrain Aloy D. Nye from interfering with his business. Mayer claims to have bought at a Sheriff's sale a clothing store formerly belonging to Nye, located at No. 1002 West Harrison street. Not knowing anything about the business he employed Nye to manage it for him, at the same time giving him an option to repurchase the property. The option ran out March 1, and, according to the bill, Nye would not declare what his intentions were. Mayer discharged him and Nye, he says, refused to leave the store. After his discharge, it is claimed, he told the customers that he owned the store and ordered the employés not to have anything to do with Nye.

Wants Her Houses Back.

Mrs. Matilda May filed a suit yesterday in the Superior Court to recover two houses from her son Louis and his wife, Jetta May. She alleges that in September, 1891, she owned two two-story brick houses, Nos. 373 and 375 West Forty-second street, and that they were to be sold for debt. She asked her son and his affianced, who has since become her son's wife, to advance the money to pay the debt. They did so and to secure them she says she made a deed of the property to the bride-elect. She wants to pay the money back now and get the title to the property again, but the defendants say the conveyance was absolute.

Seeks to Recover Damages.

For having himself and family put out on the street William Kaufman seeks to recover $10,000 damages from Rose G Henneberry, Joseph Krestan, and N. C. Fowles. The plaintiff was living in a house rented from Mrs. Henneberry, and she bringing a forcible detainer suit secured a writ of possession. Her agent, Krestan, and Constable Fowles, it is claimed, put the family out on the street under the writ. The allegation is made that the writ was illegal and that Kaufman did not have sufficient notice.

Briefs.

Mrs. Catherine Kennedy began suit in the Superior Court against Christian Busse to recover $5,000 damages for alleged personal injury. Mrs. Kennedy, an old woman, alleges that Busse drove a carriage over her six months ago, injuring her so that she is a cripple for life.

Judge Horton yesterday entered an order requiring the Sheriff to turn over to the receiver the assets of the Chicago Bank Note company in his possession. The Sheriff took possession under confessions of judgment to the First National Bank and Allen Fuller, aggregating $55,000. Since then John Gribier of the company filed a cross-bill alleging that the judgments were not valid. The receiver is to hold the assets until the court can determine the question.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,789—Phoenix Furniture Company et al. vs. Standard Hotel Association et al. Bill for inj. C. E. More, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

146,486—August Mueller vs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co. Case, $20,000. A. H. Keenan, atty.
146,487—Patrick J. Webb vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Rosenthal & Hirsch, attys.
146,488—Elisha A. Robinson Co. vs. Fred Winters. Conf. jdgt., $52.60. Walker & Davis, attys.
146,489—Bill. Suppr.
146,490—Rebecca Harris vs. Blum Harris. Bill sep. maint. King & Gross, solrs.
146,491—Sarah Driscoll vs. John Condon. Case, $5,000. Duncan & Gilbert, attys.
146,492—Patrick Sheridan vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. A. H. Keenan, atty.
146,493—Herman D. Nessler vs. Abraham Levy. Attch., $875. Byam & Weinschenk, attys.
146,494—Charles H. Greenleaf vs. Mary A. Fitzgerald et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $500. Comstock & Hess, solrs.
146,495—J. L. Roberts et al. vs. Thomas W. Phillips. Asst., $2,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.
146,496—Matilda May vs. Jetta May et al. Bill to set aside conv., $2,000. Blum & Blum, solrs.
146,497—Case. Suppr.
146,498—Lemuel L. Brown vs. Sarah G. Shepard. Mech lien, $447.50. D. S. Greer, solr.
146,499—Louis Laubinger vs. Walter F. Gunderson. Appeal.
146,500—The United Alkali Co., limited, vs. Leonard M. Friedlander. Conf. judgt., $486.71. S. R. Tabor, atty.
146,501—Bill. Suppr.
146,502—Sarah E. McDonald vs. West Chicago Street Railway Co. Case, $50,000. John F. Walters, atty.
146,503—Harvey H. Talcott vs. Emma V. Jones. Bill to forc. mort., $110. H. H. Talcott, solr.
146,504—The A. R. Beck Lumber Co. vs. N. A. Johnson et al. Conf. judgt., $51.80. Young, Makel & Bradley, attys.
146,505—Catherine Kennedy vs. Christian Busse. Case, $5,000. Monroe & McShane, attys.
146,506—Frank R. Burrows vs. Swift & Co. Asst., $10,000. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attys.
146,507—W. C. Coon vs. F. A. Hecht. Appeal.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

112,847—George Bauman vs. Gustav Walker. Trespass, $2,500. B. J. Wertheimer, atty.
112,848—Bill. Suppressed.
112,849—Philip C. Kessler vs. Charles Kuhn et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,025. Moran, Kraus & Mayer, solrs.
112,850—Wm. M. Thatcher vs. Harry B. Orr et al. Asst., $337.69. No atty.
112,851—Jennie Moree vs. John C. Moree. Bill for div. Carpenter Bros., solrs.
112,852—Cudahy Packing Co. vs. Samuel Goldsmith. Conf. judgt., $103.63. Aldrich, Payne & Defrees, attys.
112,853—J. G. Mahoney vs. W. P. Thackery. Appeal.
112,854—T. A. Masteeny vs. Childs, Crown & Allison. Same.
112,855—Josephine Dexter vs. H. W. King et al. Bill for partition. H. H. Martin, solr.
112,856—The Lukens Iron and Steel Co. vs. C. E. Bellin. Asst., $1,000. W. C. Menard, atty.
112,857—Charles F. Banks vs. Wm. E. Hoag. Same. King & Gross, attys.
112,858—Rittie Anderson vs. Wm. Anderson. Bill for divorce. J. C. Patterson, solr.
112,859—Augusta Schussler vs. Bertha Heuke et al. Pet. for dower. Walther & Lanaghen, solrs.
112,860—Bill. Suppressed.
112,861—Edward A. Griffith vs. J. Mundlebaum. Appeal.
112,862—Claude F. Clendenin vs. James D. Andrews. Asst., $10,000. C. J. Ward, atty.
112,863—Annie Magdal vs. Henry Magdal. Bill for div. E. A. Aborn, solr.
112,864—John D. Hopkins vs. Roseta B. Hopkins. Same. J. F. Latham, solr.
112,865—Alfred A. Smith vs. Michigan Buggy Co. Attch. in aid. H. C. Smith, atty.
112,866—Same vs. Same. Case, $5,000. Same atty.
112,867—W. B. Thompson vs. F. W. Grant. Appeal.
112,868—G. Henry vs. F. W. Otto & Co. Same.
112,869—Frank Blatten vs. M. Wagner. Same.
112,870—Thomas Hickey et al. vs. Nicholas Bosman et al. Case, $5,000. J. W. Walsh, atty.
112,871—A. Bogalsky vs. Wis. Cent. Ry. Co. Appeal.
112,872—People, for use of Gustave Koehler, vs. Harvey D. Booth et al. Debt, $10,000. King & Gross, attys.
112,873—James Ackerman vs. E. Maher et al. Repln., $480. H. M. Coburn, atty.
112,874—Thomas Mason vs. Charles F. Buehrle et al. Asst., $500. C. C. Cooper, atty.
112,875—George Rielly vs. George A. Williams et al. Creds. bill, $261.20. James O'Connell, solr.
112,876—Lora Cohen vs. Myer Cohen. Bill for div. W. V. Hunt, solr.
112,877—Annie V. Logie vs. John W. Logie. Same. F. Duncombe, solr.
112,878—Farson & Libby Co. vs. Hermann Glendcamp. Asst., $1,000. C. Farson, atty.
112,879—Howard S. Taylor et al. vs. Pembroke Bishop et al. Bill for inj. M. B. and F. M. Loomis, solrs.
112,880—Albert Morris vs. Adolph Morris et al. Conf. judgt., $630. H. Kraus, atty.
112,881—Henry T. Scheuermann, for use of Cantwell & Ryan Eagle Brg. Co., vs. the Protection Bldg. and Loan Assn. Garn., $132.61. Walsh & Brady, attys.
112,882—Attch. Suppressed.
112,883—D. M. Hough & Co. vs. L. T. Gon. Case, $600. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.
112,884—Bersback, Cummings & Co. vs. Erastus D. Allen. Asst., $600. C. S. McNett, atty.
112,885—Elic S. Carroll vs. Edwin C. Walker. Asst., $1,500. L. Evans and F. Arnd, attys.
112,886—The Bradstreet-Thurber Co. vs. George S. Lyon et al. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.
112,887—Joseph Staab et al. vs. Maria Radtke et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,000. H. F. Rode, solr.
112,888—L. Gaudolph et al. vs. A. Fortimalo. Appl.
112,889—Charles A. Gates vs. Wm. F. Bode. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,960. Slusser & Johnson, solrs.
112,890—The Sunday Creek Coal Co. vs. Ambrose J. Rend et al. Asst., $1,000. M. I. Beck, atty.
112,891—John Johnson Jr. vs. Isaac Grove et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $412.50. Shedd & Underwood, solrs.
112,892—Mary L. Gokey vs. Joseph S. Gokey. Bill for div. S. Straus, solr.
112,893—Charles H. Fuller's Advertising Agency vs. Charles Payne et al. Asst., $500. Shedd & Underwood, attys.
112,894—William Hase vs. Julius J. Stachel et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $300. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
112,895—C. H. Fuller's Advertising Co. vs. A. A. Lunde. Asst., $600. Shedd & Underwood, attys.
112,896—Henry C. Gorusha vs. Georgia Seymour. Bill to forc. chattel mortg., $70. Parnell & McCrea, solrs.
112,897—Same vs. Mose Lowenstein et al. Same. $58. Same solrs.
112,898—Repln. Suppressed.
112,899—Michael Kalfer vs. Ernestine Kalfer. Bill for div. No solr.
112,900—J. E. Goodhue vs. J. F. Kenney. Asst., $500. J. F. Richmond, atty.
112,901—Robert Gilroy vs. James R. Meyers. Appeal.
112,902—John Ettelson vs. The Bank of Commerce. Appeal.
112,903—Mary Sprigg vs. Ruben Sprigg. Bill for divorce. Payne Fitz, solr.
Withheld cases—112,824—Wm. Kaufman vs. Rose J. Henneberry et al. Case, $10,000. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
112,830—Wm. J. Mayer vs. Aloy. D. Nye. Bill for inj. E. S. Cummings, solr.

County Court—New Suit.

10,565—Sill Stove Works vs. Daniel H. Seavey et al. Asst., $750. Shedd & Underwood, attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—11,288—Fray vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., $75 and sat.—10,400—Shaver vs. Same; on fdg., $250 and sat.—9,980—Hamilton vs. Brown; deft., $2,646.43.—8,981—Met. Nat'l Bk. vs. Same; deft., $27,051.66.
JUDGE TUTHILL—3,178—Ettinger vs. Tucker; deft., $156.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—1,062—Troy Laundry Mach. Co. vs. Standard Hotel Assn. et al.: judgt., $3,500.—1,063—Same vs. Same: judgt., $7,000.—1,064—Phoenix Fur. Co. vs. Same: judgt., $110,000.

Decrees.

JUDGE GRESHAM—557—Bank of Montreal vs. John L. Peck et al.; dec.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—567—W. W. Smith et al. vs. Barrett; dec.
JUDGE EWING—4,019—Eggleston vs. Johnson; dec. of sale—1,141—Swartfinger vs. Henderson; dec.
JUDGE STEIN—4,348—Eggleston vs. Ward; dec. of sale.—127,976—Olney vs. Payne; dec.
JUDGE COLLINS—4,887—Domby vs. Domby; dec. appg. coms.—4,935—Seipp vs. Shaver; dec. of sale.
JUDGE HORTON—3,391—Cleveland vs. Hall; dec.

Call for Today.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—No call.
JUDGE EWING—No court.
JUDGE STEIN—Default divorces.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE WINDES—Motions.
JUDGE SCALES—Motions.
JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—No court.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1. Criminal Court—Ryan case on trial.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 2. Criminal Court—Nos. 949, 1,596. No. 1,401 on trial.
JUDGE McCONNELL—Branch 3. Criminal Court. Motions and sentences.

Call for Monday.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—Contested motions.
JUDGE EWING—Contested motions.
JUDGE STEIN—Contested motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE GOGGIN—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE BAKER—No call; No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE WINDES—Short cause calendar.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 10,461 at 10 a. m. and No. 10,248 at 2 p. m.
JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—General business.

COOPERS PROTEST TO GOV. ALTGELD.

They Ask That No Money Be Appropriated to Buy Machinery for Penitentiaries.

The following communication was sent to Springfield yesterday addressed to Gov. Altgeld:

To Gov. Altgeld, Springfield, Ill.: For and in behalf of the Coopers' International Exchange and the industries it represents, we protest against any appropriation being made by the State to be used for the purchasing of machiney for Joliet or any penal institution within this State, as it is in violation of all pledges and promises made by you, which was to enforce the constitutional amendment, the meaning and intention being that the product of criminals should not be brought into competition with that of honest labor and the industries.

D. W. RYAN,
President Coopers' International Exchange.
T. JOHNSON,
Acting Secretary.

The Coopers' International Exchange claims to represent the manufacturing and material men of the Northwest, 300 firms being on its membership roll.

What Blinds Him.

Mrs. Darley—"George, dear, why is love said to be blind?"

Mr. Darley—"Because he has had the wool pulled over his eyes so often."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Perfect Happiness

PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR
CHICAGO INTER OCEAN
KIRK'S
SOAP
KIRK'S SOAP Co.

Reigns in the White House, as elsewhere, that the Superb,—Safe, Sunshine-bringing

Kirk's American Family Soap

is used. It is Pure—you must have Pure Soap to cleanse well. Its strength is in its complete saponification.—Pure soap without strength fails.—It is Reliable, you can depend upon it. Purity, Strength, Reliability, always bring Perfect Happiness.

To keep the hands supple use *Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap*

FOR Chilblains FROSTBITES, CHAPPED HANDS AND FACES, USE POND'S EXTRACT.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color. BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

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Cod Liver Oil as it appears in Scott's Emulsion is easily taken up by the system. In no other form can so much fat-food be assimilated without injury to the organs of digestion.

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of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites has come to be an article of every-day use, a prompt and infallible cure for Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, and a positive builder of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

At the Clubs

In New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, C. H. Evans & Sons' India Pale Ale and Brown Stout lead all the rest.

Years to ripen in the wood before bottling, is what gives it its brilliancy and rich, mellow flavor.

Wholesale—ADAMS-SMITH CO.
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A *Solid* Extract of Beef is more *Economical* than a liquid, for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

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Extract of Beef,

a solid, concentrated extract, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance, and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine has this *J. v. Liebig* signature on the jar *in blue.*

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—*I* say, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; *cured*, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of *to-day.* Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

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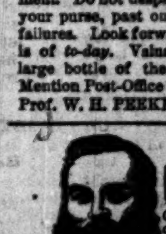

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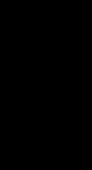

WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

WESTERN ROADS MEET NEXT WEEK TO TAKE ACTION.

Difference of Opinion Will Probably Prevent an Agreement—Rates Likely to Be Lower than the Railroads Would Desire—Revision of Passenger Association Agreement Will Also Be Considered—Decrease in St. Paul Earnings—Other Railway News.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Western Passenger Association to be held at the association rooms in the Rookery, Chicago, Tuesday, March 7, 1893, will be of more than ordinary interest. The question of World's Fair rates and arrangements is the most important subject to be considered. The committee appointed several months ago, consisting of George H. Heafford, P. S. Eustis, W. F. White, H. C. Townsend, John Sebastian, W. A. Thrall, and A. H. Hanson, to make a report as to what should be done in the matter has held a number of meetings, but failed to come to an agreement and at its last meeting a few days ago decided to report the matter back to the association without recommendation. The opening of the World's Fair is so close at hand that unless decisive action is taken in the matter of rates at this meeting there is danger of such competition between the various roads as to bring World's Fair rates down to low figures. The opinion prevails that an agreement for the maintenance of uniform rates cannot be made that can be enforced or will be carried out.

Another question of great importance will be the consideration of the report of the Committee on Revision of Agreement. The committee has completed its labors, but its action was not unanimous. There will be a minority and a majority report, which will require the reconsideration by the association of several of the more important provisions of the proposed revised agreement. The adoption of the agreement will depend in a great measure upon the position the Alton will take regarding the refusal of the Jacksonville Southeastern line to become a member of the association. The Alton people say they will not rejoin the association until the Jacksonville Southeastern joins the association or the business competitive with that road, between Jacksonville and St. Louis, is excluded from the agreement. Several of the roads are opposed to the exclusion of that business, and as there is no probability of the Jacksonville Southeastern joining the association there is a possibility that the revision of agreement cannot be accomplished for the present.

Among other important subjects to be considered are the following:

Report of Committee on Land and Immigration Rates; question as to whether clergymen's tickets may be sold at half of the round trip tourist rates; revision of standard form of association certificate; report of Chairman as to coöperation of outside lines in joint agency rule; variable route rates to Pacific coast points, going via one gateway, returning via another; proposition to amend joint tariff as follows: "Purchasers of tourist tickets desiring to go from Chicago to Kansas City in one direction via St. Louis will be charged $2.50 extra for the privilege, and in case they desire to go from Chicago to Kansas City, via St. Louis in both directions, $5 extra will be charged for the privilege;" request of Mobile and Ohio for sale of land-seekers' tickets to points on that line at reduced rates; question of divisions from territory of the association on round-trip tickets to Pacific coast points; all-the-year round and summer tourist rates; general situation at St. Paul and Minneapolis.

HEAVY DECREASE IN EARNINGS.

Snow Blockades and Other Troubles Embarrass the Roads.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company for the fourth week in February, 1893, were $617,058, against $660,036 for the corresponding week last year; decrease, $42,978. The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Northern for the fourth week in February, 1893, were $33,265, against $37,652 for the same week last year; decrease, $4,387.

This is a poorer showing than the Milwaukee and St. Paul road has made in any one week for the last two years. The cause for the decrease in earnings was the inability of the company to handle the business on account of the heavy snow storms that have blockaded all the roads in that section of the country during the latter part of February. The tracks have not yet been entirely cleared, and the gross earnings for the first week in March will probably show a decrease nearly as large as that for the last week in February. This has been the hardest and most costly winter the Western and Northwestern roads have experienced for many years past. Not only have they been unable to carry as much freight as usual, but the operating expenses increased enormously.

To Consider Passenger Affairs.

An adjourned meeting of the Passenger Department of the Central Traffic Association will be held at the association rooms in "The Rookery" Chicago, Wednesday, March 8, 1893, at 11 o'clock for the consideration of passenger matters. Among the more important subjects docketed for consideration are the following: Report of the committee on table of minimum proportions, one way and roundtrip, which the lines of this association will accept from connecting roads on World's Fair business. Report of the Chairman on the question of inclusion in excursion tickets of admission coupons, and respecting facilities and arrangements for the accommodation in excursion tickets of admission coupons, and respecting facilities and arrangements for the accommodation of travel delivered on the tracks terminating in the World's Fair grounds. In addition to the above the question of rates for the meeting of Christian Endeavor at Montreal, Que., July 5 to 9, 1893, will be considered.

Railway Notes.

C. A. Wilson has been appointed General Superintendent in charge of the operating and engineering departments of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway company.

E. M. Neel has been appointed Superintendent of the St. Louis division of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company ("Big Four"), with office at Mattoon, Ill., vice A. G. Wells, resigned.

The first locomotive for the St. Croix and Duluth railroad arrived at Spartansburg, Wis., yesterday. They have five miles of rails delivered, which they will lay the coming spring. The road will give an outlet to a hundred million feet of standing pine which has heretofore been worthless property. The road when completed will be twenty miles long.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad, held at Belleville, Ill., yesterday, decided to issue $15,000,000 of new bonds; $8,000,000 to be used to retire outstanding bonds and $2,000,000 to retire preferred stock. The balance is to be used for the betterment of the condition of the roadbed and equipment. A dividend of 7 per cent was declared on the common stock.

A meeting of the Western Freight Association was held at association rooms in the Rookery yesterday. The question considered was what division of rates the association lines should take on freight from Chicago and points in the East to Pacific coast points at the reduced tariffs recently issued by the lines to North Pacific points. The Western Association lines claim that their percentage of the through rates would be so small as to leave them no profit and they want higher proportion of the rate. Final action was not reached, and another meeting will be held today.

FOR A HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Those Interested Expect to Have a Fund of $200,000 by May 1.

A large meeting of women was held yesterday morning at the Sherman House, representing the organizations to secure funds for a home for crippled children. The Presidents of numerous auxiliary societies submitted their plans for raising money for the building. It was decided to have a festival or fair some time in April in the observatory of the Masonic Temple. Mrs. Delano, President of Society No. 1, submitted a program prepared for an entertainment to be held at the People's Institute, Van Buren street, near Oakley avenue, Friday evening, March 10. Another concert will be given April 7 under the direction of Mrs. L. Rogalski, President of one of the auxiliaries. It will be held in the First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington streets. Children's auxiliaries will be organized all over the city and a carnival will probably be given by them, the proceeds of which will be used to furnish the different rooms of the home. Mrs. Nelson Stelle, the prime mover in the work, said that from all over the State contributions were coming in, some without names attached, showing the interest manifested in the home. The meetings in future will be held at the new committee rooms, 309 Masonic Temple. Before the 1st of May those interested say they will have $200,000 for a magnificent building.

CARLETON CLUB PRESENTS "SAPPHO."

Dramatic and Musical Entertainment for the South End Flower Mission.

A Greek entertainment was given last evening at the Carleton club, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, under the auspices of the women composing the South End Flower Mission club. This was the third entertainment of the winter and the funds raised are to be used as an endowment fund for the child's surgical bed in the new Hahnemann Hospital on Groveland avenue. The sum required is $5,000, of which $1,000 has already been procured by entertainments and subscriptions.

The concert and dramatic entertainment was given by Miss Abbie C. Birdsall and her pupils in the Assembly Hall of the Carleton club. Over 800 tickets were sold, and at 8 o'clock the room was filled. The program, which was excellently rendered throughout, was as follows:

Mandolin and guitar duet—Reverie.... Fauconier
Misses Daisy Barger and Nellie Richman.
Character recitation—Daisy's Faith...... Mathews
Miss Reba Silberhorn.
Plastique poses........... { Dance of the Muses / Crowning of Bacchus / Sacrifice of Iphigenia / Niobe Group / Death of Virginia
Piano and violin—(a.) Cradle Songs...... Brahms
(b.) Gavotte D Maj..... Popper
Miss Nettie Birdsall and Mr. Edwin Stanton Gregg.
Recitation—The Marble Dream (statue costume)............................... E. Banks
Miss Abbie Birdsall.
Greek—(Fan-Tas-Tics)......................Arranged
Greek play—"Sappho"....................J. Norton

The story of the drama represents a period 600 B. C. Sappho, a beautiful Grecian widow, established a school of poetry on the Island of Lesbos. She gathered around her many beautiful women, among whom were Damophyla and Erinna, who died brokenhearted when they were compelled to leave the literary pleasures of Lesbos. Tradition says Sappho loved Phaon, a Lesbian youth, who did not requite her love, and for whom she threw herself from the far-famed "Lover's Leap," thus perishing.

The first act represents Sappho reclining in her home amid flowers and surrounded by attendants, when Erinna is led forward. The second act is at Lesbos. Damophyla is binding a wreath, while Erinna stands near by. In the third act, at Rhodes, Erinna is seated among the spinning-wheels. The last act transfers the actors again to Lesbos, and Damophyla is engaged in the womanly work of embroidering.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Sappho, the Lesbian poetess..... Kathrine Kayler
Damophyla, one of Sappho's pupils.......... ....Henrietta Kendrick
Erinna, one of Sappho's pupils.. .Zella Mulvane
Phaon, a Lesbian youth.......Gretchen Lichstern
Attendants.................. { Olive Patterson / Laura Bliss / Madge Myers / Mrs. Maud Mather
Greek dancing maids........ { Ethel Silberhorn / Reba Silberhorn

The Flower Mission ladies have been allotted space on the second floor of the Woman's Building for tying flowers to brighten the wards in the hospital to be located on the Fair grounds.

The South End Flower Mission club was formed nearly fifteen years ago, but only within the last few weeks has become a chartered association. The mission is composed of ladies from all the South Side churches included within the district between Twenty-second street and Woodlawn avenue. The flowers from this mission band have brightened many a sickroom and ward in the hospitals and charitable institutions within their territory. Mercy and Wesleyan Hospitals, Women's Refuge, Home for Incurables, and the Old Ladies' Home have all been brightened by the bouquets of fragrant roses, yellow daffodils, and velvet pansies. A committee from the society distributes the flowers, which are furnished by the South Park Commissioners every Tuesday morning. Within the last two years the work of the mission has enlarged its scope, and other charities are being reached.

GIVE A COLONIAL DANCE AND SUPPER.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Walton Give Their Friends a Unique Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Walton, No. 253 Belden avenue, gave a colonial dance and supper last evening. The house was filled with a collection of old-fashioned china and stuffs and prints, and was lighted by candles.

Mrs. Walton received in an antique costume of white satin with an overdress of pale pink brocade, made with a square cut bodice and lace trimmed sleeves. She wore jewels of old-fashioned cameos. Mr. Walton wore a black and buff suit made with knee breeches, and a shirt with lace trimmed ruffles.

During the evening the minuet was danced by Miss Warne, Miss Lewin, Miss Hequembourg, Miss Fletcher, C. G. Hequembourg, Henry Warne, M. E. Goodrich, and Edward S. Walton. The performers were all in colonial costumes with powdered hair. Several songs were given by Mrs. D. S. Foote and a recitation by Vivien Sampson. One hundred and fifty guests were present, among whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Breede, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Treat, Miss Breed, Mr. and Mrs. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Goll, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, Miss Curtis, Mrs. W. G. Craig, Miss Craig, Mr. and Mrs. McHarg, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Holbrook, Miss Morris, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Flanders, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Doolittle, Miss Doolittle, W. S. Goll, M. E. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fenn, Miss Dickinson, Miss Rowe, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rowe, C. Dickenson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carrier, and Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

The Spring Curry Comb.

Clock Spring Blade. Soft as a Brush. Fits Every Curve. The Only Perfect Comb.
Used by U. S. Army.
Sample mailed, postpaid, 25c.
SPRING CURRY COMB CO.,
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BEST QUALITY, $5.00. SENT ANYWHERE.

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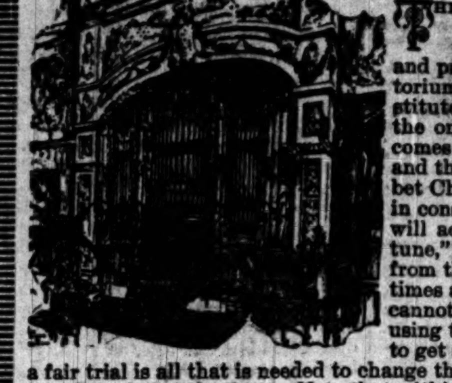
PELOUBET CHURCH ORGAN



This instrument is a musical triumph of the highest order. It has revolutionized ideas in regard to organ music in small and medium sized churches and halls. In very large edifices, the old style pipe organ is, and probably will continue to be, the proper instrument, but in smaller auditoriums where so-called "small pipe organs," "adjustable pipe organs," "substitutes for pipe organs," and similar unsatisfactory makeshifts have been the only recourse from the cabinet reed organs, the **Peloubet Church Organ** comes as a veritable revelation. There is but one obstacle to its introduction, and that is—prejudice. We admit, we rejoice, we advertise, that the Peloubet Church Organ (which is the product of our own factories) differs radically in construction from all other organs, and yet, although almost any organist will acknowledge that small church organs "are seldom in order, never in tune," this fact—that the Peloubet Church Organ is a complete departure from the methods that have proved so unsatisfactory in years gone by—sometimes awakens an ultra conservative element into opposition of the idea; they cannot (having ears or fingers) oppose the instrument. But as the churches using the Peloubet swell from hundreds to thousands, it becomes daily easier to get a hearing for it. We pledge our word to churches the world over that a fair trial is all that is needed to change the most skeptical organist and the most suspicious finance committee into Peloubet enthusiasts. Note that within a single month we have set up, in various parts of the country, thirty Peloubet Church Organs.

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Size 0	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Size 4	Size 5	Size 6	Size 7	Size 8
Price, $350	Price, $450	Price, $540	Price, $680	Price, $1000	Price, $1200	Price, $1800	Price, $2100	Price, $3500

If you will send us the seating capacity of your church or hall, we will forward specifications of an instrument exactly suited to its needs.

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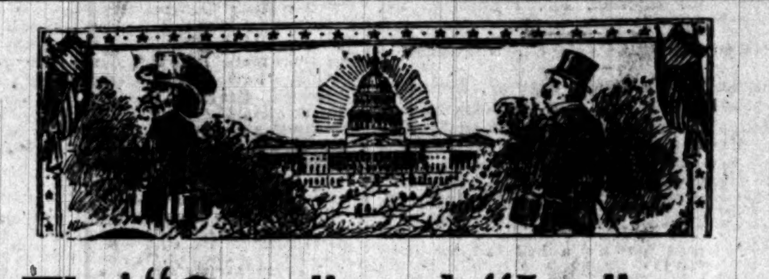

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The Great Wanamaker Sale

is still in full swing—nearly $50,000 worth of

Men's and Boys' Winter Suits—
Men's and Boys' Winter Overcoats—
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are still unsold—and are yet to be had at

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500 Doz. FINEST NECKTIES—

The entire stock of Louis Auerbach of New York—richest silks and satins ever brought to this country—Puffs—Tecks—4-in-Hands—Ascots—all regular **$1, $1.25, $1.50, and $2 Ties**—will be on sale today for the first time at the phenomenal price of................ **50c**

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The New—Imperial Cords,
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The New—Epinglines,
The New—Pointille Effects,
The New—Ottomans,
The New—Plain Glaces,
The New—Broadcloths,
The New—Bengalines,
The New—Silk Warp Serges,
The New—Silk and Wool Stripes,
The New—Whipcords, with dots,
The New—Corkscrew Effects,
The New—Plain Crepons,
The New—Diagonal Imperials.
The New—Henriettas, in 150 spring shades.

Entirely New—the Brightest—the Earliest.

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FOR DIAGNOSING LIVER, KIDNEY, AND URINARY DISEASES.

References—J. E. Hipple, State Auditor, Pierre, South Dakota; Dr. J. G. Mansfield, St. Joseph, Mich.; Wm. Tillotson, 119 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, McVicker's Building, Chicago.
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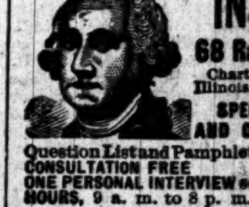

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126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
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SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 11:
TUESDAY, MARCH 7—DRY GOODS,
Including Laces, Embroideries, Curtains, Curtain Nets, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Suspenders, etc.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,
Including Closing Sale of a fine stock of
LADIES' AND MISSES' SANDALS and CROQUETS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9,
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS.
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
50 Cases Table Cutlery,
100 Doz. Steel Shovels and Scoops,
200 Doz. Garden Hoes,
and a large line of
HOTEL CHINA.
ALSO ON SAME DAY,
GREAT FIRE SALVAGE SALE
of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Piece Goods, Cutlery, Tinware, Peddlers' Supplies, etc.

ADVANCE NOTICE.
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 16,
SPECIAL SALE
MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
For account of a Large New York Manufacturer.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS MANAGER

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1893, AT 10 A. M.,
For Account of Fire Underwriters,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
The entire stock of Messrs.
SOL. FRANKLAND & CO., NASHVILLE, TENN.,
INVENTORIED VALUE $40,000,
Consisting of Foreign and Domestic Staple Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Corsets, Hosiery, Underwear, Ribbons, Embroidery, Laces, Flannel and Outing Shirts, Notions, etc.
Also
300 SPRING CLOAKS AND JACKETS.
On same day salvage of the
PEAK MANUFACTURING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Consisting of 500 pieces of Worsted, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Denims, Shirtings, etc.
FOLLOWED ON FRIDAY, MARCH 10, AT 10 A. M.,
By the entire stock of
DENEBEIN BROS. & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.,
WHOLESALE NOTIONS AND PEDDLERS' SUPPLIES,
Consisting of $35,000 worth of Notions, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Stationery, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Brushes, and such other goods as are usually found in stocks of this kind, including
400 CASES ASSORTED TINWARE.
Goods on exhibition Wednesday, March 8th, at 8 a. m.
ADVANCE NOTICE.
About the middle of March we will sell the following stocks of
HARDWARE, TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC.,
On account of fire underwriters, from
THE MATTHEWS HARDWARE CO., Memphis, Tenn.,
W. A. BARR, KEARNEY, NEB., and
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
consisting principally of
2,000 DOZEN AXES AND HATCHETS
and large quantities of tools of every description, Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, and a large line of General Hardware, Sporting Goods, Traps, etc.
Also salvage of the
NATIONAL CORDAGE CO., JACKSON, MICH.,
consisting of
$15,000 WORTH BINDING TWINE,
and Rope Salvage of
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
consisting of
$10,000 WORTH OF MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE.
Particulars in next week's papers.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER,
WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 and 211 West Madison-st.

Auction Sale at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of
Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Rugs, Oilcloths, and Household Goods,
And Special Sale of 238 New Elegant Made-Up Carpets, made for the
"New Rion Hotel,"
and consigned to us for positive sale this day for account of whom it may concern.

L. B. MANTONYA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
214-216 Madison-st., Chicago.
We offer at AUCTION PRICES to merchants BANKRUPT STOCKS and JOB LOTS of BOOTS AND SHOES, that must be sold. Call and see them or send for our Illustrated Price List.

BARNES HATS

SPRING STYLES
Silk, Derby, and Soft.
71 Monroe-st.

$100 DIAMOND
ON BASIS OF 40 CENTS PER DAY.
All values in proportion.
OUR STOCK WILL INTEREST YOU.
See How We Do It. GEO. E. MARSHALL
195-97 Wabash-av. Importer.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Saturday in Women's Shoes. $3.

1,600 pairs Lace Shoes.
400 pairs Button Shoes.

We've been going through the $4, $5, and $6 shoe stocks, and putting together all the small or "odd" lots into one big lot—making "Saturday bargains."

Three Dollars a pair.

Almost every shoe style, every one new, and, all but a few pairs, *strictly handmade.* More than that, the *cost* to the makers *to make* was considerably over three dollars in every case.

Today Three Dollars a pair.

Your last chance at those $3 to $6 Fancy Slippers and Ties at $1.50. Though the lot is small now, there is still remarkably good choosing.

Mandel Brothers.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Clothing for Boys. The Right Sort.

There may be plenty good clothing for boys in Chicago. But above all there's one *best.*

It is here. It is not said boastfully, though we could well afford to boast everlastingly of it.

We could almost call it our "own make"—still it isn't. But for all that it is just such clothing as we would make *were* we making it. It is made by that one house that knows better than any other house how boys' clothing should be made—Smith, Gray & Co. It is so good that we don't know of a single betterment that might be made in it.

Drop in today and see the new spring styles—bring the boy along, of course.

$5, $6, or $7.50 will buy a very natty, very good, and stylish suit. Wear-resisting, handsome—fine school dress indeed. Or you can pay more and get superfine.

We are caring for big boys of up to 19 now just as we have been caring for their younger brothers all along.

Mandel Brothers.

JAS. H. WALKER Co.

WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

THE ANNUAL SPRING CLEARING OF KID GLOVES

Many of these Gloves are **HALF PRICE** Some are less.

Extraordinary announcement for a house that performs ALL its promises—that NEVER shows an inferior glove at ANY price.

Getting ready—gaining space—for the most remarkable showing and selling of Kid Gloves yet attempted. Four of the lots:—

Ladies' 4-button Glace Kids—in black, tans, modes, and browns—sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾, and 7 only.......reduced to **88c**

Ladies' Mousquetaire Suedes—tans and slates—sizes 5¾, 6, 6¼, and 6½ only..........................down to **75c**

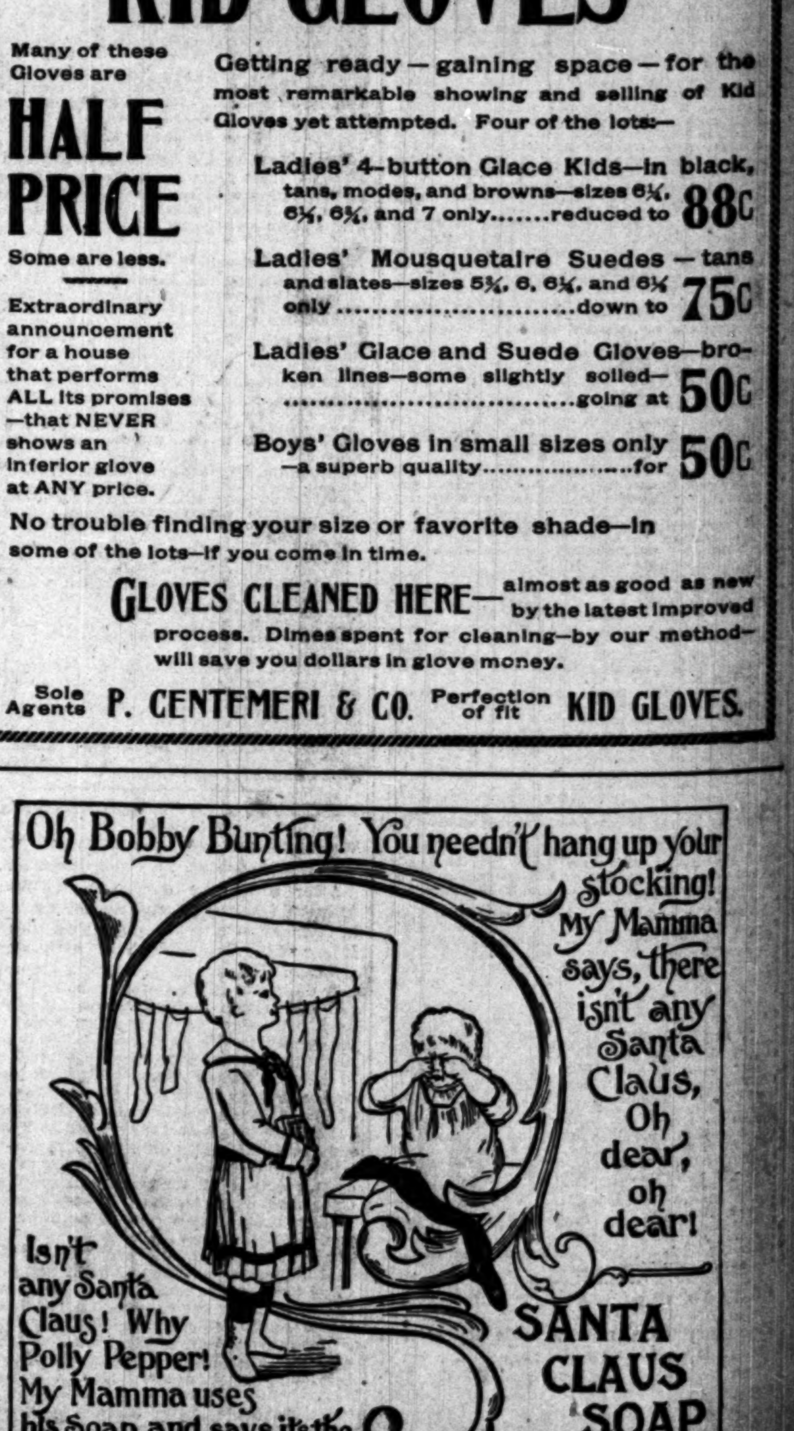
Ladies' Glace and Suede Gloves—broken lines—some slightly soiled—..............................going at **50c**

Boys' Gloves in small sizes only—a superb quality....................for **50c**

No trouble finding your size or favorite shade—in some of the lots—if you come in time.

GLOVES CLEANED HERE—almost as good as new by the latest improved process. Dimes spent for cleaning—by our method—will save you dollars in glove money.

Sole Agents **P. CENTEMERI & CO.** Perfection of fit **KID GLOVES.**


Oh Bobby Bunting! You needn't hang up your stocking! My Mamma says, there isn't any Santa Claus, Oh dear, oh dear!
Isn't any Santa Claus! Why Polly Pepper! My Mamma uses his Soap, and says it's the best ever made; so of course there is a Santa Claus!
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
IS MADE BY N. K. Fairbank & Co. Chicago.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

COME TO BE JUDGED.

World's Fair Pictures Arriving in Great Numbers.

JURY TO MEET MONDAY.

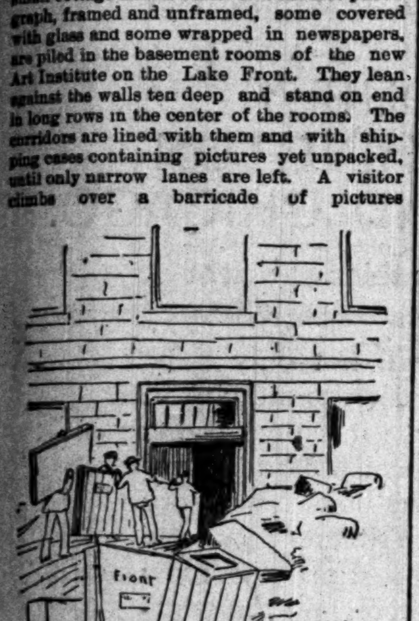
Contributions from All Over the United States.

IN THE NEW ART INSTITUTE.

The List of Judges and Their Method of Award.

AVERAGE OF EXCELLENCE HIGH.

Pictures half as large as the side wall of a small cottage and as small as a cabinet photograph, framed and unframed, some covered with glass and some wrapped in newspapers, are piled in the basement rooms of the new Art Institute on the Lake Front. They lean against the walls ten deep and stand on end in long rows in the center of the rooms. The corridors are lined with them and with shipping cases containing pictures yet unpacked, until only narrow lanes are left. A visitor climbs over a barricade of pictures if he wants to see the man who, with a corps of brawny assistants, is gradually bringing a semblance of order out of this confusion of art. He is Charles M. Kurtz of the Art Department of the World's Fair and the pictures are by American artists in every State in the Union except three and have been sent in to be judged.



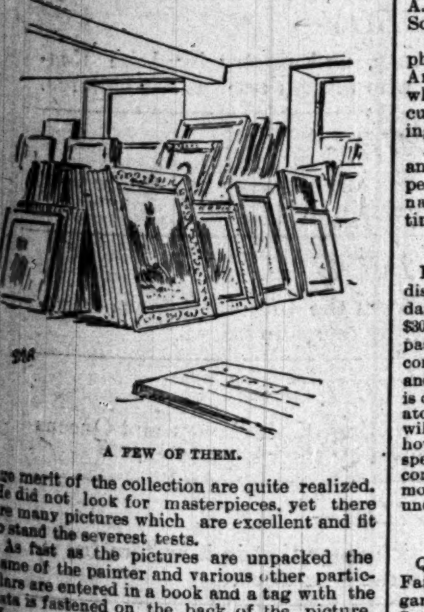
ARRIVAL OF A SMALL ONE.

Mr. Kurtz and his men worked with a will yesterday and will continue their labors today. He is quite sure that all the pictures will be unpacked and placed so they can be easily handled before Monday morning when the National Jury of Selection will begin its examination of these canvas competitors for a place on the walls of the Art Building at the Fair.

The pictures have been arriving for some time, but they have come in with a rush in the last week. There are more on the way and they will probably turn up before the jury is through with its labors. When circulars of invitation to contribute paintings to the great Exposition were sent out to all of the artists whose names could be found in any art catalogue issued since the Philadelphia Exposition, as well as to all members of art institutes, all artists whose names could be found in the catalogues of private collections, in art and city directories in this country and in Europe, arrangements were made to judge the fitness of the pictures submitted at various places. The works of American artists in Europe were passed upon by juries in London, Paris, Munich, and Rome. The paintings of artists who live in the eastern part of this country were examined in New York.

Artists Found Everywhere.

Those pictures which the jury will begin studying Monday at the Art Institute are from every part of this country except New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The shipping tags upon them are a study. They show that there are artists in every part of this land—in populous cities, in villages remote from railroads, in mountain settlements, and even from camps on the frontier. Mr. Kurtz has been too busy to count the number that have come, but he thinks it will not fall below 1,000. There are oil paintings, water colors, paintings on wood, etchings, pastels, crayons, and pen and ink drawings among them. There are pictures of gigantic size and others as tiny as the masterpieces of Meissonier. There are pictures representing every subject that could be conceived, every variety of treatment, and an endless number of schools. They represent every order of merit. Mr. Kurtz, who has given hardly more than a quick glance at the pictures as they have been unpacked, says his expectations as to the average merit of the collection are quite realized. He did not look for masterpieces, yet there are many pictures which are excellent and fit to stand the severest tests.



A FEW OF THEM.

As fast as the pictures are unpacked the name of the painter and various other particulars are entered in a book and a tag with the data is fastened on the back of the picture. Many of the contributors are known to Mr. Kurtz and many he never heard of. But he won't give the few visitors who pass the sentinel at the door any of the names. It would be unfair to the artists, he declares, to do this, because pictures will be rejected and the sensitive hearts of the unsuccessful contributors would be wounded and their earning power perhaps hurt. There is a considerable contribution of architectural drawings in the collection. The names of the contributors are kept secret, and so are the names of the sculptors who have sent in specimens of their work. These specimens are all stored in one of the smaller rooms and most of them have been unpacked. There are one or two allegories, a statue or so, and a number of busts and bas-reliefs. The total number of works is not large, but Mr. Kurtz understands that the jury will visit studios in which marbles too heavy to be moved to the building are awaiting their decision. Of all these different varieties of contributions, he could not tell what proportion was from Chicago. But Chicago painters, draftsmen, and sculptors were liberally represented, he was sure.

The Jury and Its Work.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock the national jury of selection will begin the work of selecting out of all these works those which are worthy of forming a part of the exhibit of American artists in the Art Building. The jury of twenty-three is divided into three sections. One will consider paintings, another architecture, and a third sculpture. These are the men composing the jury:

On Painting—J. G. Brown, New York; Thomas Hovenden, Pennsylvania; Thomas Allen, Massachusetts; George W. Maynard, New York; J. Francis Murphy, New York; Gari Melchers, Detroit; Douglas Volk, Minneapolis; John H. Fry, St. Louis; H. F. Farny, Cincinnati; Walter McEwen, Chicago; C. C. Coleman, Rome; John H. Vanderpool, Chicago; Frederick W. Freer, Chicago.

On Architecture—Cass Gilbert, St. Paul; D. Adler, Chicago; C. B. Atwood, New York; S. S. Beman, Chicago; W. S. Eames, St. Louis.

On Sculpture—J. Q. A. Ward, New York; Olin Warner, New York; Daniel French, Boston; Robert Bringhurst, St. Louis; Lorado Taft, Chicago; Carl Rohl-Smith, Chicago (alternate); J. Gelert, Chicago (alternate); J. J. Boyle, Philadelphia (alternate).

Some of the greatest and most celebrated of American exponents of the arts appear in the list. Together they represent every modern school of art, and in this fact, the World's Fair authorities think, lies the best of all guarantees that their decision will be the nearest to absolute correctness that could be arrived at. The personnel of the jury has been selected with the greatest care. All of the members have been communicated with and have accepted. A number of them who live elsewhere have arrived in town. The rest will be here for the first sitting.

How Decision Is Reached.

Juries of artists frame rules which seem to them best suited to conditions. Mr. Kurtz doesn't know what rules the jury will follow. With the jurors he believes the treatment of a picture will be considered the main thing. Many other points will be considered, of course, but the picture's excellence, he thinks, will be determined by the fidelity of its representation of nature.

After the jury has finished its examination of a picture it will, it is stated, if former methods are followed, take a secret ballot to determine its fate. Ballots unsigned and numbered 1, 2, 3, or 0, as the juror shall decide, will be deposited in a box. The tellers will count them and announce the result. A majority of ballots No. 1 will mean that the picture is of high grade and that it is worthy to be hung in a good place in the Art Building. The vote will be mandatory upon the management to hang the picture. A majority of ballots numbered 2 will indicate that the picture should be hung in a less desirable place. If the picture receives a majority of No. 3 ballots the painter thereof will know that although it will be hung it is liable to be displaced if room for better pictures is needed. Ballots marked 0, if in the majority, mean that the picture is rejected. This was the plan pursued by the New York jury in selecting pictures for the Fair. No member of that jury knew how the others voted and none were allowed to make comments upon pictures until after the result of the ballot was announced. Then any one who desired could call for a reconsideration. The tests applied at the Art Institute examination, it is said, will undoubtedly be on a high plane and the jury, Mr. Kurtz thinks, will take four or five days in its work.

So far the information of the World's Fair Art Department gathered from newspapers and from reports sent them is that about 1,000 pictures by American artists have been selected by juries from private collections and works submitted by artists. Of this number 500 were selected in New York, 139 in Boston, 112 in Philadelphia, 140 in Paris, 20 in Florence and Rome, 40 in Munich, and 50 in London. To this number will be added selections made by the Chicago jury next week.

HAGENBECK'S ZOOLOGICAL ARENA.

The Famous German Animal Trainer's Great Show at the Fair.

In the midst of the villages typical of national life that will line the Midway plaisance at the World's Fair will be placed Hagenbeck's Zoölogical Arena from Hamburg, Germany.

Long has Herr Carl Hagenbeck enjoyed the reputation of being the best animal trainer and of having the largest trained collection in the world. Under his method—if not hypnotism what is it?—the lion and the tiger, the leopard and the hyena lie down like lambs together or play like schoolboys. The exhibition will be free of the painful confinement in cages seen in circuses. The animals will be free and natural, except that they will have lost their ferocious instincts and will have come under human influence.

A few months ago Herr Hagenbeck met an American gentleman in Hamburg and invited him to spend the afternoon at his home. Upon arriving at the residence the trainer took the American into an immense garden, and one by one he took from their cages several of the most ferocious animals. These he put into one great cage, where they were allowed to roam at will. There were three lions, two leopards, a Bengal tiger, a panther, a hyena, a polar bear, a black bear, and five monkeys.

They all trotted about in that cage as peacefully as a flock of sheep until Hagenbeck threw into the arena a large rubber ball. Then the fun commenced. That rubber sphere was knocked and tossed about the cage as if a crowd of schoolboys were at play rather than a dozen of the fiercest beasts of prey. For five minutes there was a wild scramble for the ball. At last of one of the monkeys caught the ball on the fly and carried it to the roof of the arena. After that an assistant trainer stepped into the cage and arranged a stool for each animal, and as they were called by name each took possession of one of the stools and a number of interesting feats were preformed.

The trainer came to Chicago, consulted with the Exposition authorities, and was granted a concession for what is to be known as Hagenbeck's Zoölogical Arena, which has been given space on the Midway plaisance. Chicago capitalists became interested in the project and a $200,000 stock company was formed, with George Weiss, E. S. Dreyer, E. A. Morse, John Weiss, L. Manasse, and L. Schneider as stockholders and officers.

Performances will be given in a huge amphitheater which will seat 5,000 spectators. Around the building will be a promenade, which will be lined with a collection of Indian curios and trophies. On the roof of the building there is to be a summer garden.

Hagenbeck will sail for America April 15 and bring with him eighty persons, including performers, trainers, and musicians. His menagerie of 400 animals will come at the same time.

Michigan's Appropriation Cut.

LANSING, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—After a discussion lasting several hours in the Senate today the World's Fair appropriation was cut to $30,000 from $50,000 and then the bill failed to pass, lacking one vote, twelve votes being recorded against it. The vote was reconsidered and the bill laid on the table. President Weston is confident that next week, when several Senators who were absent today return, the bill will pass. In view of the reduction mentioned, however, he says that the fisheries and other special exhibits which were contemplated by the commission will have to be abandoned and the money devoted to perfecting the exhibits already under way.

Isabella's Original Will.

Queen Isabella's original will may be seen at the Fair this year. The precious document is regarded as the most interesting one owned by the Spanish Government. It contains instructions as to the treatment of the natives of America. Along with the will is shipped the original portrait of Columbus in the National Gallery. Visitors will be given an opportunity to see the face of Columbus as pictured by his patrons. The shipment is being made on the United States steamer Newark.

New Commissioners for South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., March 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Sheldon has nominated and the Senate confirmed the following Board of World's Fair Commissioners: Ochsenreiter of Marshall County, Brown of Minnehaha, Powers of Yankton, Hines of Sanborn, McClure of Hughes, Fred Evans Sr. of Fall River, Duarve of Marshall, Baker of Lawrence, and Pilcher of Custer. The first six are members of the old board. The appointments give general satisfaction.

Inherits a Legacy of Debt.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—H. C. Stad of this city died recently and when his will was read it was found that after making a few minor bequests he had named Jacob Stad, a relative, as residuary legatee, the latter to pay all debts of the estate and take the remainder of the property. Stad gave bonds in the sum of $2,000 to execute the trust, and today the fact developed in court that the estate would fall short of paying the debts and that the legatee would be compelled to pay the balance up to the full amount of his bond.

A food for the healthy—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Extract of Beef. A drink for the sickly—Cudahy's "Rex" Brand Fluid Beef.

THEY PREFER A JURY

FLORISTS OBJECT TO THE ONE JUDGE IDEA AT THE FAIR.

Judge Boyd Thacher Accused of Breaking the Rules of the Board of Control by Naming Henry Phister Judge of Primroses and Mrs. Boyesen Judge of Cyclamens—Rules for Inspection and Quarantine of Canadian Cattle Intended for Exhibit at the Exposition.

Certain Chicago florists are complaining against the rule enforced by John Boyd Thacher about having awards made by a single judge. The cyclamen exhibit, or Persian violet, consisting of nearly 4,000 plants, has just been passed upon by Mrs. Boyesen of Indiana. The florists complain that she cannot be considered an expert as far as their knowledge goes, and they would prefer a jury in accordance with the rules of the Board of Control, which John Boyd Thacher is accused of breaking.

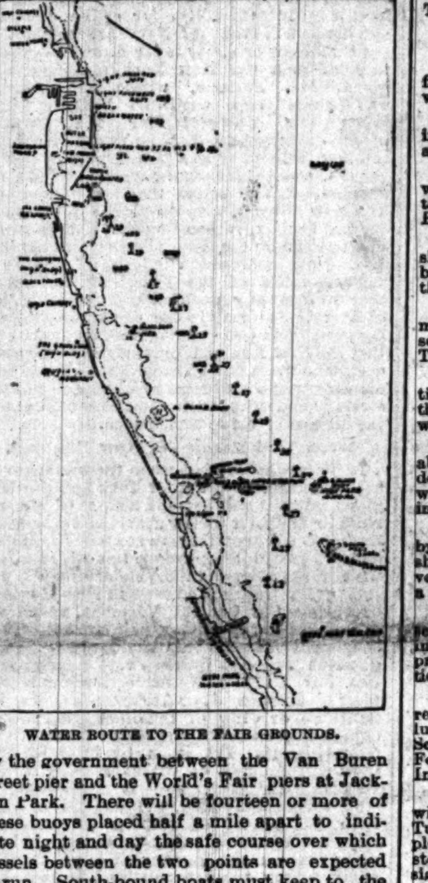
Mrs. Boyesen concluded her examinations a few days ago, but was not officially recognized by Chief Samuels, who had himself named a jury to perform the work. Henry Pfister, who judged the primrose show, was also officially ignored. Last January Col. Davis nominated a jury consisting of F. Kanst, Superintendent of Washington Park; J. A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of Lincoln Park; Robert Craig of Philadelphia; William Hamilton, Superintendent of Parks, Allegheny City; Prof. Trelease, Superintendent of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis; and Mrs. Potter Palmer to pass upon the early-blooming flowers whose blossoms will have fallen away before the Exposition opens. Instead of this committee being recognized by Mr. Thacher he made an appointment of one man, Henry Pfister, for the primroses, and has since named Mrs. Boyesen for the cyclamens.

Nothing can be done at the present except for the florists to protest. The Board of Control is not in session and meanwhile the report has been written up.

ELECTRIC BUOYS FOR FAIR CRAFT.

The Government to Place Them Between Van Buren Street and Jackson Park.

The accompanying illustration shows the line of electric buoys which are to be placed by the government between the Van Buren street pier and the World's Fair piers at Jackson Park. There will be fourteen or more of these buoys placed half a mile apart to indicate night and day the safe course over which vessels between the two points are expected to run. South-bound boats must keep to the west of the line and north-bound to the east. A revenue cutter will patrol the course and vesselmasters violating this rule will be at once arrested and subjected to a fine of $100. The Government Lighthouse Board will install the buoys.



WATER ROUTE TO THE FAIR GROUNDS.

RULES FOR CANADIAN BREEDERS.

Secretary Rusk Issues Instructions Concerning Shipments of Cattle for Exhibition.

Secretary Rusk of the Department of Agriculture has issued the following circular regarding the inspection and quarantine of Canadian cattle intended for exhibition at the World's Fair:

The following regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of Canadian cattle intended for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago are hereby prescribed:

1. Any person contemplating the exhibition at the Columbian Exposition of neat cattle of Canadian origin must make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for a permit to import animals for that purpose. Said application must give the number of animals and a description of each, covering breed, registration number, and at which of the ports hereinafter named said animals are to be imported, and the names of the railroads by which and over which said animals are to be transported to the City of Chicago. Said application must be accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary inspector of the Dominion of Canada, where said cattle are located, affirming that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest has existed in said district for the last year; also that the cattle have been examined by said veterinarian and are free from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture, upon receiving an application as above provided, will issue a permit for the importation of neat cattle of Canadian origin to be exhibited at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and excepting said cattle from the quarantine of ninety days provided by the order of the United States Department of Agriculture issued Feb. 3, 1893, upon condition that these regulations are strictly complied with.

3. The said cattle must be loaded at a point of shipment into clean and disinfected cars for transport to the United States, and a certificate from the railroad agent must accompany said cars showing that the same were duly cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed in the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture of Feb. 15, 1893, entitled "Regulations Concerning Cattle Transportation."

4. All Canadian cattle entering the United States for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition must be loaded and shipped in cars in which they can have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, and said cattle are not to be unloaded until they reach the Exposition grounds at Chicago.

5. All cattle coming under the provisions of these regulations must be entered either at the port of Buffalo, New York, or Detroit, and on their arrival at either of said ports the Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry at said port will countersign the permit herein provided for and allow the cattle, if free from disease, to proceed to Chicago, subject to a veterinary inspection at that point.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE A FINE EXHIBIT

Sir Henry Wood Says It Will Be Second Only to America's.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Sir Henry Wood, Secretary of the Royal Commission for Great Britain to the Columbian Exposition, is in town on his way to Chicago. He said today:

"Great Britain has always been second to the home country only at all international exhibitions. At Chicago $1,000,000 will be invested in her exhibit. Our most important contributions will naturally be found in the Manufactures Building. The pottery collection will be the finest ever sent to any exhibition. Our machinery exhibit will not be so brave a show as usual, for our makers have felt the pinch of American competition. It will be a large one, though. In the Transportation Building our naval exhibit will be a strong attraction, the principal English steamship companies having contributed. There were special difficulties in forming a good collection of English pictures, but we will have some of the most famous works of English artists and specimens from nearly every artist of first rank. Our exhibits are still coming. Collector Hendricks has assisted us materially and has given us every possible facility in getting our collections here. There will be a staff of eight or ten at our Chicago headquarters, and I shall remain here until the Exposition has been closed."

One of the largest invoices of goods which have ever passed through the Custom House in a single entry was the consignment of exhibits from India for the World's Fair. The entry filled equal to two large volumes of manuscript. The goods were sent on under the "immediate transportation" clause, and will be delivered in bond at Chicago, where another entry will be made.

First White Child Born in Chicago.

Mrs. Lizzie Hill Mills, Secretary of Orange County, Cal., Woman's World's Fair Association, writes from Santa Ana, Cal., to Mrs. Potter Palmer to the effect that Mrs. Susan Winans of that place was the first white child born in Chicago, and Mrs. Mills and other friends of Mrs. Winans think that it is most proper that the record of the birth and life of this lady should be included in the exhibit from Orange County. In regard to Mrs. Winans Mrs. Mills states that she was a Miss Susan Simmonds, and was born Feb. 18, 1812, in Fort Dearborn, the old fort upon Chicago River. Her father, John Simmonds, was a Virginian, and her mother, Susan Millhouse, was a Pennsylvania lady. Mr. Simmonds and Miss Millhouse were married in Miami County, O., early in the war of 1812. John Simmonds enlisted and was sent to the frontier—Fort Dearborn—and later on secured a furlough and went home to visit his young wife and 2-year-old son, David. He persuaded his wife to return with him to Fort Dearborn, where Feb. 18 a daughter was born. In the Indian massacre at Fort Dearborn John Simmonds, the father, and his child David were killed; the mother and little Susan (then six months old) were taken prisoners. Through exchange of prisoners the widow and her little girl were returned and sought refuge at the home of her people in Ohio.

Prince of Monaco's Exhibit.

The Prince of Monaco who rules over the people of Monte Carlo is desirous of making an exhibit at the Fair. He has made a formal application to Director-General Davis for space and it will doubtless be granted. The Prince is said to be the possessor of the largest collection of gems in Europe, and he wishes also to make a deep-sea fishing display. He occupied 600 square feet of space at the Paris Exposition.

Poem by an Indian Chief.

DECATUR, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—Simon Pokagon, the last hereditary chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, is preparing a unique exhibit for the World's Fair. The chief has written a poem entitled "The Red Man's Rebuke," which will be printed on birch bark and occupy a prominent place in the Michigan exhibit.

Arkansas May Get Appropriation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3.—The House today passed the Senate bill appropriating $15,000 for Arkansas representation at the World's Fair. The bill now goes to the Governor.

World's Fair Notes.

From Belgium was received yesterday the first section of exhibits from that country and its value was fixed at $13,000.

Twelve cases of bells for the German Building have been shipped to Chicago. The chimes are to be placed in the tower of that building.

Prof. Henry A. Ward made arrangements with Chief Putnam yesterday for the exhibit of the natural history section in the Anthropological Building.

Several notable pieces of pottery will be shown in the British section at the Fair. The big pottery makers of England intend outdoing their Paris display.

By direction of the German Emperor a model of the new Reichstag Building, on the scale of one-twenty-fifth, will be sent to the Fair. The model will cost $5,000.

Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture has received advices from Asia stating that the fruit growers of that part of the world will make an exhibit of whole fruits at the Fair.

One of the most interesting as well as valuable sections of the woman's exhibit will be that devoted to showing the statistics and records of woman's industrial and benevolent associations in all countries.

A large number of the exhibits to be made by the women of California have recently been shown in the Mining Exchange Building in Denver. Paintings and fancy needlework constitute a large section of the display.

The Queen of Sweden has consented to send her portrait to the Fair. It is an oil painting by a Miss Lindgren and belongs to the King's private gallery. It will be exhibited in connection with the works of Swedish women.

Another batch of United States army officers reported here yesterday for duty with the Columbian Guard. The officers are: Capt. W. T. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry; Lieut. John G. Wilson, Fourth Artillery; and Lieut. R. F. Ames, First Infantry.

The Illinois Woman's Exposition Board will move its headquarters to Jackson Park next Tuesday morning. With the officers and employés will go the exhibits which have been stored in the Rand-McNally Building. The designs which have been submitted for wall paper and the general decoration of the woman's section will be passed upon today.

A British exhibiter is going to send to the Fair a billiard table valued at $5,000 and this is intended to be an interesting object to billiardists. It is said to be the most magnificent table ever turned out in England. It is fitted with all the latest improvements. The frame is of richly carved oak, each panel bearing the design of some sporting or rural scene. Over the table is a beautiful specimen of art metal work, consisting of an electrolier in wrought brass.

NEW EIGHT-CENT STAMP TO BE ISSUED.

It Is Especially for the Convenience of Persons Registering Letters.

Columbian stamps of the denomination of eight cents will soon be as common as those of the other values which are already in circulation. The first eight-cent stamp of the new issue reached Chicago yesterday. It is not a finished stamp, but only what would be called in a larger engraving an artist's proof. It was one of a valuable collection of proofs that Third Assistant Postmaster Hazen has sent to "Sam" Dent, the colored clerk in Postmaster Sexton's office. "Sam" is a general favorite in postoffice circles, and Mr. Hazen, when returning to Washington after his recent visit here, told him that he had only to ask and he would receive. "Sam" asked for a copy of every stamp that Uncle Sam has ever issued and his request was granted. Yesterday he received probably the most perfect collection of United States stamps in Chicago. They are all "proofs" mounted on heavy cardboard. In this collection is the eight-cent Columbian stamp and the new yellow 10-cent special delivery stamp, which is also soon to be issued. The eight-cent stamp depicts "Columbus restored to favor." The picture shows the interior of a room with Columbus kneeling before the Queen, who has risen from her chair. This stamp has been made specially for the convenience of persons registering letters. The collection in the possession of Sam Dent shows that the Columbian stamp idea is not a new one. In 1869 a 15-cent stamp was issued which depicted the landing of Columbus.

HARRISON WOULD ISSUE NO MORE BONDS.

He Told the Men Who Urged Him to Take Action That None Was Necessary.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A telegram to the *Mail and Express* from Washington in regard to a new bond issue and the attitude of the outgoing administration states as the substance of utterances today by President Harrison:

"I said to those gentlemen when they urged me to issue bonds for the buying of gold for the Treasury: 'This matter is virtually in your hands. You can stop exporting gold if you will. To decrease the imports of general merchandise and use home products will change our international balance from a debtor to a creditor balance. The country is rich in everything that it needs. It ought to draw gold from all other nations, just as it does citizens. There is no necessity for more bonds. I am pledged to maintain the parity of gold and silver. They are both at par. Thus my pledge is redeemed. If necessary to maintain this parity I would issue not only $25,000,000 of bonds, but $100,000,000 or $200,000,000, and the parity shall be maintained to noon of March 4. After that the responsibility will rest on my successor. There is no necessity for more bonds during my administration, and none shall be issued.'"

Tennessee Honors the Name of Blaine.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of the Comanche club in its rooms in the Odd-Fellows' Building last night in honor of the late James G. Blaine. The orator of the evening was W. T. Owenby, who spoke eulogistically of the life of the dead statesman. Gen. James Wilder, Maj. A. W. Wills, Hon. Thomas Baker, and W. H. Connet also made appropriate addresses.

COST TO SEE THE FAIR

ORDINARY EXPENSES ATTENDANT ON A TRIP TO JACKSON PARK.

What One Will Spend in Seeing the Various Side Shows and Taking Advantage of Each Opportunity Which to See a Sight—Accommodations Which Are Good and Cheap Will Be Plenty—Estimates of the Expense of a Visit to Chicago by the Out-of-Town Patron of Various Tastes.

What will it cost to do the World's Fair? This question is being asked daily by hundreds of people in Chicago and elsewhere. Those possessed of limited means are naturally more deeply concerned than the favored class with whom money is the least annoying part of their existence. To them it matters not what the expense account foots up. But the masses are forced to lay plans and make figures on a narrowly restricted basis.

Much depends of course upon the extravagant or economical tastes of the person who sets out on a voyage to Jackson Park when the Exposition and its attendant attractions are in full swing. By following closely the lines of a judiciously arranged program covering ten days every resident of this city can take in the Fair thoroughly and see every thing on $20. The man of extremely liberal habits may easily spend that much a day. The prospective visitor, living 500 miles away, coming for a two weeks' stay who expects an extra good time can get through in fine style on an outlay of $100. His next-door neighbor may see the show for $50. But where one man spends $100 and five men $50 twenty people from the same point will keep the cost within $30 and go home satisfied.

A gentleman of original views and inquiring mind wants to know how much it will cost him to see the Fair in one day, what the expense will be for two days, how much will be required if he wishes to put in five days, and finally what would be a judicious allowance for ten days, that being considered sufficient time in which to leisurely pass through the grounds and the buildings and take a look at all the exhibits.

Cost of Seeing the Attractions.

The individual that undertakes to see the Exposition in one day must first be sure of his energy, then load up with an extra supply of activity, go early, stay late, and not lose a minute looking at the lake. He must remember that the inclosed portion of the Exposition covers 700 acres of ground and contains fifty-two Exposition and State buildings, besides the buildings of several foreign nations, the stock exhibit, and numerous other drawing attractions. However, on the supposition that he can make the rounds, including a tour down Midway plaisance, enter all the places charging admission fees, ride on the electric boats, elevated, sliding, and ice railroads, $7.05, allowing 50 cents for lunch and 25 cents fare to and from the park, will pay the bill.

This estimate is made on the understanding that there will be twenty-one side shows charging 25 cents admission. Here is an itemized account:

Admission to Exposition grounds	$ .50
Admission to side shows	5.25
Ride on electric boat	.25
Ride on elevated railroad	.10
Ride on sliding railway	.10
Ride on ice railroad	.10
Lunch	.50
Round trip fare	.25
Total	$7.05

By traveling on the cable cars to and from the park he can save 15 cents car fare, thus making the actual cost $6.90. The additional cost for a two days' visit will be:

Admission to grounds	$ .50
Lunch	.50
Car fare	.25
Total	$1.25

This added to $7.05 puts the amount up to $8.30. If he still sticks to the cable instead of lake boat or Illinois Central road it would be $8. For five days the sum would be:

Admission to grounds	$ 2.50
Side shows	5.25
Two rides on elevated railroad	20
Two rides on electric boats	50
Two rides on sliding railway	20
Lunches	2.50
Round trip fares, railroad or lake boats	1.25
Total	$12.40

Taking it for granted that one proposes to get through as cheaply as possible and at the same time see everything he will be satisfied with one visit to the extra attractions and one whirl on the pleasure schemes. By thus restricting himself the cost for ten days may be kept within the following estimate:

Admission to grounds	$ 5.00
Side shows	5.25
Lunches	5.00
Round-trip fares (Illinois Central or lake boat)	2.50
Ride on electric boat	.25
Ride on elevated railroad	.10
Ride on sliding railroad	.10
Ride on ice railroad	.10
Total	$18.30

It will be seen therefore that by simply cutting out all extra features requiring an expenditure of money, and confining himself exclusively to the show included in a single admission of 50 cents to Jackson Park, the man living in Chicago can do the Fair in one, two, five, and ten days for much less than the several expenses given above, as shown by the following amounts: One day, $1.10; two days, $2.20; five days, $5.50; ten days, $11.

The side shows here referred to come under the head of concessions granted by the Exposition management. They include among other things the Esquimau, German, Irish, Dahomey, Austrian, East Indian, American Indian, Chinese, Lapland, and Turkish villages; the Hagenbeck animal show, circular railroad tower, the Ferris wheel, Algeria and Tunis, model St. Peter, science of animal locomotion, panorama of volcano Kilauea and the Moorish palace. While the Ways and Means committee has decided that 25 cents will be the generally established price of admission, exceptions may be made in one or two instances where the expense and rare novelty of the exhibition justify a change of 50 cents. Others may drop below the 25 cents and it is now thought that some of the affairs having inside exhibitions and probably novelties for sale will do away with the gate fee entirely.

For the Visitor from a Distance.

Following in detail and on the economical basis, the question of cost can safely and satisfactorily be answered for the benefit of the rich and the poor alike who anticipate coming to the Fair from any part of the country. As an example, take the man of ordinary means living 500 miles distant. He decides to devote one week to it. At a rate of one fare and a third his railroad ticket for the round trip will stand him $13.50. He leaves home Sunday evening and arrives in Chicago Monday morning. If he wants a room without meals there will be plenty of comfortable quarters to be had at $1 a day; with breakfast and dinner or supper $2 will cover that item. Otherwise, say his meals cost him $1.50 a day, he stays six days and has expended:

Railroad ticket	$13.50
Sleeping-car berth each way, $2	4.00
Room	6.00
Meals in Chicago	9.00
Admission to Exposition grounds	3.00
Side-shows, if he takes them all in	5.25
Pleasure rides on electric boats, elevated, sliding, and ice railroads	55
One trip to and from grounds on lake steamer	25
Five trips on street car	50
Total	$42.05

The only difference to the men living 800 or 1,000 miles away will be the difference in railroad fare. These are not minimum figures. Liberal allowances are made for respectable as well as comfortable accommodations. Of course the well-to-do merchant and prosperous professional man can spend twice the amount in the same length of time going in for luxuries and higher living, but he can't see any more of the Fair.

As a matter of information and by way of illustration take a New York man whose bank account is large and put him through a ten days' engagement. It is understood that he will not be satisfied with anything below the best. His railroad tickets and sleeping berths to Chicago and return eat up a $50 bill. Three meals each way en route on the dining car will get away with $6. His hotel accommodations, provided he lives on the American plan, will cost him not less than $5. His necessary expenditures, therefore, on the supposition that he, too, intends to see everything, will be:

Railroad fare	$40.00
Sleeping-car fare	10.00
Hotel bill, ten days	50.00
Admission to grounds	5.00
Meals on grounds	15.00
Side-shows	5.25
One ride on each of the pleasure schemes	55
Carriage to and from the grounds, $3 a day	30.00
Total	$155.80

In none of these estimates has any statement been made of the amount of money an extravagant and wealthy person can spend. The object is to show that a man can see the Fair thoroughly on a few dollars or he can spend thousands.

Chairs for Sight-Seers.

A concession has recently been let for the rental to sight-seers of chairs in the grounds at 10 cents a day. The renter will be privileged to carry the chair, a light arrangement, around with him and take his rest whenever he feels like it.

The Wild West, the Spectatorium, and a raft of other attractions to be located in the immediate vicinity of Jackson Park have not been considered. Neither has anything been allowed for down-town amusements at night.

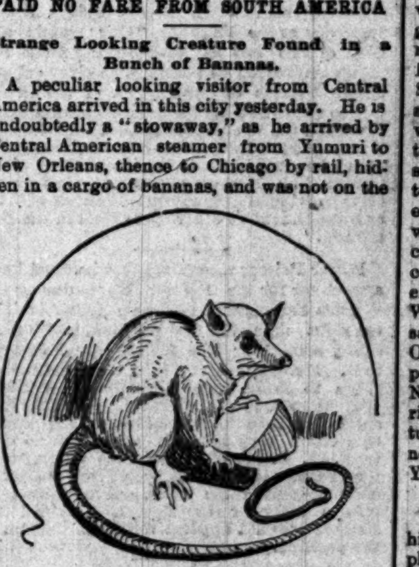
The cost of living in Chicago will be so systematically and well regulated that the visitor need have no concern about not being able to get just what he can afford. There will be plenty of good, comfortable rooms in all parts of the city at the rate of $1 a day without meals. There will be good rooms with meals at $2 a day; better rooms without meals at $1.50 a day, and with meals $3. These rates will prevail in boarding-houses and in second and third class hotels. In the first-class hotels one can get accommodated at $3 a day or $15 a day. The latter figure will secure a parlor and bedroom, with bath and all the comforts of a luxuriously-furnished home. It will not be a hard task to find acceptable accommodations within easy walking distance of the Exposition at rates that no person would feel so niggardly as to take exceptions to, and thus escape the annoyance of traveling back and forth on crowded trains.

The burden is bound to fall the heaviest on Chicago people. They expect and are preparing to entertain friends during the entire six months.

PAID NO FARE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Strange Looking Creature Found in a Bunch of Bananas.

A peculiar looking visitor from Central America arrived in this city yesterday. He is undoubtedly a "stowaway," as he arrived by Central American steamer from Yumuri to New Orleans, thence to Chicago by rail, hidden in a cargo of bananas, and was not on the bill of lading. The cargo was consigned to E. C. Reichwald & Bro., No. 165 South Water street. The stranger was found concealed in a large bunch of bananas. It is said to be a "banana rat," but it bears little resemblance to the ordinary rat. Its nose is long, ears large, eyes large, black, and lustrous, forehead wide, making it look like a bear. Its mouth opens far back towards its ears, and the teeth are diminutive, like little pinheads, and quite short. The fore legs are short, the hind legs long like a kangaroo. The tail is about nine inches in length, being a third longer than the body, and is used in climbing, just as a ring-tailed monkey uses its caudal appendage. The covering of the body is a fine fur something like that on a mole. The feet resemble those of a monkey, having four fingers and a thumb on each, and are used with considerable dexterity in holding food while eating, the favorite article of diet being bananas. In disposition it is surly, seeming inclined to snap at any one, and bites quite hard, considering the fact that its teeth are small and short.



THE BANANA RAT.

TEED'S FRIEND DUSS IS THE VICTOR.

Receiver for the Harmonist Society Is Refused—Serious Charges Against Duss.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—[Special.]—Trustee John Duss of the Harmonist Society and his followers won today's battle in the courts of Beaver County against the Feicht faction. After a day's argument, during which serious charges were made against Duss in affidavits by the dissatisfied Economites, Judge Wickham refused to grant a writ throwing the affairs of the society into a receiver's hands, which meant its complete disruption, and Economy is saved for a time. The affidavit of Julius Strekel in part reads:

> My first knowledge of Duss' connection with Cyrus Teed, the alleged Messiah, was at the time Miss Emertz (a so-called angel of Teed's) came to Economy from Chicago on the invitation of Mr. Duss. Mr. Henrici made known in church that she would make a speech in the evening and arrangements were made accordingly. I was present at the church and heard her discourse from the pulpit, and she said: "I have come to preach the gospel to the heathen, as I am informed a great many of you are in darkness. I came here to announce to you great changes. Wedlock was devised by the devil. Teed has through seven days' fasting and prayer received the revelation." I spoke several words of disapproval. Then Mr. Duss began to speak in her defense. Later we found out that Duss belonged to Teed's clique and was working for their admission. While Miss Emertz was here I discovered that she bore an assumed name. Shortly after Miss Emertz departed, Teed, the alleged Messiah, came to Economy in person and staid with Mr. Duss, who tried to get the councils committed in Teed's behalf. Teed remained some time and when he left took $750 of the society's money. I know that Duss is a man of bad moral habits, and that he refused to correct evils that I called to his attention. When he represented to Mr. Henrici and others that he had sent Regina Kroll, 17 years old, to Cincinnati, he told an untruth, for she was sent to Teed's house in Chicago.

Other affidavits charged Duss with extravagance, treachery, and robbery in his dealings as the head of the society.

In defense of Duss three affidavits were read. The leader himself denied specifically all the charges of dishonest transactions, drunkenness, and corrupt practices. He exhibited a general statement of the society's financial condition, showing it to be worth 10,000 acres of land, 900 head of horses and cattle, and the town, which is valued at $750,000. He declared the society could pay off all its debts within ninety days and leave a net balance of $800,000 cash.

Judge Wickham delivered an oral opinion, saying:

> The affidavits show Duss to be honest and capable and the best manager the society has had for years. It does not matter if he did coerce members into giving him power if it were for the good of the members. I refuse to grant the application for a receiver.

WEST SIDE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Meetings to Be Continued for a Month—P. A. Burdick to Speak.

Tomorrow afternoon a temperance revival will be commenced at 4:30 p. m. in the Union Park Congregational Church under the auspices of the West Division Christian Endeavor Union. It will be a consecration meeting, led by President H. H. Spooner. In the evening the revival will be continued by a union meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church, over which Bishop Fallows will preside, and at which the temperance lecturer, P. A. Burdick, will speak. An overflow meeting has been provided for in the Fourth Baptist Church. Mr. Burdick will also speak there. Every evening during the week the revival will be continued at the Third Presbyterian Church. The meetings will be addressed by Mr. Burdick. The campaign against the saloon and intemperance will continue altogether for one month. Tomorrow evening the following churches will close to enable their congregations to attend the union services: Eighth Presbyterian, Park Avenue Methodist, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal, Adams Street Evangelical, Jefferson Park Presbyterian, and Trinity Reformed.

ALL LOOK PLEASANT

"Gath" Believes This the Era of Good Feeling.

MAKE-UP OF THE CABINET

Its Composition Reflects Cleveland's Breadth of Mind.

SPLITTING THE SOLID SOUTH.

Effect of the Appointment of Carlisle, Herbert, and Smith.

GRESHAM IN PLACE OF BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—[Special.]—Many things point to such an era of good feeling as was named when Monroe became President, the old Federalist party quietly absorbing itself among the victors, or biding its chance when Jackson should come. I heard one of the highest bureau officers of the government, perhaps the best of the technical officers we possess, say only last Saturday that he thought Cleveland might be the next Republican candidate for President. This he qualified by saying that if Cleveland were to run now he would get a great many more Republican votes than he received, though he had received a good many last November.

The currency question, including silver, has worked around until it tends to strain off the good money men from the less good money men. Mr. Cleveland has taken the side the Republicans declared for through their chief Senators and by their votes. The business and commercial class perceive that Harrison will not come to the relief of the gold market, though he is excused for taking no radical steps in the brief remainder of his term; they look upon Cleveland, however, as quite decided on this subject. He has winnowed the scientific men out of the Democratic party and has northernized his Cabinet contingent from the South. This feeling was expressed to me at Dr. Toner's lunch on Washington's birthday by an old officeseeker saying: "I do not much like this Hoke Smith. Our people have had a hard struggle with poverty. Here is a man who has come from North Carolina to Georgia and suddenly got rich. He can squeeze a fortune out of such a turnip as law in the South, and even make a newspaper there pay. He looks to me like a Yankee."

Herbert Is National-Minded.

As to Herbert, whom Cleveland has made his Secretary of the Navy, that appointment pleases all the national-minded men, inclusive of the naval rank and staff who are to work the ships and do the fighting.

Herbert has been particularly friendly with President Harrison and a frequent guest at his table. He did enough fighting in the Civil War at Gettysburg and other places not to require to do any more fighting around the sidewalks of Washington or in the hotel parlors. The Union officers all know him as a first-rate, companionable man, who will talk reminiscences with them but not doctrines. Senator Morgan of Alabama has taken up our foreign policy as the real method of reënergizing the South. He perceives that most of the gulf ports are in a moribund state through the decay of our commerce with Spanish America. He favors the building of the Nicaragua Canal. Herbert has been an earnest seconder of that method of getting the products of the South to sea. He perceives that the nearest useful lands to us are on the other side of the Gulf of Mexico. Central and Northern Alabama are full of coal and iron, which are being produced in quantities too large for home consumption. There is Mobile, once a rich and driving city, which tempted a man like Paran Stevens of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to go to Mobile and open the Battle House at the brink of the civil war. Few people in these days stop over at Mobile as they make their tours southward. Yet Warner Miller says that Mobile will be the one and the chief port of the South if the Nicaragua Canal is opened. This rational, practical, reciprocal Herbert has no idea of celebrating himself in the naval office, but desires the navy to be his representative.

Scholar for the Treasury.

Then Carlisle is always eminently fair and his scientific views respectable, both as Speaker of Congress and public debater. The nature of his mind is that of the scholar. Upon him falls the problem of making alterations in the tariff, which is altogether too much of a matter for the President to take up in detail. The Treasury Department thirty years after the war is no less an arduous place than when Chase found it with a hollow bottom and underpinned it with a new system and reared the white shaft of our finance anew upon it. Mr. Carlisle has the reputation of having been a Union man in the war and he was always a favorite in Cincinnati, in whose suburbs he lives. Like Judge Gresham, he has taken a chance and left his comfortable seat in the Senate to take up this many-headed department and give accord with the President's criticisms and propositions.

Such is the impression the three Southern men make in Washington at the eve of their entrance upon their duties. While the Cabinet is probably not what Mr. Cleveland designed it to be at first, his method of announcing it before he enters upon the Presidency has greatly cleared the atmosphere, and the very weather seems propitious, when these vexed questions have been debated and discharged. The sun has come out; though we have had blizzards to the very last it looks as if he might have a repetition of that bright weather which brought him here eight years ago.

It is seen that his Secretary of the Treasury is no novice, that his Secretary of the Navy is an old hand on deck, and that his Secretary of the Interior is a young fellow of the modern make, who has steered clear of rings and combinations and become an independent quantity in the most active new city of the South. Herbert came from South Carolina in childhood, a State which was noted in earlier times for the intellectual vigor of its men and women. Alexander Hamilton preferred to make his political affiliations in South Carolina to taking them out of the Adams family, for instance.

Splitting the Solid South.

Hoke Smith is from North Carolina. Carlisle is a familiar object in the streets of Cincinnati. Two-thirds at least of this Southern combination belong to the domain of physics. They follow the advice of Lord Bacon: "Let the universities alone, which churn up nothing but old whey. Keep your eye upon physical nature, which availeth well for man."

Said a conservative Southern man to me as we were awaiting the Cleveland party's arrival: "I think you Republicans ought to be satisfied. The Solid South is split up at last. Cleveland has split it up. There is Pugh railing at the appointment of his State-fellow Herbert. There is Hoke Smith, who has flattened the nose of every political coalition in Georgia. John Carlisle never could get to the Senate from Kentucky until a sense of shame at the full appreciation of him in the North led the people to compel the politicians to take him, and the politicians now are less concerned for Carlisle than they have been about filling his seat."

Appointments from New York.

The two New York appointments are looked upon as indicative of a higher cordiality in Mr. Cleveland than he was able to show in his first term, when Lamont was only his private secretary and he had no fellow lawyer from New York State with whom he could counsel in those many matters where the law has to be applied to a proposition.

Bissell is a thoroughly good man, his face suggestive of a little fun, much fellowship, and more fidelity. In the past Mr. Cleveland was often criticised for not taking Bissell and Lockwood and others higher into his counsels. The same criticism which would now comment upon Bissell's appointment probably made an issue that he was not long ago selected. Mr. Cleveland has been four years out of office, and has known in the domestic life the good salad that friendship and trust are after a full meal of the public concerns.

The interests of the City of Buffalo are to some extent those of the whole land. It lies at the end of the lakes, like Liverpool, to all the Western ports the main Eastern harbor. The trend of events is greater and greater up those lakes, which are the rectifying influence in the conflict between the railroads and the shippers.

Lamont was appreciated by Mr. Cleveland for his remarkable knowledge of names, faces, and localities and of the political minutiæ which constitute the President's handbook. He remained with the President until the close of his term and has ever since been within consulting distance of Mr. Cleveland. Their families are acquainted. They are of similar extraction, representative of the plain, sturdy people of the State of New York.

Lamont to Deal with Generals.

Mr. Lamont has an extensive acquaintance among all the municipal coteries of this country—Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee, Albany, New York, Newark. He has passed out of the condition of a faithful Secretary to that of the man of affairs. That he has lain down large responsibilities, in a city like New York, to come to deal with Major and Brigadier Generals and army bureaus, evidence both his ambition and his public purpose, and, it might be added, his moral courage. These great gentry, who never communicate with the common soldier except by a salute, will now come face to face with the newspaper reporters a their boss.

Mr. Lamont when I knew him at Albany was one of the reporters of the *Argus*, doing matters around the Legislature, and I always observed when I went there after long intervals that he would hand me my tickets for a convention and give me my name, when every year I had to ask what obliging young fellow that was. It is clear evidence that Cleveland maintains his worthy friendship when he strains the point of putting two men in his Cabinet from his own State who have been his longest friends. Bissell became his partner in 1874 and has therefore been nearly twenty years at Mr. Cleveland's right hand. Lamont has known Cleveland only since 1886. Neither of these men is connected with any faction in New York State. Each of them recognizes in Mr. Cleveland his discoverer and mutual friend. As Bissell comes from some 450 miles from Mr. Lamont, the one living on tidewater and the other on the great lakes, they cannot be said to be taken from the same locality.

Not Much Expected of Boston.

The appointment of one gentleman from Boston is in the fitness of things. Politicians in our day do not expect very much from the Hub of the Universe. When Judge Gray came to Washington it was supposed that he would overshadow the bench. When Mr. Endicott came there much was expected also. A wedding in each family has been the principal historical reminiscence of the twain. The Judge married a nice Western girl, the daughter of one of his brethren on the bench. The other married his daughter to the anti-Gladstonian and boss of old Birmingham.

As to Sterling Morton, the name seems almost to sound like that of our Morton, who is going out and has had a good deal to do with sterling, and spells his name the same way. Levi P. Morton has left a wholesome impression at Washington as a man who not only did not know it all but who sometimes wanted to have it appear, perhaps after a deep method, that he did not know it all. He has particularly attended to his duties without interfering. He will leave Washington with general regret among all of those who have come in contact with him. He has done very much to prepare the country for what has been called the era of good feeling.

Meantime, the appointment of a Secretary from a State close by Kansas is thought to be suggestive of more docility in that quarter. They cannot greatly complain if one of their neighbors sits in the President's councils and can inform them every day of what is going on.

Estimates of Gresham.

Judge Gresham's appointment, the greatest surprise, is variously judged, but many persons think it is an evidence of Cleveland's intrepid nature; that he is not afraid of an equal; that he does not bar a man out who has decided views and is sometimes willful in expressing his opinion. Gresham in some respects bears a resemblance to Cleveland himself. Neither of these men has had the State organization behind him. Gov. Hill has been as much out with Cleveland as President Harrison with Gresham.

It is as an Illinois man rather than an Indiana man that the broadest natured men here regard Gresham's accession. He represents a city of a confident and growing character, with an extended newspaper press, and perhaps the finest organization of self-made men in the world. Among these men Gresham has been received as an equal. His conduct on the bench has passed criticism successfully. Though a poor man, he has taken the hazard for the second or third time of letting go of a life office to come into the Cabinet. He had the courage in the midst of the campaign to express his dissent from the drift of the Republican party. No one thought that Cleveland would consider him for a Cabinet place, yet the appointment appears to have been much better received in Illinois than was to have been expected from the partisans of Mr. Morrison and Senator Palmer. Illinois is still a debatable State and the probable metropolitan State of the Western lobe of the country. For many years it has been in the hands of the elder stripe of men, those who have been contestants against each other and have laid each other low. Gresham has injured no man in Illinois, has stood across no man's path, and is an individuality different but emphatic, suggestive of the man in whose councils he sits.

That hostility which was supposed to be gathering strength to precipitate itself against Gresham from elements in Illinois has failed to materialize through the solid support Chicago has given its Judge.

Diplomacy and the West.

Besides, the conduct of our foreign affairs will now go to the West, and for the first time in many years. Since the formation of the Republican party, which comprehends the great commercial period of the whole country, the Secretaries of State have been from the East. Seward, Fish, Evarts, Blaine, Frelinghuysen, Bayard, and Blaine again have had the making of foreign Ministers and Consuls and the formation of treaties.

Gresham has never lived in the East except during the brief time that he was in Arthur's Cabinet. His acquaintance in the East is relatively not extensive. During the World's Fair, and especially during the pending summer, we shall have a great deal of business with foreign governments at Chicago, where Gresham is a leading citizen. Besides his ought to be a nature of mind which can more readily grasp a diplomatic than a physical proposition. His address is impressive and interesting. His appearance is superior. He stands high among men. He has been enough conversant with our affairs, having acted in two departments of the Cabinet, to take the State Department without fear.

Besides, the questions of the immediate future are most threatening from the West. Large transplanted populations are for the first time finding out the disadvantages of their removal. The problems of transportation, of eminent domain, of mining, and of intercourse are pressing upon the East more than the East understands. Apprehensions are felt among the wisest Congressmen from the West of the issue of agitations existing both west and east of Chicago. Some man in this Cabinet should be able to advise the Southern and Eastern men in it of the human facts of the day.

Substitute for Blaine.

Had Mr. Bayard returned to the Cabinet there would have been assent without enthusiasm. He was believed to be safe and honest, but unimaginative and humdrum, rather averse to changes of policy in the Nation any more than new ideas in Delaware. He was more an exhorter than a Minister and diplomatist. The quality of genius is not specially perceived in this Cabinet, unless Gresham be its exponent. To keep a country like ours up to the pitch of enthusiasm and imagination was long the province of men like Mr. Blaine. Gresham would seem to be the best substitute for Blaine in the new condition of things; Blaine was admired on both sides of party lines.

The new administration is certainly a great departure from what was conceived of Mr. Cleveland from his first term in office. Several of his Secretaries in the first term were not pleasing men to those who went frequently to confer with them. The Postoffice Department was in the hands of a decided person who gave but little attention to the minor courtesies of life in his desire for dispatch of business. The Interior Department was in the hands of an old-fashioned, dreamy college professor who was glad to get on the Supreme bench and take his nap. The State Department was in the hands of a farmer-looking person with farmer prejudices who thought the world was going on quite too fast. The Attorney-General was provincial and well-meaning, but sometimes not knowing a hawk from a hernshaw.

Contrast to the Former Cabinet.

Just contrary is the case with the present Cabinet. The Attorney-General comes from those very interests in Boston which cried out the loudest when the Pan-Electric Telegraph was sprung against them.

The Postoffice Department is in the hands of Mr. Cleveland's own law partner, who knows the efficiency of postoffices rightly administered to be mightier than both the sword and the pen. If Bissell is not a man supremely great, Cleveland and he can constitute a firm and put greatness in the operation.

The State Department has gone clear across the continent and is in the hands of the least classifiable, most natural, and high mettled of the younger soldiers of the war.

The Treasury Department, which was a brief time in the hands of Mr. Manning and then passed into the hands of a young friend of Mr. Tilden, has become the mouthpiece of one of the most steady agitators against the extreme tariff laws in this period. GATH.

CANADIANS DO NOT LIKE THE CABINET.

Premier Thompson's Selections Not Favorably Received in the Dominion.

"Sir John Thompson in selecting his Cabinet has failed to show the force and originality displayed by Mr. Cleveland in forming a Cabinet which, with one possible exception, is believed by Canadians to be one of the strongest Cabinets in American political history," said Dr. C. La Chapel of Toronto, Ont., at the Great Northern yesterday. "Unlike Mr. Cleveland the Canadian Premier has selected the poorest material that has found its way into the Ministry for a long time. A precedent is established in Canada that certain Ministers are to be selected from certain sections, and I believe this was observed in the United States until Mr. Cleveland announced that he would select his Cabinet irrespective of localities, and I believe hereafter if different sections of Canada cannot send the right men they will be left out until they can."

"Saskatchewan has a long name on the map of the Dominion of Canada, but mighty small representation in the Dominion Government," said W. H. Ellis of Prince Albert yesterday at the Palmer. "Our people are tired of this and an active movement has been commenced to readjust the political and financial status of our district. I am on my way to Ottawa to lay the matter before Parliament and the Governor-General of Canada. We shall ask that the boundaries of Saskatchewan be extended to and including Fort Churchill on Hudson's Bay and that we receive provincial autonomy, so that we will be as independent as other provinces in the Dominion."

Potter Palmer recognizes that he must have a manager for the Palmer House during the World's Fair, and he is having trouble to find the right man for the position, which has a salary something like $10,000 a year attached to it. Mr. Palmer, it is said, tendered the position to Louis Riebold of the Bates House, Indianapolis, and Col. Mark H. Irish of the Rossin House, Toronto. Both have declined because they claim they can not get a suitable contract. I. D. Crawford, who was manager of the Palmer in 1881, has been given charge of a department in the hotel, and may blossom into a manager by May 1, provided Mr. Palmer does not appoint Will Cunningham to the position.

Viscount Ennismore of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, was at the Richelieu yesterday. "I am on my way East after enjoying a hunting trip in the Rocky Mountains," said he. "Mining and the advancement of civilization have driven the large game high up near the snow line, and the deer, elk, and bear are exceedingly scarce. Some effort should be made to change the game laws and prohibit hunting large game for a number of years or extermination will be the result."

Edwin Benzuzi and Andrea Rioda arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. They will attend to the construction of the Murano Building at the World's Fair grounds, where mosaic work and Venetian glassware will be manufactured. Thirty of the finest glass-blowers in Venice will soon start for Chicago to reproduce all the antique styles of glassware now in vogue on the continent.

Grand Pacific—W. H. Fairbanks, Worcester, Mass.; David Fox, New York; Addison Leach Jr., Eria, Pa.; J. C. Cormick, T. C. Stone, Saginaw; Thomas Booth, St. Louis; N. M. Hubbard, Cedar Rapids; W. A. Webster, Omaha; W. Collins, Manchester, Eng.; Charles Johnston, Bradford; G. B. and J. J. Cruikshank Jr. and wife, Hannibal Mo.

Palmer House—Mrs. L. G. Kimball, Cedar Rapids; G. A. Redman, wife, and daughter, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. Reny, Indianapolis; G. W. Harvey, Marion, Ind.; W. E. Ross and wife, Blue Earth City, Minn.; L. W. Randolph, Baltimore; M. D. Saxe, Albany, N. Y.; E. Knuff, T. F. Varenne, Yokohama; W. B. Roberts, Rockford, Ill.

Tremont—G. B. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.; Louis Ballenburg, Cincinnati, O.; W. T. Herbt, Detroit; V. C. Gelwicks, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. E. Doak, New York; W. R. Magers, Baltimore, Md.; A. S. Upson, A. Willis, New York; P. H. Lavelle, St. Paul; J. B. Gould, R. M. Fields, and G. G. Cutter, Troy, N. Y.

Sherman—M. C. Saully, Marquette, Mich.; J. S. McQuinn, Findlay, O.; J. A. Rocking, Denver, Colo.; G. Clark, Portage, Wis.; H. W. Strauss and H. P. Allen, New York; E. Gray, Ann Arbor, Mich.; R. A. Roberts, Utica, N. Y.; L. J. Gilmore and wife, St. Louis, Mo., and W. B. Dutton, Racine, Wis.

Lexington—J. R. McFargar, Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Wilbur, H. L. Wilbur, Philadelphia; O. B. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Northrup, Washington, D. C.; C. E. Hungerford, Waltham, Mass.; H. S. Duncan, Boston, Mass.; C. R. McCormick, Boston, Mass.

Auditorium—George Drakeley, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Robbins, Brooklyn; R. A. Ellis and wife, Washington, D. C.; J. Carpenter, I. Smith, Philadelphia; E. W. Rollins, Denver; W. W. Whipple, Providence, R. I.

Great Northern—R. G. McGonnigle, Pittsburg; H. G. Smith, New York; John Hughes, Buffalo; W. Harrington, New York; R. M. Foster, St. Louis; R. H. Sterling, Denver; W. S. Schacklen, Peoria.

Wellington—L. W. Post, St. Louis; S. L. Bartlett, Boston; H. Leyser, Milwaukee; J. B. Smith and wife, Brinskley Plunkett, L. Marre, C. Towns, London.

Victoria—C. C. Compton, Denver; James P. McQuaide, New York; J. D. Norton, Bedford, Ind.; George Teasdale, New York; H. Schneider, Denver.

Metropole—F. Dvorak, Evanston; Miss Schroeder, Louisville; E. A. Borineque, Davenport.

Leland—J. M. Hornsey, Cleveland; M. Roger Martin, C. Fossard, C. Sallis, Paris, France.

Richelieu—J. Hoskins, Memphis, Tenn.; Viscount Ennismore, Ireland.

COCK-FIGHTS HAD IN A CHURCH BELFRY.

While the Pastor Exhorted in the Auditorium the Mains Were in Progress.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 3.—Considerable excitement and indignation were caused here today when it became known that the steeple of one of the leading churches had been utilized as a cock-pit while the pastor was holding services in the auditorium. It is said a number of cocking-mains have been held there. The handlers of the fowls entered the building ostensibly for the purpose of participating in the worship, but instead of going to the auditorium they would steal into the belfry. How the birds were smuggled into the place is not known, but it is suspected that the pseudo worshipers had them secreted beneath their coats.

Fatal Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—Engine No. 494 on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded its boiler near McKune's Station, fifteen miles north of Pittston, this morning, killing William Brown, a pilot, who had been sent to assist the train over the Buffalo Division, and fatally injuring Charles S. Sincebaugh, the engineer; Perry Refenburg, the fireman; and John Schott, a brakeman.

Mgr. Satolli and the Pythians.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3.—The Rev. John J. Glennon of the Cathedral has returned from Washington, where he went to see Mgr. Satolli, Papal representative. Father Glennon asked Mgr. Satolli for a ruling on the question of admitting Knights of Pythias in regalia to Catholic churches. He expects a ruling soon from Mgr. Satolli.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou"—Bromo-Seltzer.

DEMAND FOR MONEY.

IT WAS THE FEATURE OF THE WEEK IN BUSINESS CENTERS.

The Call Comes from the West and South—Trade Is Reported Generally Good, but Collections Are Slow—Speculative Interest in Wall Street Is Deadened by the Maneuvering of the Professionals—Holdings of Grain as Learned by Bradstreet's Are Heavy.

NEW YORK, March 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says that the great feature for the last fortnight has been an unusual demand for money from the West and South, which has drawn large sums from New York, and telegraphed reports show that while money is tight at only one or two small points there is a strong demand at Boston and Detroit, at Chicago, where the drain from the West is heavy, and at Milwaukee, and a fair demand at St. Joseph, while money is fairly easy at Cleveland, in light demand at Philadelphia and Kansas City, and also easy with light demand at Mobile and New Orleans.

The large withdrawals from this city under these circumstances are by many attributed to distrust of speculative operations here. The situation is to a large extent waiting on the action of the new administration, but it is evident that a better feeling has prevailed during the last few days, and rates here, after rising from 4 to 6, have fallen to 5 per cent.

Though the weather curtails trade at Boston the feeling is confident. Philadelphia reports excellent prospects for lumber. Trade in paints, oils, glass, and naval stores quiet: but fair in shoes, good in paper, and satisfactory in carpets, while in knit goods business is the best for years. Pittsburg reports better trade in iron, with good demand for finished products and fair prospects for hardware. At Cleveland trade is fairly good, the rolling-mills are full of orders, and there is promise of brisk trade in lumber. At Cincinnati the dry goods trade is 15 per cent better than last year. At Detroit the outlook is good. At Indianapolis the bicycle trade is larger than a year ago.

Chicago trade is interrupted by the weather and local strikes, but is large in volume, especially in real estate, and receipts of flour, barley, wool, cheese and wheat show a large increase over last year, though in hides, dressed beef, lard, hogs, and rye a decrease appears. The weather hinders trade at Milwaukee and at St. Paul, collections being slow, but trade is fairly good at Omaha, greater than last year at St. Joseph, shows activity at Kansas City, and at Denver is fair. Southern points generally report some improvement, especially Louisville, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis, and Knoxville. At Columbus trade is dull and at Atlanta quiet, at Charleston fertilizers are active, and at Mobile and New Orleans building trades are active, though general trade does not quite equal expectations.

Speculative markets have waited for developments. The defeat of the anti-option bill was followed by an improvement in grain, and while wheat had fallen 2½ cents it has since risen 2 cents, sales for the week being 22,000,000 bu. Corn is ⅛ and oats ⅜ of a cent higher, but pork products are slightly lower. Cotton declined an eighth because the expected settlement of the English strike did not come. Butter and eggs have declined sharply, and copper is weaker at 12 cents and lead at 39 cents, though speculation has lifted tin to 20.37 cents.

The dry goods trade is strong. Cottons are stronger, sheetings being all sold ahead, and business in carpets and wool knit goods is especially large. The iron business consumption is enormous, but production is relatively greater, and concessions are frequent for pig not of the best grades, while bar is at the lowest point ever known. Plates are demoralized in price though the mills are busy, and structural works are quite well employed. In general the industrial production has never been surpassed at this season.

The business failures number 251, as compared with a total of 230 last week.

RETURNS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSES.

Chicago Again in Second Place, Being Ahead of Boston Several Points.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing house returns for the week ending March 2, 1893, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	*Clearings.*	*Inc.*	*Dec.*
New York	$821,985,099	12.1	....
Chicago	107,974,385	14.1	....
Boston	103,124,475	13.1	....
Philadelphia	83,560,542	5.0	....
St. Louis	25,374,519	11.8	....
San Francisco	17,200,461	....	....
Baltimore	15,846,215	....	....
Pittsburg	16,006,972	14.2	....
Cincinnati	16,927,350	18.5	....
Kansas City	10,818,263	19.8	....
New Orleans	13,489,666	41.0	....
Minneapolis	7,680,246	....	2.5
Buffalo	9,286,631	20.1	....
Louisville	9,202,064	22.5	....
Detroit	7,990,028	30.0	....
Milwaukee	9,469,395	46.5	....
Cleveland	6,616,485	30.0	....
Omaha	7,809,847	52.2	....
Providence	6,621,500	30.1	....
Denver	5,116,861	7.1	....
St. Paul	5,103,242	10.9	....
Indianapolis	4,006,411	13.1	....
Columbus, O	3,320,400	19.5	....
Houston	5,899,179	70.5	....
Memphis	2,567,513	....	39.5
Richmond	2,517,912	....	....
Hartford	2,503,445	10.1	....
Portland, Ore	1,975,549	10.0	....
Washington	2,371,376	20.2	....
Dallas	1,931,193	6.7	....
Peoria	1,958,000	....	4.2
Nashville	2,225,990	10.2	....
Salt Lake City	1,569,412	....	2.5
St. Joseph	2,166,740	20.0	....
Duluth	2,182,230	8.8	....
Rochester	1,653,685	8.9	....
Atlanta	1,422,392	3.6	....
New Haven	1,429,033	20.5	....
Springfield, Mass	1,404,892	14.4	....
Worcester, Mass	1,238,358	12.8	....
Portland, Me	1,369,290	19.5	....
Fort Worth	1,074,614	41.8	....
Seattle	1,736,692	70.0	....
Sioux City	1,134,203	12.6	....
Waco	1,029,653	60.3	....
Des Moines	958,782	5.1	....
Grand Rapids	897,079	18.5	....
Norfolk	890,995	1.2	....
Syracuse	1,080,730	25.3	....
Wilmington, Del	990,658	17.1	....
Tacoma	878,089	1.2	....
Lowell	634,715	....	.8
Los Angeles	1,187,519	75.2	....
Lincoln	676,602	....	9.9
Wichita	609,149	2.7	....
Birmingham	596,352	7.5	....
Lexington, Ky	437,129	....	23.5
New Bedford	504,234	7.2	....
Topeka	499,774	5.2	....
Binghamton	275,300	13.7	....
Savannah	1,741,458	15.0	....
Helena	713,912	....	....
Spokane	1,132,974	....	....
Saginaw, Mich	398,338	....	....
Jacksonville	497,851	....	....
Great Falls	258,499	....	....
Emporia, Kas	48,631	....	....
Fall River	1,114,091	....	....
Albuquerque	134,207	....	....
Charleston	1,058,239	....	....
Sioux Falls	179,100	....	....
Springfield, O	216,136	....	....
Galveston	6,044,567	21.7	....
Total	$1,370,596,008	12.3	....
Cities excluding New York	548,610,909	12.5	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,746,799	19.8	....
Toronto	5,759,053	....	6.5
Halifax	1,089,884	10.2	....
Hamilton	777,741	27.8	....
Total	$19,373,477	9.8	....

SPECULATORS ARE WAITING.

Professional Maneuvers Have a Dulling Influence on the Market.

NEW YORK, March 3.—*Bradstreet's* Wall street review tomorrow will say: Speculation is in a waiting condition, the dullness of the market and the supremacy of professional maneuvers being sufficient evidence on that point. Relief from the gold outflow has created a change of sentiment, while the existence of a large short interest furnishes material for bullish manipulation of prices, which, originating in the industrials, affected the balance of the share list. At the same time the tone of the market exhibited that a better view of the financial situation was assuming the ascendency, it being apparently thought that the change of administration, which occurs today, would prevent further delay on the part of the Treasury in dealing with the currency situation. The sustaining effect of such anticipations was effective, and though dull and narrow the market was comparatively strong until the exhaustion of the short interest checked speculation and left the market in the waiting condition above described.

The results of the late storms and heavy roadways at the South, and the more recent heavy fall of snow and temperature northwest, serve to make general trade irregular. The most active distribution is at points in the Mississippi Valley and in the New England States. The larger cities in the Middle States report a good or fair volume of business for the season, as well as cities in the Atlantic cotton-growing States. Business is more quiet in the Gulf States, and is generally interrupted in the Northwest. Many well-informed correspondents in Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, North and South Carolina report indications of a widespread intention to increase the acreage planted with cotton this spring. Leading bankers at New York see no reason for serious commercial or financial disturbance owing to possible depletion of Treasury gold reserves.

Aside from the check to movement of staples South, the feature there is slow mercantile collections, payments being less prompt in States farther south. Business is dull at Charleston; collections are only fair. Augusta cotton goods manufacturers report demand firm. At Savannah naval stores are stiffly held on short receipts and good request, backed by a combination of producers. New Orleans again reports that depression in cotton checks orders from country merchants. Deliveries of sugar from plantations are light. At Galveston the slow cotton movement is offset to some extent by increased exports of grain.

In the New England States the already excellent trade in cotton goods is reported to have improved, stocks being lower than in some years, staples in strong demand, and manufacturers being pressed to fill orders. There is also a large distribution of wool dress goods, with good orders for fall delivery. There is much less demand for wool in all markets owing to recent heavy purchases by mills, although prices remain firm. Carpet wool promises to advance, being higher in price abroad and the clip in Russia being small. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts of the United States this week equal 3,059,341 bushels of wheat, about the weekly average since Jan. 1, as compared with 2,596,000 bushels last week and 2,908,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,831,000 bushels two years ago, and 2,481,000 bushels in the like week of 1890. Stocks of available wheat in the United States, Canada, Europe, and afloat for Europe equaled 178,181,000 bushels March 1, against 178,088,000 bushels Feb. 1. Like stocks decreased 10,000,000 bushels in February, 1892, in 1890, and in 1889, and 6,000,000 bushels in February, 1891.

Stocks of available wheat are 43,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, and decreased only 3,019,000 in February, against a February decrease in 1892 of 4,767,000 bushels. For two months the decrease is only 8,343,000 bushels, or one-third of the shrinkage in two months of 1892. Consumption and seed to June 30 will call for 120,000,000 bushels to meet which we have 110,000,000 bushels in sight, and nearly as much more, probably 100,000,000 bushels, still in farmers' hands. At the present rate of export we should therefore carry over 50,000,000 bushels July 1 next.

No special activity is noted in Canadian commercial circles. At Halifax sales of staples are moderate and collections slow.

COTTON RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

The Net Total at Sixteen Ports Is 4,310,147 Bales.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1892:

	Bales.		*Bales.*
Galveston	964,291	Boston	72,122
New Orleans	1,319,418	Newport News	12,576
Mobile	164,460	Philadelphia	35,494
Savannah	682,733	West Point, Va.	178,918
Charleston	276,300	Brunswick	80,405
Wilmington	153,918	Velasco	19,486
Norfolk	223,904	Pensacola	7,610
Baltimore	42,413		
New York	85,621	Total	4,319,669

Deduct 9,522 bales claimed and counted by Savannah and Charleston in their net receipts. Total since Sept. 1 (corrected), 4,310,147 bales.

WORK IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Bills Advanced on the Calendar and New Measures Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Senator Coppinger's resolution providing that the Western Military Academy at Alton be put under the inspection of the Illinois National Guard was favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate today and made a special order for next Wednesday. The following joint resolution offered by Senator Caldwell went over under the rules:

That from and after May 1, 1893, the State of Illinois and every institution to whose support the State of Illinois appropriates funds shall pay weekly each and every employé engaged in its service the wages earned by such employé to within six days of the date of such payment. Provided, however, that if at any time of payment any employé shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to such payment at any time thereafter upon demand.

Mr. Seibert introduced a bill giving East St. Louis the privilege of annexing Centerville Township, and providing the manner in which the bonded indebtedness of the two territories shall be apportioned. Senator Johnson's bill regulating the organization and operation of life insurance companies was ordered to third reading, as was Senator Seibert's bill prohibiting the placing of insurance on property in the State through agents outside the State.

There was a large number of members absent from the House this morning. The Chaplain in his prayer spoke feelingly on the retirement of President Harrison, and invoked the divine blessing on the administration of President Cleveland.

When the Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs reported a question arose as to the regularity of Representative Gill's bill to protect employés and to guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations. The report was finally withdrawn and the bill sent back.

The following bills were introduced:

By Berry—To regulate practice in Courts of Chancery.

Black—In regard to roads and bridges.

Bryan—To regulate fees and salaries.

Dazey—To punish corrupt practices in relation to elections.

Ferns—In relation to changing term of office of Mayors from two to four years.

Gill—To protect employés and to guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations.

Holmes—In regard to roads and bridges.

Whitley—To protect railroad conductors; also a bill to provide for paying H. W. Rokker moneys claimed to be due him for printing.

The bills which had been reported by standing committees this morning were read a first time and advanced to second reading. The House adjourned to 5 p. m. Monday.

Mr. Dazey's bill to punish corrupt practices in elections provides that—

It shall be unlawful for any person, whether or not a candidate for nomination or election to any office under the laws of this State, to loan, pay, or give, or promise to loan, pay, or give any money or other thing of value to any delegate, or elector, or other person for the purpose of securing or influencing the vote of any delegate or elector or of any other person in aid of the nomination or election of any candidate for any office, or to secure the vote, services, or influence of any person or persons to defeat the nomination or election of any candidate for nomination or election. The practice commonly called "treating" shall be held to be the giving "a thing of value" within the meaning of this act. Any person violating the foregoing provisions is held liable to a fine of from $20 to $200 and shall for four years following conviction be disqualified from holding office. Any one who solicits from any one known to be a candidate anything of value for his influence shall be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding $200 and be disfranchised for two years.

NEW ORLEANS ICE COMPANIES COMBINED.

English Capitalists Join Local Stockholders in Forming a Syndicate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—[Special.]—A syndicate has been formed for the purchase of all the ice factories in this city. The Southern, the Consumers', and the Municipal companies have already passed into the hands of the syndicate, and negotiations are about completed with the Crescent and New Orleans companies. The investment will require more than a million dollars, which has been put up by foreign capitalists in conjunction with New Orleans men interested in the ice business. All the local stockholders who desire to retain their stock will be taken in by the syndicate. The plants purchased will be improved and enlarged, and every one will be run to its fullest capacity during the summer. N. D. Wallace, President and General Manager of the Consumers' Ice company, will be General Manager of the consolidated concern. The syndicate expects to save money by closing several of the factories in the winter.

Wyoming Cattle in Prime Condition.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 3.—[Special.]—A. A. Spaugh, a prominent cattleman of Converse County, came in from the range yesterday and reported cattle in better condition at this time than for the same month since 1885. The reasons given are that the grass is good and ranges not overstocked. Mr. Spaugh says that this has been so far an old-fashioned Wyoming winter, such as was enjoyed here previous to the disastrous winters of 1886 and 1887. The thermometer has often registered 30° below zero, but there have been no big storms destructive to cattle.

GRASP OF FINANCIERS.

IT EXTENDS FOR THE POSSESSION OF EASTERN ROADS.

Vanderbilts Planning to Secure Control of the Fitchburg—This Move but a Preliminary One, It Is Believed, Toward the Control of All the Great Systems of New England—Parson's Road Likely to Be Crushed by the New Haven and the Fitchburg—Morgan's Prophecy.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—Four or five years ago Pierpont Morgan in his blunt way said to the Executive Board of the New York Central, or to some members of it, that all that Albert Parsons needed to do was to build a new railway about 100 miles long to connect with the Fitchburg railway, and then he would have a great trunk line and would be a powerful rival of the New York Central, not only for local but for far Western traffic through his Canadian alliances, both at Buffalo and Ogdensburg. Parsons was before that an unknown man, with a head something like Jay Gould, and a little of the manner of Gould, quiet, large-eyed, persistent, and secretive, and he had made out of a little railroad in Northern New York State, almost as though he had waved a magic wand over it, a system which had paralleled the Vanderbilt line from Utica, which commanded the St. Lawrence, was lovingly embraced by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk systems, and with a single link, as Mr. Morgan said, of about 100 miles in length could also have gained an entrance to New England and found water privileges at Boston. Mr. Parsons and the Vanderbilt people, when they came together, were ready for a bargain, and the old gentleman, who was old only in years, proved quite equal to the Vanderbilt representative, got a fine bargain, while they took his system in exchange. It is likely that this experience then suggested to the Vanderbilts that the time was at hand when they should control the Fitchburg railroad. Some weeks ago, when it was reported in this correspondence that the plans of the Vanderbilts took in now the entire New England railway system, mention might have been made of the Fitchburg had not confidences been at that time imposed upon me. The Vanderbilts, using the word as a generic term for those interests which control the New York Central and its allied properties extending far into the West, have looked for some time upon New England as Bonaparte did upon Holland—as necessary to the perfect development of the Vanderbilt system, just as Holland was for the safety and prosperity of France.

I think the news that some mysterious interests are beginning to negotiate for the Fitchburg stock and securities is published prematurely, at least much sooner than those who are looking into this property desire to have it made public. So far as Mr. Morgan and his New Haven interests are concerned the Fitchburg property is far more important to them than the New York and New England. Mr. Parsons, whose exploits of two years ago were so brilliant, had taken this property for the purpose of so developing it that he would be able to sell it to somebody at a profit, just as he did the Rome and Ogdensburg system to the Vanderbilts. But he found that was impossible. The New Haven, with its recent purchase of the Old Colony, is pressing the New England in front and on the flank just as Grant pressed Lee. Now come the Vanderbilts seeking to get possession of the Fitchburg, and when they do that their position will resemble that of Sherman's army in the early part of 1865. Between these two systems it seems inevitable that the New England property must be overcome and must fall an easy prey to those who are directing what seems to be superb railway strategy and who have enormous capital and the highest credit at their backs.

What Will Become of New England.

It is probable that when these maneuvers are determined the New York and New England railroad will become a sort of second-hand local feeder to the greater New England lines. It is impossible to see how the Boston and Maine can long escape this strategy, and with that controlled the Vanderbilts will possess every railroad system in New England, excepting the Central Vermont, which will certainly also pass under their control. These consolidations and conquests by great railway generals are not quite so vast in mileage as was Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific system after he finished it, or Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, or a few of the other great railway consolidations whose systems stretch west from Chicago. Yet it is by long odds the most considerable of recent railway maneuvers in the East, and it represents, or will when completed, the control of more than $200,000,000 of railway property and obligations, and with no new country to build up to furnish the income to pay the fixed charges upon these securities. It makes, in the amount of money represented by the Vanderbilt railway properties, the greatest in the world. There is some reason to think that when these plans are consummated the Vanderbilts may again look as they did a year or two ago into the territory of the Far West. For there is no question that it is the dream of those who control these properties to ultimately secure absolute direction of a railroad system extending from the Pacific to Massachusetts Bay.

McLeod's Future.

It is with something of surprise that certain comments are heard in well informed financial circles respecting Mr. McLeod, and to these comments are traceable those reports which have lately set forth the restoration of amicable relations between Mr. Morgan and Mr. McLeod. Some time ago it was said in this correspondence that some of the shrewder men of Wall street were of the opinion that, notwithstanding appearances, Mr. McLeod and Mr. Morgan had never been, in fact, the enemies which popular report has asserted to be the case. One of the greatest bankers of the street said in February to me: "Mr. McLeod's Philadelphia friends will discover some day that if he has partiality it is for the New York end of the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. I have never been shaken in my belief that Mr. McLeod is the servant of Pierpont Morgan, that the friction between them is apparent rather than real, and that the things which will be done will be done for the Morgan and Vanderbilt interests rather than for the Philadelphia owners."

This opinion seemed so incredible that I should have paid no heed to it, certainly not reported it as one of the current rumors of the street, had it not come from a man whose opinions are worthy of consideration. It is beginning to be the thought that Mr. McLeod will be found to be well taken care of whatever may be the future development in relation either to the New England or the Reading property, and if this proves to be the case the abler financiers here will not be persuaded from the opinion that Mr. McLeod has been a service as part of the strategy which has aimed at the capture of New England by the financial powers of New York.

On the Right Track.

Young George B. McClellan possesses a quality which, if his father had also possessed it, would likely have made McClellan the victorious General and a President of the United States. The young man has tact, patience, tolerance, and a cheerful disposition of obedience to his superiors, and as he also has that personal quality which made his father extraordinarily popular, it is fair to predict for the young man a brilliant political future. He is now acting Mayor of New York and will be until Mayor Gilroy returns from Washington. Richard Croker is fond of him, and is sure to keep him in the line of promotion, as he has done ever since McClellan joined Tammany Hall. This will give the young man not only political honor but pecuniary rewards as well, for Tammany is kind in that regard to those who serve the organization, and McClellan is quite likely to do as well as Bourke Cockran, who made a fortune in his profession after he bent his once rebellious knee to the Tammany bosses and became one himself.

Young McClellan, however, is not likely to prove a great lawyer as Cockran might have become had he stuck to his practice. The Tammany braves think that Croker has the young man in training for the Mayoralty, and after Gilroy has served a second term will name him as the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York, which would be quite in accordance with civil service rules, since the young man is practically Vice-Mayor now. HOLLAND.

A constant cough, with failing strength and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat ails in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

TODAY a new President of the United States will be inaugurated with all the pomp and circumstance befitting such an important occasion.

TOMORROW the event will be chronicled by a special corps of correspondents, assisted by the work of "The Tribune" artists, presenting vivid pictures of the inauguration scenes.

But that is not so remarkable. Any good newspaper might do the same.

BUT—"The Chicago Tribune" proposes to attempt a novel feat in the making of a newspaper, and the inauguration issue will be printed and circulated

SIMULTANEOUSLY
IN WASHINGTON
AND CHICAGO.

What do you think of that?

"The Tribune" will not only have its own staff of correspondents in Washington, but its own type, printers, stereotypers, pressmen, and circulators. Newsboys will cry "The Chicago Tribune" on the streets of Washington tomorrow just the same as here, and the western people at the capital will read the same account you get in Chicago.

How it is done will be told tomorrow.

The inauguration will be reported in graphic style, embracing every detail from the impressive scene on the Capitol steps to the revelry of the inauguration ball in the Pension Building.

The pictures, if massed together,
would take ten columns of the paper.
Artists and etchers have done their best.

But the Washington people will not have the special features which will be served up to the regular subscribers. For instance:

TO DISCUSS FAITHS—
First authentic account of the coming parliament of religions, with unique pictures.

LAUREATE'S LAST PLAY—
Illustrated description of the last dramatic work done by Tennyson before his death.

CADET GHOST DANCE—
Curious story of West Point life told by Capt. Charles King, the talented soldier.

HINT FOR JIMMIEBOY—
Nonsense, prose, and poetry by John Kendrick Bangs, who always amuses the children.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR—
How the lovers of harmony will be regaled with masterpieces well done.

TOOTHPICK BEN DEAD—
Curious bits from the life of a famous sporting character, by one who knows.

OLD-TIME SIGNATURES—
Remarkable writing of the Kings and Queens of old, as shown by their signatures.

WRITERS NOT MADE—
Instances which show that in literature beginners often do the best work.

PICTURE OF LINCOLN—
Letters and photographs of the emancipator as found in an Illinois town.

Not a bit of the news will be slighted, but each of the four dozen pages will have something to interest somebody.

Remember that you can be sure
Of a copy only by ordering in advance.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

First Mortgage
Gold 6% Bonds
ON THE
SCHILLER
BUILDING
OF CHICAGO.
Dated Dec. 1st, 1892. Due in 10-20 Years. Denomination $500.

Value of property..........$950,000.00
Total bonded debt..........$300,000.00
INCOME.
The annual rental is estimated at..$144,540.00
DISBURSEMENTS.
Interest on bonds, ground rent ($17,500), fire insurance premiums, and taxes (estimated)..... 50,750.00
Leaving for repairs, operating expenses & surplus for stockholders.$93,790.00

ANNUAL SINKING FUND of $5,000, commencing in 1897, which must be invested in these bonds.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and conservative investment.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR giving full information furnished on application.

We offer, subject to sale and advance in price, a limited amount of these bonds.

Price 101 and Interest.

We also own and offer $1,500,000 of High-Grade CITY AND COUNTY BONDS. Full particulars on application.

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. . . BANKERS . . .
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New York Boston

For Sale.

Are you aware that well-located ACRES are the cheapest property on the Market today?

We offer the finest, cheapest, and best located about Chicago, ripe for subdivision, at an enormous profit. Only 30 minutes' rides from the Court-House.

ALSO—
Choice Down-Town investments on Wabash-av., La Salle-st., &c.

ALSO—
Bargains on Drexel Boulevard, Cottage Grove-av., 43d-st., State-st., &c., and all South Side residence and business streets.

AND—
A fine list of income-paying properties and residences.

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Loan and Guaranty Company.
Temporary Offices: No. 85 Dearborn-st.
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IN CASE OF DEATH MORTGAGE CANCELED.
Loans on Improved Property and Building Loans at Current Rates.

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We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. The demand is unprecedented and we are forced to turn many applicants away daily.

We are locating 100 people weekly.

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Bankers and Brokers.
Dealers in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Private wires to New York and Boston.
We carry Securities on margins and Loan Money on approved collaterals.

HOTEL TO RENT
No. 1227 Michigan-av.,

One of the best locations in the city. Convenient to Cable Cars, Elevated R. R., new Ill. Central Depot, and Theaters. Only ½ mile south of the Auditorium. 45 rooms, with store, cafe, and kitchen; steam heat and elevator service. Will lease for 1 to 5 years.

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Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
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Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

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STOCKS—BONDS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
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Private Wire to
FLOWER & CO., NEW YORK.
I. & S. WORMSER, NEW YORK.
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Stocks Bought and Sold or carried on margins.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate
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MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest.
Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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At Current Rates
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NEW LOANS
WE OWN AND OFFER:
$50,000 City of Birmingham, Alabama, Gold 6s.
$90,000 City of Waco, Texas, Gold 5s.
$150,000 City of Galveston, Texas, Currency 5s.
$100,000 Calumet Electric Street Railway, Chicago, Gold 6s.
$100,000 Weiss Elevator Company, Chicago, Gold 6s.
$125,000 County of Bingham, Idaho, Funding 6s.

As usual, we offer the most attractive Investment Bonds the market affords. Descriptive circulars mailed on application.

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BANKERS,
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INCORPORATED,
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WM. D. PRESTON, Cashier Metropolitan National Bank.
GRANGER FARWELL, EDWIN L. LOBDELL, } Managers.
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the name of The Jennings Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and having its principal office in the City of Chicago, has been changed from The Jennings Trust Company to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, and that a certificate of said change of name has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, and a like certificate filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois.

FRANKLIN HATHEWAY,
Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., March 1, A. D. 1893.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK.
"ROOKERY" BUILDING.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS,
$3,250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

ACRE BARGAINS.
20 ACRES
Bet. 57th and 58th-sts., east of Homan-av.
80 ACRES
Between 12th and 16th-sts., Proviso.
THE PRICES on these two acre tracts WILL SURPRISE YOU.
BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

HOW to TRADE. We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains, or provisions. Market letter issued regularly giving latest confidential advices. Orders received on one per cent margins. Our book, "How to Trade," mailed on receipt of 2c stamp. C. F. VAN WINKLE & CO., Brokers, 236 La Salle-st., Chicago.

For Sale—Central Business Property.
25 feet, SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Taylor. Rents $1,900. Price $16,000.
J. NOBLE JONES & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

BIGELOW PRAYS FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

Commission Broker Objects to Paying a Judgment for $5,962.

Edward A. Bigelow, a commission broker of Chicago, will have to pay $5,962 to the National Bank of Sumter, S. C., unless he secures a reversal in the Court of Appeals of a judgment entered against him by Judge Gresham in the United States Circuit Court. The judgment was entered in the suit brought against Bigelow by John E. Phillips, receiver of the bank, to secure money which the defendant was accused of having used, knowing that it had been obtained by fraud upon the National Bank of Sumter. The suit was brought in February, 1890, and when it came to trial a jury was waived and the evidence heard by Judge Gresham. The finding of the court is that Charles E. Bartlett, cashier of the National Bank of Sumter, appropriated to his own personal use $12,396 of bank funds in buying and selling grain on 'change in Chicago through Bigelow, his broker. It also says that Bigelow accepted the checks drawn by Bartlett on the Mercantile Bank of New York and cashed them, at the same time knowing that they were fraudulently issued by Bartlett for his own personal use. Afterwards, it continues, Bigelow, acting under the directions of Bartlett, deposited $8,000 in the Mercantile Bank of New York to the account of the National Bank of Sumter. Credit is allowed him for this amount, and the court finds that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the balance, $4,396 as principal and $1,566 interest. Exception has been taken by the defendant, who prays a writ of error to the Court of Appeals. His bond is fixed at $8,000 and his bill of exceptions is ordered to be filed in sixty days.

STOCK MARKET WEAK.

WEST AND NORTH CHICAGO RAILWAY STOCKS FREELY SOLD.

Board of Trade Markets Nervous and Quite Active—Considerable Strength Developed Early, but an Easier Feeling Prevails at the Close—Provisions Alone Show a Gain for the Day—Outsiders Taking More Interest in the Markets—Commercial News from Other Cities.

The long expected "call" is still waited for patiently. There are quite a number of country bankers and not a few city banks that would be able to release greater or less amounts after the call. The first call of the year has not for the last five years been later than March 1. In 1888 the call was for Feb. 14; the next year, Feb. 26; in 1890, Feb. 28; in 1891, Feb. 26; and last year, March 1. No one can explain or offer any reason for the delay unless it be that Controller Hepburn is waiting on the printer for new forms, including the items of overdrafts, etc., recently added. There can be no question but the money market is uncomfortably close, and while it is barely possible some loans may have been called the stringency is felt more in the restrictions of new lines. Bankers naturally wish to make a good showing. The country, especially where the roads are bad, is a liberal borrower, the enormous stocks of grain piled up in elevators being largely responsible for this condition. A movement of several million bushels to the seaboard would materially relieve the money market, but it is scarcely probable that any great amount will go forward before the opening of navigation. It is believed that some banks are running very close to their reserve, so great has been the drain for carrying purposes. The general rate of discount is 6 per cent, some small lots going out at 6½ and 7 per cent.

Commercial paper is dull but a large supply is in the hands of dealers and offered at good round rates. The city banks are of course not buying any paper, having about all they can do to care for their customers. Some country banks in sections where produce has been marketed freely are buying small lots of paper, but the majority of the country banks are drawing on both Chicago and New York for currency. New York exchange was a trifle better, selling at 70 discount. Sterling exchange was strong and there were reports of a renewal of gold exports.

West Chicago Street railroad stock recovered its place at the head of the speculative trading yesterday and again relegated Lake street to the rear. It was a weak market, not only in one security but throughout the entire list. Conditions were not favorable, the New York market showing more or less weakness, and the financial atmosphere was rather clouded. Tight money was a factor of great importance. There were quite a number of selling orders for both West and North Side stocks and for a time nearly every bid made was quickly filled. The selling was largely by one broker, but the decline also caught a number of stop orders and induced operators of a speculative turn to sell short. A noticeable feature of the market, especially in West Chicago, was that the trading was almost entirely for the account. The market, however, did not act as though short stock was coming out, but rather a dumping of long stock. Holders dissatisfied with the outlook and believing that the stock could be bought back cheaper sold it freely and a few shorts covered at the profits offered by the decline. Thursday's closing was decidedly top-heavy, but the relief afforded by the liquidation of yesterday should give the market a better tone. It is known that there are a large number of buying orders limited between 200 and 204 and yet some orders around 204 were withdrawn yesterday, evidently induced by the apparent weakness of the market. Opening sales were made at 208½ for the account, a loss of ¾ of a point; the market dragged slowly at 208 and then rapidly declined to 206. From there a recovery was made to 207½, but later on or at the opening of the second call it sold back to 206, which seemed to be about the limit, but just at the close it broke to 205½, the last sale. The total sales of West Chicago were 2,300 shares and much speculation was indulged in as to whose stock was being unloaded, but no one seemed to be able to locate the sellers. Some claimed it was insiders' stock and others that Pardridge was selling out, although those in a position to know assert that the Board of Trade speculator has not parted with any of his holdings.

The weakness in West Chicago was readily reflected in North Chicago. Early in the week this stock was well supported and little came out on the upturn to 287. Since then, however, all efforts to support it have been unavailing. The first sale of the day was 1¼ points off from Thursday's closing and this was followed by a speedy break from 282½ to 280, where the market received better support, recovering to 281, sold off again to and closed at 280 for the account. Regular stock sold at 280 to 278½.

The weakness was not confined to the street railroads, but developed through several of the more popular industrials, although there were comparatively few sales made in any other than the street railroad stocks. Toward the close of the day Strawboard was raided with good effect. Every bid from 84½ to 83¾ was filled, with 83 the settling price and the best bid at the close. Canal and Dock broke to 68¾ and on the next sale to 68½, bids being immediately reduced to 67¾. There was no reason for the decline other than the general weakness in the market and a desire to realize. Lake Street Elevated railroad was by no means active, and yet it was comparatively steady, the range for the day of 29@29¾ showing only a loss of about ½ point. There were apparently few if any outside orders for the stock, what little trading there was being between brokers and operators on the floor. At 29 the market received good support and closed rather firm.

Street's Stable Car shared in the general decline, but there was little stock sold, holders being quite firm in their views. Sales were made from 29¾ to 29½, although there was only one transaction below 29¾.

Light sales of the brewing stocks were made at slightly lower prices, although scarcely enough was done to establish a market. Milwaukee common was held at 36 and 35½ bid while the preferred sold at 43. Chicago common was nominally 39 bid and 39½ asked. The preferred sold at 45½@45¾. All the other stocks on the list were absolutely neglected. The bond market was rather dull and prices for desirable 5 and 6 per cent issues showed more or less weakness. West Chicago debenture 6s sold at 101¼, while Gas 5s dropped to 89¾. The counter business in bonds was also dull, there being but little disposition to invest under present conditions.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 Street's W Car L.. 29¾	100 N C St R R Co act.280
50 do act........ 29¾	50 do act............280¾
100 N C S R R Co.....280	50 W C St R R act...208½
50 do act........282½	100 do act...........208
50 do act........282	100 do act...........207¾
50 do act........281¾	5 Chi City R R.......450
100 do act.......281	10 Lake St El R R.... 29¾
5 do.............280	50 do act............ 29¾

BONDS.

$3000 Chi Gaslight & Coke Co 5s............ 90¼

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 W C S R R Co act.207½	100 N C S R R Co act.280
150 do act.......207	50 do...............278½
50 do act........206¾	50 do act...........281
100 do act.......206½	60 Lake St El R R.... 29¾
150 do act.......206¾	50 do................ 29
100 do act.......206½	50 do cash........... 29¼
10 do............206	100 do b 60.......... 29¾
100 do act.......206¼	45 do................ 29¼
300 do act.......207	50 do act............ 29¼
50 do act........207¼	60 Chi B & M Co pfd 45¾
100 do act.......206¾	50 do................ 45½
50 do act........206½	10 M & C B Co pfd.... 43
100 Am S Bd Co.... 84½	50 St's W C L........ 29¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 Am Straw Bd Co 84¾	50 W C St R R act...206½
10 do........... 84½	100 do act..........206
25 do........... 84	50 C & C C & D act... 68¾
10 do........... 85¼	50 do act............ 68½
10 do........... 84	50 Lake St Ele act... 29¼
50 do act....... 83¾	50 M & C B C pfd act 42¾
50 do act....... 83¾	50 N C St R R C act.280¼
50 W C St R R act.206¼	50 do act...........280
150 do act......206½	50 do act...........280

SALES AFTER CALLS.

300 W Chi St R R act.206	5 W Chi St R R......205
50 do act........205½	100 Lake St Ele act... 29

BONDS.

$1000 C G L C C 5s... 89¾	$12000 W C S R R dt 6s.101¼

Operations on the New York Stock Exchange were materially lighter than Thursday, with the buying almost entirely from "shorts," with Cordage, Chicago Gas, New England, and Sugar in the lead. For the first hour or two prices on several of these industrials advanced ¾ to 1⅛, but later there was a marked reaction and the greater part of the advance was lost, although the final close was a trifle better. Gossip dispatches referred to shipments in the near future of $2,300,000 gold by Tuesday's steamers and that the Austrian Government was again offering great inducements to secure the yellow metal. The heavy drain of currency to the West and other operations are expected to make the bank statement bad, and this fact undoubtedly has affected the market.

The clearings were $18,347,247. Denver bankers made a proposition to the Treasury to exchange a million gold for a like amount of legal tenders.

The Treasury lost $9,000,000 gold during February. The money in circulation decreased $8,000,000.

Rates of sterling exchange were as follows:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted	486½	488½
Actual	486¼	487½
Documentary	484¾	486½

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 2.	Feb. 24.
New York	$137,921,185	$136,278,537
Chicago	18,347,257	19,931,000
Boston	17,766,880	16,494,310
Philadelphia	13,521,835	15,708,880
St. Louis	4,181,444	4,552,617
Baltimore	2,538,349	2,500,184
New Orleans	1,927,470	3,246,874

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 25@30c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—[Special.]—At the opening of today's markets the industrial stocks made another imposing demonstration; the rest of the list, as usual under such circumstances, remaining unchanged. Within the second hour a downward movement began in all quarters of the market. The morning's news was, in fact, unfavorable. Further engagements of gold were made for next Tuesday's steamer, sterling rates meantime advancing. The passage of the anti-railroad bill in the Kansas Senate added to the discouragement. Philadelphia was somewhat upset over yesterday's failure, and dispatches from Boston to Wall street reported discount rates in that city disturbed by an unusual and not clearly explained draft upon the banks by the municipal Treasurer. Neither of these incidents was reflected in arbitrage trading here, very likely being done for that fact; but the news provoked immediate realizing by the speculative pools, and fresh selling for the short account. There was no demoralization on the decline, and sugar certificates rallied materially in the last hour. Trading, however, was dull throughout the latter part of the day, the activity being spasmodic, and occasioned by the attacks of small operators. The most interesting fact of the afternoon was the failure of the other industrial stocks to follow the rally in sugar. It appears to be the general impression among the banks that interest rates will be higher next week. The quickest result of this would be experienced none to willingly in collateral now; but it is open to question whether the week's currency withdrawals and gold shipments are by any means sure to affect the street rate for money. In the absence of large stock speculation the plans of the gold exporters certainly do not seem to be reckoning on any such stringency. New England stock attracted considerable attention today, its early activity bringing about a sharp advance, followed by a still heavier decline. The point advanced in the early trading was that next week's election will not place Mr. McLeod in the Presidency. This may or may not be true.

Government bonds steady to firm. State bonds dull and steady.

Money on call easier at 5½@15 per cent; last loan 2, closed offered at 12. Prime mercantile paper 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486 for sixty days and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 386,000 shares, including: Cotton Oil, 13,100; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 7,100; Chicago Gas, 22,700; Distilling, 3,900; General Electric, 3,100; Louisville and Nashville, 6,300; Missouri Pacific, 4,400; National Lead, 3,800; National Cordage, 11,000; New England, 19,400; Northern Pacific preferred, 11,800; Reading, 75,600; Rock Island, 4,700; St. Paul, 18,500; Sugar, 70,200; Western Union, 8,500.

Railroad bonds were quiet, but moved in sympathy with the stock list, and the early strength was replaced by a dropping tendency later in the day. Chicago and Erie incomes moved up 1 to 41. Reading firsts retired from 51¼ to 48⅞. Other changes were generally by small fractions.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Mar 3	Closing—Mar 2
Atchison	1,970	32¾	32¼	32½	32⅝
Am. Cot. Oil	12,635	51⅛	49⅜	49⅜	50⅜
Do pfd	210	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
Am. Sugar	78,925	125⅛	122¼	122¾	124
Do pfd	840	102	101¾	101¾	102
Am. Tob	5,800	107½	105	105	
Balt. & Ohio	300	93⅝	93	93	93⅝
Can. Pac	200	84¾	84½	84½	84¾
C., B. & Q	7,300	96	94⅝	95	95⅝
C. & N. W	820	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜
C., M. & St. P	18,350	77⅝	76⅜	77	77⅝
Do pfd	200	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
C., R. I. & P	4,850	84⅜	83	83⅜	84
C. St. P. M. & O	1,200	55	53⅝	53⅝	54¾
Canada So	700	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜	56
Ches. & Ohio	2,410	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
C. St. P. M. & M	100	114½	114½	114½	
Colo. Fuel	300	69½	69	69	70
C., C., C. & St. L	835	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	52
Cent. R. R. of N. J	405	119¾	119⅛	119⅛	121
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	306	128⅜	128⅛	128⅛	129
Chicago Gas	22,540	91⅜	89⅜	90	90¾
C. C. & I. D	112	22⅛	22	22	
Del. L. W	2,000	147	146⅛	146⅛	146⅜
Del. & Hudson	484	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	130
D. & R. G	200	16	16	16	
Do pfd	200	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝
Dist. & C. F. Co	3,685	36⅛	35	35	35⅝
C. & H. C. & I	400	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20
Edison	100	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	126⅛
East Tenn	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
Genl. El	3,395	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	106⅛
G. B. W. & St. P	1,500	12⅛	12	12	
Ill. Cent	130	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	
Lake Shore	300	127⅝	127⅛	127⅛	128⅛
Louis. & Nash	6,334	75⅛	73⅝	74	75⅛
L. E. & W	400	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝
L. N. A. & C	753	24	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
Laclede Gas	170	21	21	21	
Mo. Pacific	4,500	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛	55⅛
Manhattan	1,500	161⅛	159⅛	159⅛	160⅛
N. Y. & N. E	20,010	32⅛	30⅝	30⅝	31⅜
Nor. Pac	215	15⅝	15	15	16⅛
Do pfd	11,625	40⅝	38⅝	39⅛	40⅜
N. Y. L. E. & W	3,945	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
Do pfd	375	48⅝	48	48⅝	
N. Y. Cent	209	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Nor. & W	50	9	9	9	
Do pfd	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	29
N. Y., Sus. & W	1,000	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
Do pfd	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅝
Nor. Amer. Co	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
N. Y., O. & W	660	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
Nat. Linseed	400	37	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
Nat. Lead	3,240	41⅛	40	40	41⅝
Do pfd	245	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	
Nat. Cordage	11,040	64	61⅝	62	62⅛
N. Y. & N. pfd	400	30⅛	30	30	
Ogn. S. Line	300	20⅛	20	20⅛	20
Phil & Reading	79,065	27⅛	25⅝	25⅝	26⅝
P. C. C. & St. L. pfd	220	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	
Rich. Term'l	1,760	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	10
R. W. & O	200	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	
So. Pac	400	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅝
St. L. & S. W. pfd	118	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
St. P. & Dul	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42⅝
Tex. Pac	315	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Tol., A. A. & N. M	130	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛	38⅝
Tenn. Coal	1,000	28⅝	28	28	28⅝
Starch	100	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	
Rubber	200	44⅛	44	44	
Union Pac	1,600	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	38⅝
W. & L. E. pfd	205	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	61
Wabash pfd	1,900	24⅜	24	24	24
Western Union	10,651	96⅜	94⅝	95⅛	96⅝
Wis. Cent	30	12	12	12	

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.............157	Fargo..............146
American..........118	United States....... 65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.......112	U. S. 2s, reg........ 99½
U. S. 4s, coup......113	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

7000 Atch 4s.......82¼@82⅜	19000 M K&T 2d......45⅛@45⅜
16000 Atch 2d Class A... 54⅛	1000 M&SP 1st C&P W 5s 109⅛
1000 A C Oss.......111⅛	3000 NYC&SL 4s......... 98⅛
20000 A&P inc....... 10⅛	3000 N Starch Co 1st..102
9000 A&P gtd 4s.....69@69⅛	65000 NYLE&W nw2cn.
4000 BCR&N 1st......104	.........100⅛@100⅛
5000 C S 1st gtd.105⅛@106	5000 N Y O & W rf 5s.. 83
2000 Can S 2d........ 99⅜	5000 N P con 5s.....69⅛@69⅛
2000 C N J gm 5s.......115	4000 N Pac 2dcp........113
12000 C N J gm 5s reg..	11000 N W con..........135⅛
..........111⅛@111⅜	4000 N W 25-yr 5s......105⅛
17000 C & Ohio c 5s....105	4000 NYC&SL 4s......... 98⅛
18000 C&O 4½s.......83⅜@83⅜	3000 N W sf 6s rg......112⅛
19000 C&O-R&A D 1cn 4s 82⅛	4000 N&W 80-yd 5s......105⅛
20000 CB&Q 7s.....118⅜@119	3000 Or Imp c 5s....... 63
12000 C&E inc.......40@41	4000 OSL 6s............108⅛
78000 C&NP 1st.....76⅜@77	3000 P&E 1st........... 77
2000 CHV&T 5s....... 91⅜	5000 P& Ein............ 21
7000 C R I & P 5s cp.100⅛	7000 P G C 2dgtd.......103
4000 CSPM&Oc.......122	143000 P&R 1st inc.48⅛@50⅛
1000 C H V & T g m 6s. 96	46000 P&R 2d in......35@36
5000 D&RG 4s........ 87⅛	147000 P&R 3d inc...25⅛@26⅛
1000 D&M 1st.........101	5000 P&R df in......... 8⅛
2000 ETV&Gcn gd 5s.. 93	129000 P&R gm 4s....77⅛@77⅛
6000 EL&BS 5s.....98⅛@99	13000 PFW&C 3d..........131
2000 Erie 1st........112⅛	9000 P&W 1st........... 83
5000 F&PM 5s......... 99⅛	5000 RioG&W 1s.....76@76⅛
2000 Fult El 1st...... 95	2000 R W&O cn..........114⅛
10000 GH&SA-WD 1st.. 97	25000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886-
22000 GBW&SP in Eng	1926 tr re.......74⅛@75⅛
tr rects........ 32	6000 StL &IM 5s.....88⅛@88⅛
1000 Housa 5s........115	3000 SPM&Mis-MEx 4s 90
5000 ID&W 1st tr r....122	3000 S L&S W 1st........ 66
4000 IowaCen 1st 5s.. 87⅛	4000 TC& R 6s-B D 1st 90
1000 Ill C-CR 4s......101	8000 TP 1st............. 77⅛
3000 L V term 5s......110	5000 TAA&MP 6s..........100⅛
0000 Lg Dk 5s........101⅛	16000 T&L&KC 1s......... 85⅛
2000 LE&StL con 1st 5s 83	1000 U P 1st '96.........106⅛
25000 L&N col tr 5s.....108⅛	1000 UPsf...............101
10000 LNA&C g m....... 76	24000 UPgd 6s cl tr no. 98⅛
9000 LS&SM S 2d cp...122⅛	19000 UP-D&G 1st....71@71⅛
2000 LS &MS 2d rg.....121⅛	4000 WSgtd 4s...........102⅛
5000 LStL&T 1st c 5s.. 82⅛	52000 WNY &P 2d..26⅛@27⅛
4000 M&SP 1st-C&PW 5.110	3000 Wab 2d............. 78⅛
2000 MeEl 1st.........118	5000 WisCen inc......... 30
28000 MK&T 1st.....81⅛@81⅜	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,800	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32¼
American Sugar	941	124⅛	125⅛	122⅛	125
Do pfd	218	102	102	101⅛	101⅛
B. & M. Mining	130	32	32	32	32
C. B. & Q. rights	7,837	75	75	70	70
C. B. & Q	2,700	96	96	94⅛	95
Lead common	400	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
Genl. Elec	225	105⅛	106⅛	105⅛	106
Mex. Cent	380	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Pullman	42	195	195	195	195
Union Pacific	2,000	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

503 Atch 2ds.....53⅛@54	3000 Gas inc....69⅛@70
1000 Atch 4s.........81⅛	5000 N. E. 2d 103⅛
208 C B & Q con 5s.	10000 Chi. Junc. 5s..102⅛
.......102⅛@103	105 Gas 1st....81⅛@84
8000 O. S. L. 6s......105⅛	1000 C. & W. M. 5s.
1000 Vermt 5s........ 97⅛	.........97@97⅛
4000 Eastern 6s.....121	20000 Gen. E. 5s.96⅛@97⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—Pennsylvania, 53⅛@53⅜; Reading, 12 15-16@13; Lehigh Valley, 46⅛@46⅜; Reading Gen. 4s, 77@77⅛; do 1st inc., 68⅛@69; do 2d inc., 34⅛@35⅛; do 3d inc., 66⅛ bid.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—Atlantic, $9.75; Boston and Montana, $32.00; Calumet and Hecla, $305.00; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $35.75; Quincy, $132.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Anniston Land Co., $22.00; Centennial Mg., $8.75; New England T. & T., $56.00; Butte & Boston Cop., $10.75.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Crown Point, 45c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $1.05; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $1.80; Plymouth, 75c; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated 90c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $14.00; Bulwer, 10c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 25c; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Bodie Consolidated, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Crown Point, 40c; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, $1.10; Mexican, $1.65; Ophir, $1.90; Potosi, $1.10; Savage, 80c; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Belcher, 65c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS ARE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

There was an early bulge of considerable force in the Board of Trade markets, followed by a decline under liberal realizing sales by longs. There were numerous damage reports, and late in the session some talk about Hatch's determination to bring his bill up again. The signal service map showed low temperatures through the northwest, with conditions favorable to the extension of the cold wave over the winter wheat belt by tonight. The feeling after the close was steady. Puts on May wheat sold at 76¾@76⅞c and calls at 77¾@78¾c. Later puts were 76⅞c and calls 78¾c. Puts on May corn sold at 43@43⅛c and calls at 43½@43⅝c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 195 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 120 cars; and 10,000 hogs.

Ream, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, and Congdon were the prominent and possibly the heaviest sellers of corn. They look for larger receipts in the near future.

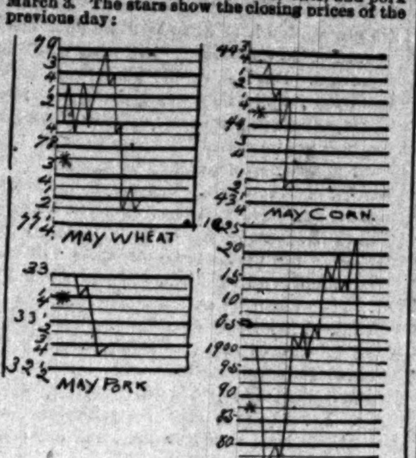
The difference between May and July wheat widened from 1c a few days ago to 1¾c during yesterday morning. The chief cause was the belief on the part of some traders that the clique-breakers were selling July wheat.

John Van Nostrand glanced at the weather map yesterday morning and then went out and ordered a ton of coal, a new pair of arctics, and some ear-muffs. John says that it is just about as he expected, and promises that the mercury will bore a hole in the bottom of the bulb in some parts of the winter wheat country.

Watching Ream's movements in corn the opinion was expressed that early in the day he tried to sustain the market without buying very much that he might be enabled to put out more. There was less talk about Deacon White's inclination to enter the market on the bull side, and Baldwin-Farnum, who have been regarded as his brokers, were at one time pronounced sellers near the close of the session.

Brokers in the barley market were complaining about the continued difficulty in moving property bought for shipment to the East. Said one shipper: "We have a number of cars of barley purchased some days ago for Eastern account and are holding it at a constant expense owing to inability or refusal of the railway to accept it from the Western road. The shipping situation is bad and works against prices. Among the best barley buyers just now are the shippers, and they can't fill their orders because they can't get the grain started to its destination."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork March 3. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



EARLY STRENGTH NOT MAINTAINED.

Longs Realize on the Advance and Prices Sell Off—Provisions Steady.

Most of the news about wheat was favorable to holders at the opening. The cables showed a better tone and were higher, receipts here were only moderate and in the Northwest were considerably less than a year ago. Outside markets were also firmer and higher and outsiders did much of the buying early. The talk of a cold wave was not without effect, and the reports from the country tended to confirm the general complaint of damage. Shorts joined the outsiders in bidding for stuff, and when, late in the session, it looked as if the clique was buying through brokers there was a quick advance of ½c. Second cables showed that the foreign advance was not confined to the English markets. All of the continental markets were higher. There was a fair demand for cash wheat with some variations in price following the action of the speculative futures. May wheat opened at 78¼c, sold up to 79c, off rapidly to 77½c, and closed at 77⅞@77¼c, July being 1¾c discount at 75⅞c.

Receipts at principal Western points were 441,300 bu, and at Eastern points 47,400 bu, a total of 488,700 bu. The shipments from Western points were 136,000 bu and from Eastern points 197,900 bu, a total of 333,900 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 442,700 bu wheat and flour, the local out-inspection was 42,000 bu, and New York reported the engagement of 240,000 bu there and at outports for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 74¾@75¼c for No. 2 red, 63¼@65c for No. 3 red, 66¼@67c for No. 2 hard, 74¾@75¼c for No. 2 spring, and 64@68c for No. 3 spring. Free on board sales were at 63¼@66c for No. 3 red winter, 55@57c for No. 4 red winter, 50@57c for No. 4 spring, and 58@72c for No. 3 spring.

Local receipts of corn were a trifle larger than estimated, but cables were firmer, outside markets were active and strong and outside orders on the buying side were numerous. Offerings were only fair at first and the better feeling in wheat helped corn. As in wheat, however, the offerings of long stuff were liberal at the advance and the price yielded under them. Estimates for today were larger and receiving houses stated that were it not for the inability to get cars the receipts would run up to 500 or 800 cars a day. The cash demand was only fair, without material change in price. May opened at 44¼c, sold up to 44⅝c, off to 43⅝c, and closed at 43⅝@43¾c, July being 44c. Receipts at principal points were 514,700 bu and shipments 571,400 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 178,200 bu and the local out-inspection was 50,000 bu. New York reported no engagements there for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 41¼@41¾c for No. 2, No. 2 white, and No. 2 yellow, and 37¾c for No. 3. Free-on-board sales were at 37¼@38c for No. 4 mixed, 38¼@38½c for No. 3 do, 38¾@39c for No. 3 yellow. Billed through sold at 35@37c for No. 4 and 37@39c for No. 3 grades.

Oats were stronger early, but when other markets sold off this cereal easily receded ⅜c, closing near the low point of the day. At the initial strength there was a little demand from shorts, but subsequently offerings increased and, with nothing to hold the market, liberal selling resulted in forcing May to 32⅜c after touching 33⅛c at the opening. There was no news, and no independence of character, the course of corn having its effect here. Beierlein sold 100,000 bu May to Ross in one lot when the market was 33c. June sold at 33@33⅛c and closed at 33c. There were no withdrawals from store, but exports were better at 30,384 bu. Cash lots were about steady. Free on board sales were at 30¾@31¼c for No. 3 mixed, 32@33½c for do white, and 34¼@35¼c for No. 2 white.

Hogs at the yards were in lighter supply and higher, and the early feeling in the speculative market was better. A number of prominent traders attempted to break it at the opening by liberal sales, but most of them bought back their stuff later at higher prices. The offerings aside from those made by the shorts were insignificant and there was a material advance. None of the extreme prices were maintained, however, the break in grain materially affecting the market for hog product. Wright and Ream were the conspicuous sellers of lard early, but they covered when the market showed a substantial advance. Baldwin, Logan, the Cudahy Packing company, Norton-Worthington, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick bought pork, with the Anglo-American, Switzer, and Walker selling it. Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick bought and Rumsey-Lightner sold ribs. Lard was bought by Hately, Norton-Worthington, Chapin-Edwards, and Barrell, with Morris, Baldwin-Farnum, Ream, Wright, and Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick the best sellers. May pork opened at $18.97, sold up to $19.22½, off to $18.75, and closed at $18.90, cash being $18.57½@18.67½. May lard opened at $13.20, sold at $13.15@13.20, and closed at $13.15, cash being the same as May. May ribs opened at $10.47, sold at $10.40, at $10.62½, and closed at $10.50, with cash at May prices. Cash sales included 125,000 lbs green hams at 13c, 100,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 9¼c, and 150,000 lbs short ribs at $10.42½@10.57½.

Rye was quiet but slightly firmer during that part of the day when other markets were at the top. Receipts remained insignificant, and the sparing sales of No. 2 to go to store were at 52c, or 1c higher, with samples at 54c. Futures were in mild request, and May sold at 55½c, or ½c above a previous bid, with near months inactive. Barley was quiet and not altogether favorable to sellers. There was no general quotable change, but it was at times difficult to place consign nents, owing in part to the inability of shippers to secure needed cars. Free on board sales were at 44@58c for No. 3 and 37@45c for No. 4.

There was nothing in flour beyond a small local trade. Prices were without change.

Millstuffs were quiet with sales of bran at $13.50@14.00.

Flaxseed was dull and neglected all day, averaging a shade higher. The demand was tame with a small crowd in attendance, but the offerings were meager for either immediate or deferred delivery. Receipts were 13 cars; shipments, 6,348 bu. No. 1 on tracks sold ½c higher at $1.22 and rejected was nominal. May sold at $1.23@1.23¼ and closed at $1.23. Timothy seed received only fair attention with moderate offerings all around. March was quoted at $4.44 and sales by sample were at $4.20@4.44, the market ruling about steady. Clover was uncertain, but higher, March selling at $14.25 per cental.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
March	$ 74¾	$....@....		$ 74¾
May	77⅞@78	77⅛@	79	77⅛@77¼
July	76⅝	75⅛@	77	75⅞
CORN.				
March	$ 41¼	$....@....		$ 40¾
May	44¼	43⅝@	44⅝	43⅝
July	45	43¾@	45⅛	44
OATS.				
March	$ 30¾	$....@....		$ 30¾
May	33	32⅜@	33⅛	32⅜
MESS PORK.				
May	$18.87½	$18.75	@19.22½	$18.87½
September	18.95	18.90	@19.22½	18.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$13.15	$13.15	@13.20	$13.15
July	12.20	12.15	@12.32½	12.20
September	11.95	11.90	@12.10	12.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$10.45	$10.40	@10.62½	$10.50

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	88¼	90⅛	
No. 2 corn	41¼	42⅜	
No. 2 oats	29	30⅛	
Mess pork	10.90	11.10	
Lard	6.35	6.45	
Short ribs	5.77½	5.85	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	26	18	1	45
Spring wheat	75	64	5	144
Corn	14	81	13	108
Oats	18	104	2	124
Rye	1	3		4
Barley		25	28	53
Totals	134	295	49	478

Inspected out: 43,114 bu wheat, 50,339 bu corn. The receipts announced today are expected to include 190 cars wheat, 210 cars corn, 120 cars oats, and 10,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls.	19,891	9,507	15,927	20,221
Wheat, bu.	131,436	64,970	[illegible]	57,224
Corn, bu.	140,790	185,879	161,906	168,269
Oats, bu.	198,900	144,509	100,488	231,232
Rye, bu.	3,130	9,318	1,132	12,420
Barley, bu.	67,533	77,468	16,423	42,726
T. seed, lbs.	33,850	110,220	338,416	282,205
C. seed, lbs.	25,267	41,414	19,366	118,318
Oth. sd. lbs.	23,140	106,720	14,161	40,530
F. seed, bu.	6,300	14,256	2,949	33,073
B. corn, lbs.	60,000	24,000	62,850	9,000
Cheese, lbs.	298,452	162,950	168,500	142,480
Butter, lbs.	357,664	350,743	227,316	325,392
Hides, lbs.	254,350	171,360	774,500	489,628
Wool, lbs.	1,417	31,490	30,090	45,570

The Price Current gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to March 1.	1892-'93.	1891-'92.
Chicago	1,475,000	2,757,000
Kansas City	625,000	883,000
Omaha	405,000	635,000
St. Louis	250,000	350,500
Cincinnati	205,000	285,000
Indianapolis	205,000	317,000
Milwaukee	122,000	326,000
Cedar Rapids	103,000	212,000
Sioux City	152,000	145,000
St. Joseph	100,000	100,500
Ottumwa	87,500	141,800
Cleveland	130,000	112,500
South St. Paul	80,000	132,000
Hutchinson	20,500	28,300
Des Moines	24,500	62,000
Louisville	110,000	101,000
Nebraska City	43,000	105,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

Trade Quiet, Though a Liberal Aggregate Movement Was Scored.

A cold day in the early spring, after a show of sunshine and warmth, is as much of a check on the trade in street produce as an early frost on the growth of plant life. This was proved yesterday. Although it was a Friday, when a good local demand is always expected, the street was comparatively quiet and prices only steady. Potatoes were in fair supply, other vegetables selling rather slowly at the high prices ruling. Apples were plentiful, oranges in moderate request, and poultry quiet, with dairy products unchanged. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise a good distributive trade was the rule, values remaining much as recently. Lard oil was firm, turpentine steady at the late decline, and carbons practically unchanged. There were no essential features in drugs and chemicals or in groceries, with sugars remaining steady at figures much like those of the earlier days of the week. In the dry goods market there was a liberal outward movement on spring orders, with staples steady to firm. Cotton goods were strong in tone, with the product of many mills sold ahead, suggesting to jobbers continued stability in values.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 27c; fine, 26@26½c; fair to good, 24@25c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 25@26c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 17@19c; roll, good to choice, 18@22c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 23c per lb; fancy creamery, 21c; extra dairy, 19c; dairy, 16@17c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, and pea beans, $2.05@2.10 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.95@2.05; low grades, $1.25@1.75; California lima beans, $3.75@4.50 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 5@6c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@5½c; choice green carpet brush, 5½@6½c; green self-working, 4½@5½c; inside and covers, 4½@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 70@72½c; lard tierces, 82½@85c.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11½@11¾c per lb; flat shapes, 11½@11¾c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; slightly skimmed, 9½@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 14@16c; brick cheese, 12½@13½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@11c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, 5@6c; blackberries, 6½@7½c; raspberries, 23@25c; California dried fruits—Apricots, 16@18c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@14½c; peeled peaches, 22@24c; prunes, 9½@14c; raisins, London layers, $1.50@1.85 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 54@57c; tartaric, powdered, 37@39c; carbolic acid, 23@28c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.16@1.24; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $2.50; cubeb berries, 50c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 52@57c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 65c; glycerine, 15@24c; gum arabic, 30@75c; morphine sulph, $1.70@2.05; gum opium, $2.25; quinine, 20@35c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.24 per gal.

EGGS—Good to fancy fresh-laid stock, 17@17½c per doz.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $4.25@4.75 per doz; small ducks, $2.00@2.25; teal ducks, $2.25@3.00; plover, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, $1.50@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.50@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.50@3.25; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Jersey cranberries, $9.50@10.50 per brl; Wisconsin, $9.00@10.00 per brl; lemons, $2.75@3.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.75 per box; California navel oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.68c per lb; cubes, 5.30c; powdered, 5.30@6½c; granulated, 5.05c; confectioners', 4.93c; extra C, 4½@4¾c; yellow, 4½@4¾c. Coffee—Java, 29@35c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 21½@22½c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 5½@6½c per lb; choice do, 4¾@5½c; fair do, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 5½@5¾c. Sirups—Corn, 20@28c per gal; standard sugar, 16@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—There was a better demand, with prairie stronger. Sales were: On track, 4 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00@11.50; 1 car No. 2 do at $9.60; 9 cars upland prairie at $7.50@8.50. Receipts, 666 tons; shipments, 310 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 6¾@7c per lb; No. 2 do, 5½@6c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 7½c; headlight, 175 deg., 8¼c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¼c; benzine, 6½c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 48c, and boiled, 51c; turpentine, 39c; extra W. S. lard oil, $1.08; No. 1 lard oil, 73c; No. 2 do, 70c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 70c; salad oil, 74c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 8½c; do, 15 cold test, 8½c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin on track, 68@72c; Hebrons, 68@72c; Burbanks, 73@76c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $3.75@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 14@14½c per lb; fancy, 15@15½c; dressed chickens, 12@13c; roosters, 7@8c; dressed ducks, 13@15c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $12.00@14.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Old—Beets, $2.50@2.75; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per 100; onions, $1.25@1.65 per bu; Hubbard squash, $3.50@4.50 per doz; white turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; rutabagas, 28@35c per bu. New Vegetables—Asparagus, $3.50@4.25 per doz bunches; cucumbers, $1.50@2.25 per doz; head lettuce, $5.00@6.00 per brl; pie plant, 50c@$1.00 per doz bunches; radishes, 50@85c per doz bunches; spinach, $2.00@2.50 per brl; California tomatoes, $2.50@3.50 per crate of 4 baskets.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Desirable Steers and Cows Are Firm—Hogs Go Up and Down.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 27	13,521	418	13,766	14,327
Tuesday, Feb. 28	6,098	679	13,126	11,264
Wednesday, March 1	15,016	533	15,568	11,909
Thursday, March 2	13,429	374	16,447	9,866
Friday, March 3	10,500	400	19,000	7,000
Week thus far	58,564	2,404	77,907	54,366
Same p'd last week	69,574	1,989	96,508	54,528
Same period 1892	57,296	1,431	114,805	38,717
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 27	3,230	93	8,348	999
Tuesday, Feb. 28	1,898	22	8,137	1,985
Wednesday, March 1	3,402	6	8,526	1,471
Thursday, March 2	4,712	3	9,360	1,374
Friday, March 3	4,000	....	8,000	2,000
Week thus far	17,242	124	40,371	7,849
Same p'd last week	21,345	387	44,063	9,948
Same period 1892	22,904	49	62,792	4,735

Receipts March 3 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,500	18,000	7,000
Kansas City	4,000	6,500	1,700
Omaha	2,500	4,200	1,200
St. Louis	1,500	2,000	500
Total	18,500	30,700	10,400
Cor. day last week	14,500	26,000	6,300
Cor. day 1892	12,400	37,100	10,600
Cor. day 1891	11,200	60,600	6,400
Cor. day 1890	17,000	36,000	7,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 10,000 hogs, 2,500 cattle, and 3,000 sheep, against 5,560 hogs, 1,035 cattle, and 2,424 sheep a week ago, and 11,564 hogs, 739 cattle, and 2,087 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Receipts were liberal for Friday, but the demand was good and desirable steers and cows were firmly held while common to fair qualities were weaker. The general market for "beef" cattle closed 10@15c higher than a week ago. Some choice 1,460@1,643-lb steers sold at $5.65@5.90; good 1,300@1,400-lb steers sold largely at $5.00@5.35, with nice fat 1,192@1,280-lb steers at $4.85@5.00; and rough 1,050@1,300-lb steers at $4.00@4.75. A bunch of 236 Nebraska steers, 1,152 lbs, sold at $4.60, and 181 Westerns averaging 1,163 lbs sold at $4.65. Bulls sold at $2.25@4.50. Common heavy calves, $2.25@3.35; mediums, $4.25@5.00; choice light veals, $6.00@7.25; canning cows, $1.60@2.60; butcher cows, $2.85@3.30; choice to extra fat cows, $3.75@4.25. Texas cattle quotable at $2.50@3.50 for bulls, stags, and cows, and $2.75@4.50 for steers. Stockers sold at $3.00@3.60 and feeders at $3.80@4.45. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.60@6.15
Good to choice steers, 1,250@1,480 lbs	4.45@5.55
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.20@4.90
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.80@4.30
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.30@4.15
Common to good cows and heifers	2.00@3.15
Stock steers, 600@800 lbs	2.75@3.65
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.50@4.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@7.00

HOGS—First estimates placed receipts at 14,000 head, but late trains were "hoggy," swelling the likely number to 19,000 head. The quality of offerings was fair with a smaller proportion of heavyweights. The market opened strong at about 10@15c advance, but after 10 o'clock the feeling weakened and about half of the advance was lost, the close being easy with 5,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $7.90@8.55, only one or two lots above $8.40, and the bulk of packing and shipping at $8.15@8.30; mixed sold at $7.90@8.30; bulk, $8.05@8.20; light, $7.60@8.10; bulk, $7.85@8.05; pigs, $5.25@7.50.

SHEEP—Trade was active and prices firm at full former quotations. Lambs, $4.75@6.50; bulk, $5.50@6.35; native sheep, $4.50@5.65; Western, $4.85@5.35; and Texas, $4.75@5.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 1,300; market was active; heavy steers steady; light 10c higher; cows steady to 10c higher; feeders strong. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.75@5.35; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, $3.15@4.60. HOGS—Receipts, 5,900; shipments, 400; market was active and 5@10c higher. All grades, $5.00@8.05; bulk, $7.75@8.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, none; the market was steady to 5@10c higher, with instances of 25@30c higher; muttons, $5.00@5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,700; market strong on all grades, both natives and Texans; fair to good natives, $3.00@4.75; fed Texans, $3.20@4.30. HOGS—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 2,700; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $7.80@8.15; mixed $7.50@8.00; light, $7.60@7.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 400; market firm; prices unchanged, $4.00@4.85; fair natives, $4.75@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; firmer; steers, $3.75@5.30; cows and mixed, $1.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 4,200; 10c higher; heavy, $7.80@7.85; light and mixed, $7.65@7.75; bulk, $7.75@7.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; steady; $3.75@5.00. LAMBS—$4.50@4.85.

New York, March 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,688 head, including 27 carloads for sale; market dull but steady. Native steers, $4.45@5.30 per 100 lbs; Texans, $4.40; bulls and cows, $2.00@4.20. Dressed beef steady at 8@9½c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 927 beeves and 6,200 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 100 head; market dull; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; Western calves, $3.12½@3.20. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,704 head; market dull and weak; sheep, $4.50@6.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.00@6.80. HOGS—Receipts, 862 head, consigned direct; market nominally firm at $8.10@8.50 per 100 lbs.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 3.—Business generally was quiet on the Stock Exchange today and new engagements were entered into very sparingly. Consols improved 1-16 to ⅛. Foreign government securities closed irregular. Greek, 1881, advanced 1½, do 1884 ¾, and Egyptian and Turkish, 1871, and do defense ¼. On the other hand, a moderate decline is established in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Costa Rica, and Argentine sterling loans. Home railways, after having been generally dull, close with a better tendency, an improvement of ⅛ being established in London and Southwestern and Great Western, ¼ in North British, and ⅛ to ⅜ in Brighton deferred. Caledonian, and Midland. Americans close more or less depressed. Norfolk and Western preference having been pressed for sale, resulting in a fall of 1¼. Union Pacific has given way ¾, Chicago and Milwaukee and Erie ⅜, and several others ⅛ to ⅜. With regard to Canadians, Canadian Pacific is strong at an advance of ¾, while Grand Trunk is flat, preferences guaranteed having fallen ¾ to ⅝. Mexican preferences also have given way ⅜ to ⅝. There is a fair demand for money, short loans being charged 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The discount market is very easy, two and three months' bills being quoted at no better than 1⅜ to 1 7-16 per cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £32,000.

BERLIN, March 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 6,780,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand active; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot dull; 64s. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 red winter, steady, 5s 8d. Flour—Demand poor; unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot steady, 4s 3d for new; March steady, 4s 2d; April steady, 4s 2d; May steady, 4s 1¾d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton Grain and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Special.—COTTON—Advanced 7 points, but reacted and closed 2 and 4 points higher for the day, with sales of 79,200 bales, the market ending quiet. Liverpool advanced 1 to 1½ points, reacted slightly, and closed barely steady with spot sales of 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were irregular and cloths steady. New Orleans advanced 5 to 7 points. Spot prices here were unchanged at 9¼c for middling uplands, with sales of 1,250 bales for export and 96 for spinning, closing dull. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. New Orleans sold 1,500 and Memphis 1,400 bales. The receipts at the ports were 5,088, against 7,374 this day last week, and 24,958 last year. Total for the week 60,602 bales, against 64,305 last week, and 121,874 this week last year. The exports from the ports were 10,570 to the continent and 12,760 bales to Great Britain. The receipts at interior towns for the week are 16,894 bales, against 17,063 last week, and 30,270 last year; interior shipments 34,897, against 34,466 last week, and 64,867 last year; interior stocks 378,373, against 386,869 last week, and 448,663 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	1,800	9.02	9.00	8.99@9.00
April	10,200	9.07	9.03	9.03@9.04
May	35,200	9.16	9.11	9.12@9.13
June	20,500	9.24	9.19	9.19@9.20
July	1,100	9.28	9.25	9.26@9.27
August	6,000	9.31	9.27	9.28@9.29
September	1,300	9.14	9.12	9.12@9.13
October	2,400	9.08	9.05	9.05@9.06
November	700	9.02	9.00	9.00@9.01

COFFEE—Was at one time slightly higher, but closed barely steady, with prices 5 to 15 points lower. The sales were 25,500 bags. Havre declined ¾f and closed steady, Hamburg fell ¾ pfennig to ¼ pfennig, and London was easier. Rio Janeiro advanced 100 reis, but Rio exchange fell to 12¼d, a decline of 5-16d. Santos advanced 50 reis. Rio Janeiro receipts 7,000 and Santos 9,000. United States deliveries 15,595. Bears helped to sell the market down today. Some are looking for a decrease in the world's stock during February of about 30,000 bags. Spot Rio was nominal at 17¼c No. 7. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	3,000	17.30	17.20	17.25@17.30
April	250	16.95	16.95	16.80@16.85
May	9,500	16.75	16.65	16.60@16.65
June	1,250	16.60	16.60	16.55@16.60
July	3,220	16.65	16.50	16.50@16.55
September	6,000	16.45	16.35	16.30@16.35
November	1,750	16.25	16.15	16.10@16.15
December	500	16.20	16.10	16.05@16.10

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅜c to ¾c, but lost this and declined ¼c to ⅜c. Spot sales 32,000 bu all for export. No. 2 hard winter at 1¼c under May afloat, closing at 1c under and sample red on private terms. Option sales 3,720,000 bu. Corn—Advanced ¼c, but lost this and declined ⅜@½c. Spot sales 72,000 bu, including 32,000 bu for export. No. 2 quoted at 53@53½c; rejected at 49c delivered; steam yellow at 53¾c; do mixed, 53¾c afloat; No. 3, 51¼c delivered; sample yellow, at 54¼c. Option sales, 655,000 bu. Oats declined ⅜c. Spot sales, 50,000 bu. No. 2 white at 41¾@42c. March do at 41c; May do at 40¾c; No. 3 white at 40¾@41c; No. 2 mixed at 38¾c. Option sales, 70,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best, 24@27c.

CHEESE—Best, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—18¾@20c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull. Engagements: 8,000 bu to Antwerp at 1¾d; 8,000 bu to Rotterdam at 4½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet; crude higher; yellow steady; crude, 52c bid; yellow, 59@60c.

PETROLEUM—The market for petroleum certificates presented no feature whatever today, and only 6,000 brls changed hands at the consolidated, while the price remained steady at 64⅛@64⅜c, closing at the last price bid. At the stock exchange 10,000 brls changed hands at 64⅛c. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 64⅛c; highest, 64⅛c; lowest, 64c; closed, 64c. Sales, 33,000 brls; clearances, 226,000 brls; shipments, 103,454 brls; runs, 81,557 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 64⅛c; closed, 64c; highest, 64⅛c; lowest, 64c.

DRY GOODS—The jobbing trade continued the feature of the market, the distribution being active in all descriptions of goods. No material change, however, was apparent in the market at first hands. Hamilton turkey-red prints were advanced 2½ per cent.

St. Louis, Mo., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat opened higher on yesterday's strength, declined ⅝@¾c, rallied, became weak, and declined steadily, closing heavy, ¾c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, higher, 68¼c; March, 68c; April, 69¼c; May 70¾@72c, closing at 71c; July 72⅝@73⅝c, closing at 72⅛c bid. Corn opened ¼c up, but lost its firmness and dropped steadily to ½c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, higher, 38¾c; March, 38c; May 39¾@40¼c, closing at 39⅝@39¾c; July, 40¼c. Oats higher, more active; No. 2, cash, higher, 33¼c; May, 33c. Rye and barley firm, steady. PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard, $13.00. Pork unchanged. Dry salt meats—Loose shoulders, $9.75; longs and ribs, $10.62½; shorts, $10.87½. Bacon unchanged; also hams. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 199,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye and barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 168,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 3,000; barley, 4,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3.—WHEAT—May opened ½c up today. There was a gradual easing off to the close. There was a good demand for cash wheat and No. 1 Northern was firm, most of the sales being closed before the heavy decline came, which caused a weaker closing. No. 1 Northern sold principally at 67c and No. 2 Northern at 64c. Receipts of wheat here were 317 cars and at Duluth and Superior 48 cars. Close—March, 65c; May opened at 69c; highest, 69c; lowest, 67¾@67⅞c; closing, 67⅞c; July opened at 71c; high, 71¼c; lowest, 70c; closed, 70c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63c.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm; closed weak, lower; No. 2 red March, 76¼@76½c; April, 77¼@77¾c; May, 78¾@79c; June, 79¼@79½c. Corn options weak; No. 2 mixed, March, 49@49¼c; April, 49@49¼c; May, 49½@49¾c; June, 49½@49¾c. Oats quiet but firm with light offerings; No. 2 white, March, 40@40¼c; April, 40¼@40½c; May, 40½@41c; June, 40¾@41c. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 33,400 bu; oats, 2,300 bu. Shipments—Corn, 19,200 bu; oats, 6,800 bu.

Toledo, O., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat, weak, lower; No. 2 cash, 72c; May, 74¼c; July, 76c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 cash, 43c; No. 3, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 42½c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 35c. Rye—Dull; cash, 57c. CLOVER-SEED—Steady; prime cash, $8.65. Receipts—Wheat, 18,801 bu; corn, 17,337 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, none; clover-seed, 80 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 9,729 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, none; clover-seed, 415 bu.

Peoria, Ill., March 3.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2, 38¾c; No. 3, 38¼c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 34@35c; No. 3 white, 32½@33c. Rye—Nominal. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 27,950 bu; oats, 103,400 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 4,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 24,700 bu; oats, 69,300 bu; barley, 2,800 bu.

Duluth, Minn., March 3.—WHEAT—Trading was almost exclusively in the May future, cash, March, and July being neglected. Close: No. 1 hard cash and March, 68¾c; May, 72¾c; July, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern cash and March, 65¾c; May, 70¾c; July, 73c; No. 2 Northern cash, 60c; No. 3, 54¾c; rejected, 49¼c; on track, No. 1 Northern, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c.

Baltimore, Md., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat, strong; spot and March, 75¾c; May, 78¼c. Corn, strong; mixed, spot and March, 48¾c; May, 49¼c. Oats, steady; No. 2 white Western, 40¾c. Rye, quiet; No. 2, 62c asked.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; winter dull; No. 2 red, 76¾c; No. 1 white, 77c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 25,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 31½c.

SINGULAR NORTHWESTERN TRADITION.

The Bella Coola Story of the Noachian Deluge.

All the Northern Coast Indians, says the Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist*, have a tradition of a flood which destroyed all mankind except a pair from which the earth was again peopled. Each tribe gives the story a local coloring, but the plot of the legend is much the same. The Bella Coola tradition is as follows:

The Creator of the Universe, Mes-mes-sa-la-nik, had great difficulty in the arrangement of the land and water. The earth persisted in sinking out of sight. At last he hit upon a plan which worked very well. Taking a long line of twisted walrus hide he tied it around the dry land and fastened the other end to the corner of the moon. Everything worked well for a long time, but at last the spirit became very much offended at the action of mankind, and in a fit of anger one day seized his great stone knife and with a mighty hack severed the rope of twisted skin. Immediately the land began to sink into the sea. The angry waves rushed in torrents up the valleys, and in a short time nothing was visible except the peak of a very high mountain.

All mankind perished in the whelming waters with the exception of two, a man and his wife, who were out fishing in a big canoe. These two succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain and proceeded to make themselves at home. Here they remained for some time until the anger of Mes-mes-sa-la-nik cooled, which resulted in his fishing up the severed throng and again fastening it to the moon. From this pair thus saved the earth was again populated. In later years an Indian succeeded in reaching the top of this mountain, and there saw the remains of the fishing gear and implements used by the Bella Coola Noah.

Adventists Elect Their Officers.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 3.—[Special.]—The Adventist conference elected the following officers today: President, O. A. Olsen, Battle Creek; Executive Board, S. N. Haskell, Oakland, Cal.; J. N. Loughborough, Chicago; A. J. Breed, Minneapolis; R. M. Kilgore, Graysville, Tenn.; E. W. Farnsworth, Lincoln, Neb.; J. H. Derland, San Francisco; W. W. Prescott, and W. C. White, Battle Creek. A Financial Board of twenty-one representing the entire country was also elected to control the finances of the conference. The Publishing Association elected a Board of Trustees.

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To advertise our new store a set 6 silver-plated teaspoons worth $1 presented free with every two pounds best tea, 50 c. lb. The China-Japan Tea Co., No. 241 E. Madison street, near Franklin.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY NO. 1, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are requested to assemble in the asylum at 1 p. m. sharp Sunday, March 5, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater William M. Stanton. Carriages to his late residence, 876 West Monroe-st., and from thence to Graceland Cemetery.

JOHN W. MAY, E. C.
FRANK HULBURD, Recorder.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

There will be one feature of the inauguration of President Cleveland not down on the official program. That will be the idea which will be executed tomorrow of printing the inauguration issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE simultaneously in Washington and Chicago. It is a great undertaking to publish two papers at the same time in far distant cities, and it has involved the expenditure of money and time in preparation, but THE TRIBUNE will accomplish it tomorrow. A special staff of correspondents will furnish the same report to the two papers, and in this way Western people in Washington will have their CHICAGO TRIBUNE with a full account of the inauguration at their breakfast-tables Sunday morning. The Washington issue will be printed and published at the capital, and in common with the Chicago edition will be illustrated profusely. As an Illinois man is one of the central figures of the inauguration, it is proper that a Chicago paper should cap the climax by attempting a feat hitherto unheard of. In addition to this the report of the ceremonies and the pictures will be something of which every Western man may well be proud.

One of the most striking of the various gatherings in connection with the World's Fair will be the parliament of religions. This will embrace representatives of all the recognized religious faiths of the world. The full program, with reproductions of the photographs of great leaders, Christian and Jew, Hindu and Mohammedan, will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs caught the popular fancy with his "Jimmieboy" stories. Perhaps you remember the one about the comet. Another will be given in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Mexico is Egypt over again, according to James S. Clarkson in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Lord Tennyson's last play, "Becket," as produced in London, scored an immediate success and added to the laureate's wreath. Some of the striking scenes will be illustrated in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

One of the features of the great Fair will be the music. What it will be, where it will be, and who will direct it will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

A curious character, known among the gamblers as "Toothpick Ben," died not long ago. Some of the stories about him will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

The funny ghost dance performed by the cadets at West Point will be described by Capt. Charles King, the soldier-author, in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Kings and Queens of old wrote their names on documents now and then. Some of the signatures are almost unintelligible, as you will observe from the reproductions in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

HENCEFORTH Adlai's acts will be comparatively harmless.

IN the case of Harrison and Cleveland it is merely an ex-change of titles.

SO FAR as can be judged from its editorials, the New York *Evening Post* takes the position that Hawaii should not be annexed to the United States because the streets of New York City are too dirty.

IT is a saddening thought, but among those who will swing their hats and split their throats in greeting the new President at Washington today probably not one man in fifty will get the office he has in his mind.

IF Mr. Cleveland in looking over the crowd in front of the Capitol steps today happens to see a man nodding familiarly at him with a bright smile on his face and a big cylindrical-shaped bundle under his arm, he will understand that it is Statesman Lawler of Chicago.

IF Farmer Hatch were a philosopher he would find some satisfaction in the fact that the death of his anti-option bill last Wednesday was followed immediately by an upward jump in the price of cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. But Farmer Hatch is not a philosopher. He is a nuisance.

ANOTHER legislative week is over at Springfield and the session thus far has been barren. Gov. Altgeld is at the State Capital, but his presence there does not seem to inspire the members of his party with energy or zeal. They still dawdle with useful legislation or spend their time swinging the legislative sandbag. In the meantime the public burdens continue to increase. The present General Assembly is probably the most wretchedly worthless in the history of the State.

A GENTLEMAN connected with the office of the State's-Attorney in this county is credited with the statement that "five courts are engaged on murder cases today." The reporter may have been mistaken, but the fact that so many persons are awaiting trial for murder in Cook County, and three are now on trial, argues great lack of attention to duty in the past by some one. It is simply atrocious that one man, to say nothing of two or three dozen, should be confined in jail a moment longer than is necessary, if he be innocent; and it is an outrage on the taxpayers to keep any in the cells so long if they ought to be put out of the way.

THE New York stock market was irregular and is dominated by the money conditions. It is expected that today's bank statement will be unfavorable. The local stock market was weak in almost all lines. The street railway stocks again absorbed the attention of local traders. New York exchange was quoted at 70 cents discount.—Leading Board of Trade markets were strong early, but eased off under liberal realizing in grain and closed lower for the leading cereals and without material change for provisions. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye 1 cent higher, barley easy, flax ⅛ cent higher. May pork 2½ cents higher, lard unchanged, and ribs 5 cents higher.

AN order is to be submitted at the next meeting of the Council directing that no teams be allowed to stand without drivers or to be hitched in the district bounded by the river, the South Branch, the lake, and Twelfth street. It is stated that if adopted it will be enforced strictly from May 1 to Nov. 1. It should be adopted and put in force forthwith and forever. The time has gone by when it was proper to line the sidewalks and choke up the streets in the business districts with buggies and other vehicles. With the exception of State street there is not one thoroughfare which is any too wide for traffic, especially where it contains cable car tracks.

THERE should be no insuperable obstacle to the practical success of the idea that the garbage matter collected in this city can be utilized for the production of electric force wherewith to light the streets. If it can be done, and at the claimed saving of more than $100,000 per year, let us have it by all means. It is just the thing wanted to enable us to clean up the city and save cash by doing so, instead of taxing the people more heavily, as it is objected must be done in the absence of some such aid to city sanitation. The people have made light of the garbage long enough. Now let us make light out of it.

THERE is a bill before the Legislature, which has met with no opposition as yet, authorizing the State Board of Equalization to raise the total assessment of property 20 per cent if such increase is necessary to make a perfect equalization. Were this measure passed, as it should be, there would be less complaint than there is about the assessments being so small in Chicago and some other places in Illinois as to make it impossible to raise revenue enough. At present the State Board cannot raise the total assessment more than 1 per cent. Had it been able to increase it 20 per per cent last year the assessments in this city and county would not have been smaller than in 1891. If this measure is put through this year the city will have money enough in 1894.

DO NOT FORGET THE ALDERMEN.

The only Aldermanic nominations thus far made have been by the Democrats. They are very poor. Men like Kunz and Gosselin have been renominated, and in some wards persons inferior to the present incumbents, who are themselves decidedly below par, have been selected to run the city for the next two years.

It is as necessary to elect better Aldermen than have been put in the field up to this time as it is to elect a good Mayor. Such Aldermen cannot be obtained, however, if party lines are to be observed. There were excellent men in the Council during 1872. Among them were Chauncey T. Bowen, Monroe Heath, Lester L. Bond, George W. Sherwood, Mahlon D. Ogden, and John H. McAvoy. They were elected as non-partisans. In the Council of 1876 there were such Aldermen as D. K. Pearsons, Jacob Rosenberg, John L. Thompson, William Aldrich, Jacob Beidler, A. G. Throop, and James A. Kirk. These men were not Republican or Democratic nominees, but the choice of the people independent of party.

If politics can be taken out of the Aldermanic contest this year it will be possible to elect men who will compare favorably with those whose names are given above. Otherwise it will be impossible. While the nominee of a Republican primary may, and in many instances certainly will be, better than the candidate put up by a Democratic primary, yet he will often be an unfit individual and by no means the one whom the decent men of the ward would pick out if they made a choice irrespective of party.

When a Republican ward club or ward convention selects an Aldermanic candidate the chances are that one of his chief recommendations is that he is and always has been a "working Republican." Often that is his sole recommendation. Yet national politics should have nothing to do with the matter. It does not make the least difference for whom an Alderman voted for President. If the people who want a decent Council could appreciate that fact, as they have appreciated it on previous occasions, they could improve greatly the quality of the Council at the ensuing election. They could carry nearly all the wards, and with a handful of trustworthy hold-overs have a majority of the Aldermen.

If they permit the selection of candidates to be left exclusively to the regular organizations of regular parties the World's Fair Council will be a worse body than the present one—so much worse that there never will be the least difficulty in getting a corrupt two-thirds to defeat every veto of the most honest and best-intentioned of Mayors. There is an impression among the "boys" that Aldermen will have a good many chances to make money this year, and for that reason there is specially strong competition for such positions. A glance at the list of would-be candidates is disheartening. Most of them are gang saloonkeepers.

So if the respectable people of all parties do not come together and select and elect competent Aldermen they might as well make up their minds that they will have an inefficient city government. For a Mayor with an unfriendly Council amounts to about as much as Andrew Johnson did with a hostile Congress.

THE DEMORALIZING FADS.

If further evidence of the demoralizing effects of the fads on the public schools is wanting it will be found in the schedule of salaries which the Committee on School Management has submitted to the Board of Education for action upon next Thursday evening. This schedule might be described as one for the encouragement of the fads. The ordinary superintendents of the common school studies are passed over without recognition of any kind. Their salaries are left as they were last year. But when it comes to German there is a change. There is an addition of 9 per cent to the salary of the so-called supervisor of that "study." The salary of the German supervisor's assistant is increased 10 per cent. Next come the singing teachers. There are fourteen of them. The salaries of ten of the fourteen are increased. The lowest salary paid to any of those assistants is $1,200 per annum. Some of them are paid $1,800. The hard-worked head assistants of the grammar schools, women of culture and refinement, who do more useful and better work than any others—men or women—connected with the schools, get only from $900 to $1,000, while the highest salary paid to the head assistants of the primary schools is $950. This discrimination in favor of the fad teachers and against the class teachers is an outrage and a scandal.

But to return to the schedule. It is proposed to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Drawing from $2,500 to $2,800! Four of her seven assistants have $100 each added to their salaries. An addition of $200 is made to the salary of the Supervisor of Sewing! And, while the Committee on School Management does not dare to recommend an increase in the salaries of the physical culture teachers, it presents with its schedule "a report of the Committee on Physical Culture, recommending an advance in the salaries of supervisors and special teachers of physical culture."

Schedules and reports of this character can have no other than a demoralizing effect on the schools. The patient, industrious, hard-worked, efficient class teachers are passed over without recognition or encouragement. No proposition is made to increase their salaries. Nor do they demand that they shall be increased. But it is in effect a reflection on them that, while they are ignored and neglected, the already too high salaries of the fad teachers are increased from year to year. The fad teachers now get double the salaries of the regular class teachers. But the faddists are not even satisfied with that. The fad teachers and their agents in the School Board go on agitating for the increase of their salaries. They lobby, and wire-pull, and buttonhole for it. They begin by demoralizing the School Board. They end by demoralizing the schools. The schedule of salaries recommended by the School Management committee ought to be contemptuously rejected next Thursday evening. Let it be sent back for radical amendment. It is an insult to the most deserving teachers of the schools.

PLAN OF THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

It is stated that the new Penitentiary Commissioners have at last worked out their plan for the employment of prison labor. It is, in brief, that those industries which are now carried on by contractors, they paying the State so many cents per day for each man and pocketing the profits, shall be carried on hereafter by the State, which will not seek to make any profit but merely to come out even. The Commissioners recommend that the Legislature appropriate $250,000 to buy from the contractors the machinery they are now using and then proceed to make boots and shoes, harness, chairs, and barrels, and to cut stone. Gov. Altgeld recommended that "many industries be established." The Commissioners prefer to stick to those which have been carried on at the prison, and from a business point of view they are right, because the greater number of industries the greater the liability of failure.

It is not likely that the coopers, stone-cutters, and boot and shoe makers of this city will be pleased with the plan of the Commissioners, which leaves unchanged the number of convicts working at each of those trades. They would rather see the convicts doing nothing and supported by the taxpayers. It may occur to them also that if the State is to go into the business of manufacturing, not with an eye to a profit, but with the intention of selling its goods for merely enough to cover the cost of manufacture, it can, if it carries on business as intelligently as the contractors have done, sell its goods for less than they have asked for theirs. The competition of which the workingmen complain would be more urgent than it is now were the State to give to the consumer the large profit it is alleged the contractor makes.

There is no reason to fear that this will happen. The probabilities are that the cost of production of goods made under the management of State officials will be so much larger than it is now that the prices asked under the new régime will be much higher than at present. Thus the competition will be less acute. It may even be that the cost of making and marketing its goods will be such that the State will have to sell the products of its penitentiaries at a loss in order to compete with free labor. That was about what happened at the beginning of Gov. Palmer's administration.

It is not settled yet that the change will be made. Many of the Democratic members of the Legislature are in favor of doing nothing, although their party promised it would change everything if in power. They do not like this proposition to appropriate a quarter of a million so that the State may go into the manufacturing business. They can hardly reconcile it with the policy of "strict economy" set forth in their State platform. They fear that if they do spend a good deal of money on the penitentiary and things go badly it will hurt them at the important election to be held in 1894.

But the penitentiary reform promises made by the Governor and his party were too precise to be broken, and doubtless the plan of the Commissioners will be put into effect. If so, it is of the utmost importance that they should put in charge of their shops men who understand the business, even though such men ask for very high wages. If they do not the penitentiaries will become a perpetual drain on the taxpayers.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY AT WASHINGTON.

In view of the sumptuous preparations for the inauguration of Grover Cleveland today the moss-backed Democrat who still cherishes the tradition of Jeffersonian simplicity may well inquire, "Where are we at?" The following extract from the *Aurora* of March 11, 1801, shows how Jefferson was inducted into office:

> At an early hour Wednesday, March 4, the City of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day and about 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow-citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the Capitol under a discharge of artillery. . . . As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to the purposes of festivity and at night there was a pretty general illumination.

Look upon that picture and then upon this. A trusty steed took Jefferson to Washington and was hitched to a post. Mr. Cleveland went to the capital in a mahogany car with cathedral glass panels, curtains of raw silk on golden wires, upholstery of silk plush, vases of exotics, frosted silver lined cabinets, silver chandeliers, and silken settees—an outfit lavish enough for the Sultan of Turkey or a Prince of the Punjaub. His first menu in his sumptuous private dining-room was blue point oysters, clear turtle soup, terrapin, roast lamb, and canvas-back duck set forth in choicest French. At the ball Mrs. Cleveland will appear in a gown which has engaged the abilities and imagination of dressmakers for months, "hydrangea shades predominant," and Mrs. Stevenson in a wondrous combination of cream and heliotrope, moire antique, velvet and duchess lace. At this same ball the Jeffersonian Democrats will consume 65,000 oysters, 20,000 of them raw; 600 gallons of soup, 10,000 chicken croquettes, 7,000 sandwiches, 150 gallons of lobster salad, 1,000 pounds of terrapin, 300 gallons of chicken salad, 150 boned turkeys, 500 quarts of Roman punch, 800 pounds of pâté de foie gras, 1,300 quarts of ice cream, enough coffee to float one of the new cruisers, and champagne enough to bear up a battleship. What will it cost? Who shall say? The Jeffersonian Democrat will figure out the result with something like a paralytic shock as he reflects that the one item of terrapin alone now costs $96 a dozen, that a thousand pounds have been ordered, that the terrapin are not to exceed an average weight of four pounds, and that this order alone involves an outlay of about $2,000! Well may the Jeffersonian Democrat believe that the country is going to the demnition bow-wows as he reckons up the fearful cost of the other decorated items of the menu, the names of which he cannot even pronounce. Well may he rub his eyes as he beholds the revolving suns on the Treasury Building at one end and on the Capitol at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, the big Pension Building ablaze with 15,000 electric lamps, the Washington monument a spire of brilliancy, and the County Democracy of Chicago—every man of them in a new Prince Albert and silk hat—mingling with the giddy multitude as if he had been used to it all his life and had been brought up on terrapin and champagne. Well may he rub his eyes as he thinks of the Jeffersonian horse hitched to the post and "the pretty general illumination," and wonder where he is at and where the country is going to.

Putting this and that together it is little wonder that Uncle Ben Patton of the Bloomington club, Adlai's near neighbor, with his feet out of the window at Willard's, pathetically exclaimed between expectorations: "They told us we were in danger of a plutocracy if the Republicans were kept in power. Have you been up to the Arlington to see the pageant just moved in there tonight?" Uncle Ben's logic is natural enough, but unfortunately he does not comprehend that while the mossbacks are still true to Jeffersonian simplicity, the party and its leaders have caught the infection of style and show, and that every man of them would be a plutocrat if he could. It is human nature. Even Uncle Ben himself, if he had a good office with fat pickings, would take to claw-hammers, terrapin, canvas-backs, and champagne just as eagerly as he now does to his butternut suit, boiled dinner, and whisky straight. There is after all a great deal of humbug about Jeffersonian simplicity. The Jeffersonian simples, as a rule, are very awkward, ungainly, nasty, disagreeable, and foul-mouthed persons, with mortal antipathies against cleanliness, decency, and respectability. The country will be glad, therefore, that the mossbacks have been relegated to the rear, that Mr. Cleveland has shown himself in gay attire, that Mrs. Cleveland will be a symphony and Baby Ruth a dream. But the country would be still more glad if, after doing this, the Democrats would not prate about simplicity, and tax Republicans with being the advocates of luxury. Considering what is going on in Washington today it does not look well.

IT IS NOT SETTLED YET.

Mr. Roderick H. Smith of New York has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Silver Question Settled." He has prepared a bill for presentation to Congress based on the following points as a theory: (1) That the government should issue money only on the best collateral. (2) That gold and silver are the best collateral. (3) That there can be but one standard of value. (4) That gold is now that standard of value. (5) That the amount of known gold in the world is insufficient for the necessities of commerce. (6) That gold, which is now the first collateral, should be supplemented with silver, which is now the second collateral. (7) That silver should be used in constant, equal, and interchangeable terms with the standard, and not in temporary and unequal terms of the standard, as prevails when a fixed legal ratio is established.

The bill provides for the establishment of a gold currency based upon and redeemable in gold bullion in terms of the present standard of 23.22 grains of pure metal to the dollar and also for the establishment of a silver currency based upon and redeemable in silver bullion in terms of the gold standard. It provides for the establishment of redemption agencies in foreign countries and for giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to place an import tax on silver, the object of the latter feature being "to protect the American people from losing their gold." It repeals the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and provides for the reorganization of the Treasury notes of 1890. The following is the form of a proposed note and indicates what Mr. Smith wishes to see done with silver:

> This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States an amount of silver equal in value to one dollar. This note is redeemable in an amount of silver equal in value to one dollar, on demand.

It is easy to say the silver question is "settled" by such a proposition. It is much easier said than done. Repeatedly THE TRIBUNE has insisted that the proper way to deal with silver is to handle it on its merits, paying out a dollar's worth of the metal for every dollar named on the certificates presented for redemption. This was the plan advocated by Secretary Windom and indorsed by many of the best thinkers as the only honorable and safe way out of a difficulty which becomes more grave as the months roll by. The question is not therefore so much one of the best thing to be done as of getting our lawmakers to agree to do it. Their deliberations are in large part controlled by men who have the foolish idea that "cheap" money is synonymous with prosperity and that a silver monometallic standard would give them cheap money. They pretend to want bimetallism, under which gold and silver would circulate side by side, but they must know the metals would not thus circulate at the parity they ask for. An honest solution of the question is precisely the thing they do not want and will not have if they can avoid it. They would accept the theory that every dollar ought to have the same purchasing power as every other dollar, but only with the reservation that the top value shall be that of the silver dollar now worth about 65 cents.

It is these mistaken ones who stand in the way of dealing properly with silver. They block the wheels of legislation by insisting on their unreasonable demand, which they ought to have sufficient sense to know would simply act like a boomerang if they could carry their point. It should not need much acumen to perceive that the country would be just as well off by doubling the nominal value of every coin now in circulation as by passing a law which would reduce the purchasing power of the dollar by 50 per cent. But they are too perverse to see that. Like Ephraim, they are joined to their idols, and the American people cannot afford to let them alone in the effort to produce a financial crash and wholesale repudiation by pressing their crazy scheme on the public.

A LARGE number of bills have been introduced at Springfield covering a great variety of subjects. There does not seem to be among them all one designed to make the punishment of crime more certain or more swift. Yet there is no question which is more deserving the attention of legislators. Said Judge Caton the other day:

> In our criminal code the State has placed itself to a great disadvantage in the prosecution of criminals by giving them much greater chances for escape than the State has for conviction. I repeat that many of our laws seem to be made for the benefit of delinquents and criminals.

The criminal laws of this State are lawyer-made, and they seem to have been devised by lawyers whose chief business was the defending of criminals. When any slight change is made for the better then the Judges step in and hinder the attempted reform. As the laws are now the State when following up a criminal is made to seem like some ruthless Shylock demanding that some technically guilty but really innocent Antonio shall be brought to judgment. The State is not allowed to have an intelligent jury. The defendant is given about all the privileges he could ask for. There is unending sympathy for the poor persecuted criminal; there is none for the State when it endeavors to execute justice on lawbreakers. Instead of wasting their time on silly constitutional amendments and impracticable "labor" bills the legislators ought to reform to some extent the criminal code in favor of the law-abiding members of the community and against the law-breaking ones.

THE municipal authorities of Providence, R. I., have issued a report, the facts of which contain some suggestions for the use of those who think all that is necessary to the taxation of personal property is a resolve that a rate shall be assessed and collected. In 1864 the taxable value of real estate was about 40 million dollars, and that of the personal property 41 millions. For 1892 the former was returned at $114,600,000 and the latter at $40,000,000. The official value of the real estate increased nearly three times in less than thirty years, while the personal property is rated by the Assessors as worth a trifle per cent less than in 1864. No one familiar with the facts in the case of Providence will suppose it presents any marked exception to the rule laid down by the economists, that the value of the personal property increases at least as fast as that of the real estate, and that in the cities the two average not far from an equality at any named time. So it must be inferred to be easy for the holders of personal property in Providence to conceal from the Assessors the fact of its existence and possession. It is folly to deny that the larger and more compact the city the greater is the difficulty of hunting out personal property and fixing where it belongs the responsibility of paying taxes on it. In the light of these and other facts it is open to fair question if the assessment and collection of personal property tax in a large city is wise, and the collection of a double tax, one on the property itself and the other on a mortgage, becomes exceedingly problematical.

IT is discovered that several firms in this city have been in the habit of observing the smoke ordinance during the day but violating it in the semi-darkness of the morning and evening hours. The firms thus guilty of sharp practice are said to be mostly those which use the steam jet in the furnace as a means of smoke prevention. Steam costs money, and for that reason they dispense with it in the furnace during the darker hours, when thick smoke may escape into the atmosphere with little notice or none at all. These people are being prosecuted. It may be remarked that this form of the smoke nuisance is not likely to be so much committed during the time of holding the Fair as now, even if the society did not hunt up the offenders. The days are growing longer, and the time in which such an evasion could be practiced is being correspondingly curtailed, while a great many of the plants which are now making steam will have no use for it in the hot weather. But it is none the less desirable that the offenders in this respect be looked after. Little enough time remains in which to convince the unwilling ones that in the interest of the whole community they must use every effort to avoid polluting the air while the Fair is in progress.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S interposition in the debate on the Irish educational bill proposed by the Tories appears to have created a sensation in the House of Commons Wednesday. It was the result rather of personal feeling than of any convictions as to policy. Lord Frederick Hamilton, who introduced the bill, is a member of the Abercorn family, who, with the Balfours and the Cecils, intrigued to drive Lord Randolph Churchill out of the Tory Cabinet and who kept him out while they held the fattest offices. The opportunity to smash young Hamilton because of his intolerant onslaught on the Irish Board of Education, of which Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, a personal friend of Churchill, is the leading member, was too good to be passed by, and the fighting Tory leader took his revenge by inflicting disastrous defeat on the Hamilton-Cecil-Balfour faction of his party, much, of course, to the delight of the Liberals.

THE Joliet *News* says:

> Nor does it appear that the Drainage Trustees have yet given consideration to the plan of connecting the "great commercial waterway" with the harbor or lake at Chicago or of filling it with "pure water," as provided by the law.

This is indeed the case. No one in Chicago knows how the Trustees propose to carry through the city 600,000 or even 300,000 cubic feet of water per minute to supply their great channel through the rock. They have had a survey made of the river and its branches, and there they have stopped. They have not ventured to figure out what it will cost to widen and deepen the South Branch so that it will have capacity for something like 300,000 cubic feet a minute. They seem to be afraid to tackle that most difficult problem, which should have been about the first for them to attack. When will the Trustees, who cannot use the main channel until they can turn 300,000 cubic feet of lake water into it, tell the taxpayers how and at what cost they propose to get that water?

AT all events the striking carriage and wagon makers will not lack for spokesmen.

THE propriety of manifesting their indignation by resigning does not seem to have occurred to the outraged and indignant Populists in the Kansas Legislature.

ANY ill-timed and thoughtless movement to induce Capt. Streeter to come out as an independent candidate for Mayor of Chicago at this time will be condemned by all right-thinking citizens.

IT is understood that Mr. Harrison at his first favorable opportunity after leaving the White House will come to Chicago to visit the White City.

IN coming to America to plead for her throne Princess Kaiulani is taking an unfair advantage of Uncle Sam's well-known gallantry.

IF the State of Ark'nsaas has nothing else worth exhibiting at the Columbian Exposition it should send its Legislature.

THE Honduras cals appear to be indulging in their regular annual insurrection.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Faithful Betty.

New Girl—"Young man has called to see you, mem."

Miss Lillian Languid (glancing at card)—"'Mr. Fitz-James McStab!' Gracious! I'm not fit to be seen! Tell him, Betty, that I'm—O, she's gone!"

New Girl (a moment later to young man)—"Yes, sir, she's in, but, gracious! she's not fit to be seen."

Proper Wifely Pride.

Neighbor (making a call)—"I often wish my husband took as much interest in what's going on as yours does. When I want to find out anything I have to hunt up the papers and read it myself."

Mrs. Nextdoor—"Yes, Alfred's always well posted. I do believe he knows the politics of every man in this ward, and how much he's worth, and where he came from, and all about him. You'll excuse me for about five minutes Mrs. Walkabout, won't you? I've got to go out and split some kindling and bring in a few buckets of coal."

Not a Millionaire.

"Want to buy some of those apples?" inquired the grocer's clerk.

"To buy some?" said the hopeless-looking man near the barrel, with a dry sob. "No, I don't want to buy any, but if it doesn't cost too much, I'd like to stand here a few moments and indulge sparingly in smelling them."

PERSONALS.

Four members of the next Cabinet are directors of either banks or railways, or both—namely: Messrs. Bissell, Olney, Lamont, and Smith.

James Smith, New Jersey's new Democratic Senator, is largely interested in horse-racing. He is one of the big stockholders in the Monmouth race-track.

Gray, Morrison, Palmer, Boies, Watterson, and Campbell are Democratic statesmen who are observing the present penitential season with extraordinary solemnity.

Ashiel C. Beckwith, the new Democratic Senator from Wyoming, is a Methodist deacon. It is hoped that he will supplant Mr. Quay as champion of religious interests in the Senate.

Shearjashup T. Viall is a highly respected citizen of New Bedford, Mass. He is a mugwump, and, therefore, the wonder is not alone in his name but that Mr. Cleveland overlooked him in making up his Cabinet.

Gen. Dabney H. Maury, one of Beauregard's schoolmates and a fellow-soldier in the Mexican war, lives in Houston, Tex. He is one of the few Confederate Major-Generals of renown who survive, and is still a stout and rugged man.

Thomas O'Brien, who some years ago swindled a man in Albany out of several thousand dollars and was afterward sentenced to Dannemora prison for ten years, but mysteriously escaped, has recently been discovered at Buenos Ayres, where he is "moving in the best society."

Mr. Cleveland is said to be seriously thinking of requesting Minister Robert T. Lincoln to remain in London and Col. Frederick D. Grant to continue at his post in Vienna. The suggestion is creditable to the President-elect, and many people believe that it would be mighty good politics, however distasteful it might be to the machine Democrats.

Mr. Logan Carlisle, who is likely to be Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, began life as a page in the Kentucky Senate when his father was Lieutenant-Governor. Then he became interested in several Western and Southern business enterprises. He is his father's private secretary now, and has done a great deal of literary work for magazines.

The King of Siam is not a man of much physical prowess. He is less than five feet in height and weighs 100 pounds. He speaks Burmese, Siamese, Hindustanee, French, German, and English. He rises at 5 o'clock in the morning, leads an industrious life, and insists on his relatives doing hard work in the service of the government instead of spending their days in idleness.

CHICAGO'S CONTEST.

Rockford *Republican:* Decent Democracy had nothing whatever to do with the nomination of Carter Harrison.

Duluth *Tribune:* What a great thing it would be for Chicago if her people would turn in and elect Lyman J. Gage Mayor.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Carter Harrison has the support of only one of the big newspapers in Chicago. But his own paper makes up in noise what it lacks in influence.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): It is now definitely determined that Chicago will put forward Carter Harrison as its most extraordinary exhibit in the World's Fair year.

Peoria *Transcript:* Carter Harrison for Mayor of Chicago! Now watch the Democratic majority up there, which is practically the Democratic majority of the State, dwindle away.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* There are welcome indications that the nomination of Carter Harrison for Mayor has ripped the Chicago Democracy up the back. A respectable World's Fair Mayor will probably be the result.

Minneapolis *Journal:* So far as reform is concerned the Chicago Democracy does not make any such rash promises because it knows very well that Carter Harrison never reformed anything when he was Mayor before.

Milwaukee *News:* If Carter Harrison is elected Mayor of Chicago there will be a "wide-open" town during the World's Fair. The gamblers will be in clover and in the "wide-open" pockets of the suckers from all over the world.

New York *Advertiser:* A blatherskite in the fullest sense, a man without a moral gauge, destitute of sensibility, he is a typical representative of the Democracy of Chicago, and as Mayor he will constitute a charming exhibit for the World's Fair.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The slum element in Chicago learned its power last November, when it carried the city by a majority which gave Mr. Cleveland the State. The success of Carter Harrison, the most skillful organizer of the rough element in Chicago, is a natural result of the election in November.

Philadelphia *Telegraph:* The great city on the lake will paint itself quite crimson enough during the next six months, with all creation on hand to enjoy the spectacle, without having Carter Harrison to boss the job. It is to be hoped he will this time be flattened out beyond all hope of political recovery.

Denver *Republican:* That most eminent demagogue, Carter H. Harrison, secured the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Chicago on the first ballot. Chicago went Democratic by a large majority last November, but if the Republicans will put up a first-class man for Mayor this spring we have no doubt that they will be able to elect him.

Buffalo *Express:* Carter wishes to be the "World's Fair Mayor" of Chicago and the disreputable elements in that city would be glad to see him get the place, for that would mean a "wide-open policy" which would enable the gamblers and other criminals to prey on the visitors without molestation. It would be a national disgrace for Harrison to succeed in compassing his ambition.

Ann Arbor *Courier:* Carter Harrison has been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Chicago. When he was Mayor before the criminal classes had things their own way, and he is their candidate. If he is elected Mayor now every one who goes to Chicago to see the World's Fair next summer wearing a clean collar and a decent necktie will need to hire a private detective to accompany him. It will be a disgrace to Chicago and keep thousands away from the Fair to elect such a man Mayor.

CURRENT NOTES.

Many a man who "starts off well" spoils everything by coming back.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

As baseball salaries are cut down the pitcher becomes more and more of a growler.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"So she is going to marry him?" "Yes." "Does she love him?" "It is impossible to tell. He is rich."—*New York Press.*

Harry—"Does she know you love her?" Fred—"She can't help knowing it. Why, she told me she had $20,000 a year."—*Life.*

That bandmaster had a proper idea of the fitness of things who ordered that his musicians should wear tunics.—*Boston Courier.*

Mrs. Poeticus—"Isn't this hat a poem, dear?" Poeticus (sadly as he looks at the bill)—"I wish I could write that kind."—*Puck.*

She—"So you're fully determined to marry her, are you?" He—"Absolutely." She—"H'm! Don't you ever feel sorry for her?"—*Detroit Tribune.*

Weary Watkins—"By the way, what is your politics?" Hungry Higgins—"I guess I am a sort of a mugwump. Me appetite is Democrat, but me whiskers is Populist."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Those cigars I gave you have lasted you a long time, haven't they, dear?" "Yes," replied her husband. "The clerk who sold them to me warranted them to wear," she said complacently.—*Washington Star.*

Deacon—"Yes, you can go on for a time in your present course, but remember the wages of sin is death." Young Frivol—"O, I'm not so mercenary as to think only of pay. I'm quite willing to let the wages go."—*Boston Transcript.*

Two Political Programs.

New York *Press:* The Republican party proposes to make the United States the dominant power of the Western Hemisphere, the guardian of its liberties, the leader of its civilization, the chief center of its commerce. The Democracy would substitute the products of Manchester and Birmingham for the products of New York, New England, and Pennsylvania on both American continents. It would abandon Latin America to European influences hostile to the United States. Judged by the practically unanimous utterances of its organs in the Chilean controversy, it would allow outrages against American citizens and the American flag, no matter how gross, to go unpunished. It is ready to throw the key to the North Pacific into the hands of Great Britain rather than allow Hawaii to be annexed by a Republican Administration.

Chicago's Superior Way.

Washington *Star:* When Chicago does anything it generally makes a success of it. Her buildings are higher by many gratifying feet than those of other cities, her business movement is more rapid, her highwaymen more daring, and now that she has tackled the grade-crossing question she has done it in that thorough Chicago-like way which every practical person admires.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Springfield *News:* The most urgent reform demanded of the present Legislature—the reform which common humanity necessitates—is that all railroad tracks be elevated above grade crossings, and that the $5,000 life limit be removed.

Jacksonville *Courier* (Dem.): It is to be hoped that the Democrats of the Legislature will get together for good, settle quietly down to the business they were sent to Springfield to transact, and then quit. The people are beginning to get restive because of some things which have already occurred.

Streator *Free Press:* The German party in Illinois, throwing its strength with either one or the other of the two great parties, can win success, but the sacrifices demanded should lead both parties to struggle along independently of this or any other foreign faction that is not in sympathy with American institutions.

Springfield *Journal:* Gov. Altgeld finds that his unexpected responsibility changes his views about employing the convicts, and he favors continuing the methods he condemned upon the stump. Altgeld the Governor has learned that he cannot afford to redeem the pledges that were made by Altgeld the candidate.

Carlinville *Enquirer* (Dem.): The bill now pending in the State Senate to provide a clerk for each of the Supreme Judges of Illinois at a salary of $1,200 per annum should never be allowed to become a law, and if by any chance it should pass the Senate the House should strangle it at the first opportunity. The bill is not in line with Democracy and Democratic teachings. The salary of the Judges is large enough to enable them to hire their own clerks if they want them.

Petersburg *Democrat* (Dem.): To the Illinois Legislature: You were elected on a platform pledging retrenchment in expense and reform in the management of State affairs. Beware of giving your vote and influence to create needless additional offices, boards, or commissions the maintenance of which must be paid by the people through the State Treasury. The eyes of the people are upon you, and the perpetuity of the Democratic party in power in Illinois depends upon your fulfillment of ante-election promises.

ANTI-OPTION.

St. Louis *Republic:* What is the matter with Uncle Hatch now? Where is his pull? Has he lost a hamestring?

St. Paul *Globe:* The defeat of the Hatch-Washburn anti-option bill marks the floodtide of paternalism in our National Legislature, and the beginning of the ebb which will not cease until it has swept out into oblivion all its fungoid growths of the last twenty-five years.

New York *Times:* If the same progress is made before the next session of Congress that has been made since Mr. Hatch's original bill passed the House last year he will hardly venture to ask for a vote upon it. It will probably die in committee if it is introduced at all.

New York *World:* It is now generally and clearly seen that it was in fact a device in the interest of millers, intended to give them control of the markets by ruling out competing buyers and thus forcing the farmers to sell at such figures as a combination of mill-owners might graciously permit.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The evils complained of, which are real and substantial, cannot be reached by such processes as were provided by the anti-option bill, while if it were enacted and could stand the constitutional tests it would produce evils tenfold greater than those which are aimed at.

Kansas City *Times:* Mr. Hatch's attempt to make forethought a felony has fortunately failed. The defeat of the anti-option bill in the House yesterday by a vote of 173 yeas to 12[illegible] nays lifts a long lowering cloud from the business world, and is a distinct victory for personal rights over fanatical socialism. The anti-option delusion will do to go along with the South Sea bubble, the tulip craze, the silkworm mania, Koch's lymph, and Brown-Sequard's elixir of life.

HERE IS SOME NEW WAR HISTORY.

Albert Sidney Johnston Received Credit for Beauregard's Work.

The New York *Times* publishes a letter from Robert Alexander Chisholm, late Lieutenant-Colonel and aid-de-camp to Gen. Beauregard, in which the following interesting story is told:

"To illustrate his (Beauregard's) character I give you the following incident, which occurred under my personal knowledge, as I wrote out the notes for the interviews and battle orders before they occurred:

"When he arrived at Bowling Green from Virginia he urged Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston to give up Bowling Green, Ky., and concentrate against Gen. Grant. This was not done, and the Confederate disaster at Fort Donelson followed. At his suggestion Johnston's retreat was changed from Chattanooga to Corinth, Miss. When Johnston arrived there he was so much depressed that he declared his wish to turn over the immediate command of the troops to Gen. Beauregard and retire himself to Jackson, Miss., or to some other central point in his military department.

"Beauregard declined the proposed honor, saying: 'It is true, General, that in a measure you have lost the confidence of the army and the people. Remain with the army and name me second in command. I will do all I can to assist you. With one success you will regain the confidence of the army and of the people.'

"This was done, and although Gen. Johnston's name was attached to the order of battle and the address to the troops previous to the battle of Shiloh, the notes for the order were written by me at Gen. Beauregard's dictation and issued by his Adjutant-General, Gen. Thomas Jordan, now living in this city, who wrote the address to the army, to both of which was attached Gen. Johnston's name.

"The concentration at Corinth and the plan of the battle of Shiloh were of Gen. Beauregard's conception, yet all done in the name of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who, had he lived, would have seen himself fully restored to that confidence which he felt he had lost."

Henry Watterson Is Happy.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* When Grover Cleveland was President, and in the plenitude and panoply of power, we did not hesitate to antagonize those of his official acts which we could not support, nor fail to sustain with entire heartiness those which we could and did approve. We passed, for example, directly and without a break, from a year of sharp opposition to his civil service policy to a year of cordial indorsement of his tariff policy. In the one case we were with him, in the other we were against him.

These things have cost him nothing. He has never been asked to pay us for our commendation. He seems to have survived our disapproval. Between him and the *Courier-Journal*, therefore, honors are tolerably easy. If we were mistaken about that little matter of the slaughter-house, he has had his revenge. If at any time he has done us wrong, we forgive him. We set sail upon a second voyage in quest of good government on Democratic lines with a clear bill of lading. He is both Captain and pilot, and all we ask of him, want of him, shall insist of him, is that he gets there!

Assuredly he has surrounded himself with an admirable ship's company. There is not a landlubber among them. They are one and all men of character and brains, and good enough Democrats for any and every purpose which good Democrats have at heart. The *Courier-Journal* could not be better pleased if it had itself had the naming of them. They mean the redemption of all the pledges made at Chicago, and, praise God, to that end the *Courier-Journal* will stand by them until there is a snow-storm in that very hot place with the very short name!

> "Though slaughter-houses yawn,
> And graves give up their dead!"

So, hurrah again and again for Cleveland, Gresham, and Carlisle; for Herbert and Hoke; for Little Dan and Baby Bissell; for Farmer Morton, Sterling in character and in name—and hurrah for the Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform—

> "A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
> And a wind that follows fast."

Mistake and Misfortune.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* It is a misfortune so great to the whole country, to the United States as a nation, to the Exposition as an institution, and to hundreds of thousands of deserving people to keep the Fair closed Sunday that, in view of the apparent determination of Congress to stand by its ridiculous vote, it would be more than worth the trouble if some one should start a popular loan to take the place of the $2,500,000 given with this odious condition. It is probable that there are enough large-minded people in this country to contribute that amount and take their chances of securing the return of a whole or a portion of it in order that the great mistake and misfortune of a total closing of the gates might be averted.

Where Is He At?

Cleveland *Leader:* By the way, what has become of David Bennett Hill and what is he doing? His silent disappearance from public view for the time being would indicate that he is fixing up some mischief.

Grover's Cabinet.

Cleveland's new Cabinet is distributed geographically precisely the same as his first—two members from New York State, three from the South, three from the West, and one from New England.

TODAY'S LITERATURE

FOUR VOLUMES OF RECENT AMERICAN POETRY AND THEIR VALUE.

"The Song of the Ancient People" Furnishes Edna Dean Proctor a Vehicle for Moqui and Zuni Folklore—Edith M. Thomas' Best Poems—S. Weir Mitchell's Tragedy and Verse—Stanley Waterloo's Epic and Idyllic Studies—Miss Williams' "Review of Evolutionary Ethics."

1. "THE SONG OF THE ANCIENT PEOPLE." By Edna Dean Proctor. With Preface and Notes by John Fiske and Commentary by F. H. Cushing. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
2. "FAIR SHADOW LAND." By Edith M. Thomas. Same Publishers.
3. "FRANCIS DRAKE, A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA." By S. Weir Mitchell. Same Publishers.
4. "THE MOTHER, AND OTHER POEMS." By S. Weir Mitchell. Same Publishers.

The "ancient people" of whom Miss Proctor has made herself the vates sacer are the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. "Few Americans," says Prof. John Fiske in his preface to the work, "realize how highly our country is favored in having within its limits such communities as those of the Moquis and Zuñis. Our land is certainly lacking in such features of human interest as the ruins of medieval castles and Grecian temples. But we may be to some extent consoled when we reflect that within our broad domains we have surviving remnants of a state of society so old-fashioned as to make that of the Book of Genesis seem modern by comparison. In some respects the Moquis and Zuñis may be called half-civilized; but their turn of thought is still very primitive. They are peaceful and self-respecting people, and in true refinement of behavior are far superior to ourselves."

Mr. F. H. Cushing, the highest living authority on the manners and religion of the Zuñis, and himself an adopted priest of the Zuñi faith, declares Miss Proctor's poem to be "true to the thought and the lore of the people it speaks for." In deprecating the general tendency to undervalue the poetry of primitive men, Mr. Cushing says:

> We can hardly emphasize too strongly the fact—to which many people are quite blind—that but for our slender inheritance traditionally, and our still more slender inheritance emotionally, of the mood of primeval humanity, all that is best in modern poetry would be lost. When I give but a poor translation of some ancient Zuñi epos or myth I often hear the incredulous remark: "It cannot be that those people are so poetical. Surely it is impossible for them, without the art of writing, to give such finished and measured, even rhythmic, expression to their thoughts." It must be remembered that to one of the Ancient People everything is symbolic; even the wind itself is breath and can speak; all natural phenomena are either personalities or personal acts. Such conceptions are woven into the very fiber of his speech, and dramatized in the very acts of his daily life. The symbolic interpretation of nature results in myth, the dramaturgic presentation of the myth results in the dance and song of measured words; and thus among the Zuñis have arisen an astonishing number of epic recitations which, but for their too intense solemnity and their lofty disregard of the merely human element in the story, might fairly be classed with the Eddas of our Scandinavian ancestors.

The old men of the Zuñis, Mr. Cushing elsewhere informs us, will say to their kinsmen: "Beasts in a tempest do not bellow at the wind; they know it would not heed them. Let us then turn our back to the coming time of stormy thoughts, our faces to the mighty past of our ancients—that past which never ceases—that we may remember we are their children, and be strong yet a little longer." This expresses the very spirit of Miss Proctor's poem. There is a pensiveness in the song, for the singer knows that the race of the "ancient people" is almost run. Yet he is proud of his nation's past, of the simple virtues, the treasured lore, the unfaltering faith he has inherited, and he knows no fear of the "undiscovered country."

Our fathers were wise and pure of breath,
The breath that is soul the word beneath,
  And all their ways we know.
And when at last the shadow falls
  And the sleep no thunders wake,
By the dead a vase of water clear
  For the parted soul we break,
Giving the life again to the sun
  Through Kathluellon's Lake;
And, facing the east, the body lay
  In our mother earth to rest,
Where dews may fall and dawns may gleam
And purple and crimson radiance stream
  When day is low in the west;
And plumes of the birds of summerland,
  Freighted with many a prayer,
We bring to help the spirit's way
  In the pathless depths of air.
But we do not fear that silent flight,
  Nor the slumber lone and chill;
For the home of the dead has song and love,
  And they wander where they will;
And morn and eve, by hearth and wood,
  We see their faces still.

Miss Proctor's poem is full of color and spirit. The lilt of the rhythm recalls that of Macaulay's ballads, but Miss Proctor's verse has a softer play, a more melodious charm. Her poem is saturated with the folklore of the Pueblos. Here is a characteristic passage:

The rainbow is false and cruel,
  For it ends the gentle showers,
And the opening leaves and the tender buds
  Like the ruthless worm devours,
And still its stolen tints are won
  From the blanching, withering flowers;
The morning star, the sun, and the moon
  Bring bounty and love and life,
But the bow of the skies and the lightning
  With famine and death are rife,
And we paint their forms on our arrowshafts
  And our shields, when battle lowers.

Far from regarding the rainbow as a symbol of beneficence and hope, the Pueblo Indians conceive it to be a monstrous measuring-worm that consumes the bright rainclouds and "draws up the life" of all the flowers. "We paint on our shields the hated bright form of Amitolanne, consumer of clouds, that our enemies, seeing it and dreading, may be withered as by him are green-growing things." Homer would not recognize his delicate Iris in this horrid Medusa.

The poem is illustrated with eleven aquatints by Julian Scott, who lived among the Moqui Indians for many months. All of Mr. Scott's pictures are characteristic and some are pleasing. The work is copyrighted by the Hemenway Southwestern Archæological Expedition.

Miss Edith M. Thomas needs no introduction to readers of American poetry. Her verse may have lost something of its buoyancy, but in finish, in felicity, in grace it is still supreme. In technique she is unexcelled by any living American poet. It is now twelve years since Miss Thomas made her début in the magazines, and it is high time that she began to carve an enduring monument for herself. With so perfect an instrument ready to her hand she ought, we think, to have accomplished something great. Poetry is or should be an active principle, a vital influence, and its function is the strengthening and refreshing of human souls. It must be instinct with truth and power, it must have the quality of eloquence, it must utter "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," otherwise it is sterile and devoid of significance. Sterility, that is what ails the poetry of Miss Thomas. She herself, if we have read aright her poem entitled "Sursum Corda"—the one impassioned lyric in her volume—is conscious at times of a want of poetic faith. What she attempts, however, she achieves to admiration. Here is a charming sonnet which recalls her earliest work:

THE GARDEN ON THE PANE.

Where is another garden like to this,
So rank, so fine, so hardy, yet so fleeting,
Where all delights of every zone are meeting?
For here the palm-tree of the oasis,
The heaven-pointing fir thou shalt not miss,
Or fruited arbor-vine and orchard sweeting,
Or bees to make white honey for thine eating,
Or Psyche fluttering from the chrysalis!
Ay, where is there a garden like to this?
Here tenderest blooms look up when storms are beating,
And lift their lips to take the East's bluff greeting;
Nor ever droops the bee, though sleet may hiss,
Here comes no grief, save from the sun's fond kiss,
And from the amorous southwind's tearful cheating.

In "Francis Drake, a Tragedy of the Sea," Dr. Mitchell has told the story of the treason and execution of Thomas Doughty. Doughty was a "gentleman adventurer" who accompanied Francis Drake on his famous expedition against the Spanish colonies of South America. Under secret instructions from Burleigh he sought to excite a mutiny among the seamen, and, persisting in his purpose in spite of the Admiral's warning, he was tried and beheaded on the island of St. Julian. Before his execution he entertained Drake and his three Captains at dinner. "They dined," says Hakluyt, "at the same table together, as cheerfully in sobriety as ever in their lives they had done aforetime; each cheering up the other, and, taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as if some journey only had been in hand."

The poem is written in graphic, sonorous verse (blank iambics), and the closing scene is impressively given. There is a slight anachronism in letting the Admiral quote the saying of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, "Heaven is as near by water as by land," a few years before it was uttered. Here is a pretty little song:

I would I were an English rose,
  In England for to be:
The sweetest maid that Devon knows
  Should pick and carry me.

To pluck my leaves be tender quick,
  A fortune fair to prove,
And count in love's arithmetic
  The pretty sum of love.

O, Devon's lanes be green o'ergrown,
  And blithe her maidens be,
But there be some that walk alone,
  And look across the sea.

Dr. Mitchell's other volume contains a number of fugitive pieces, few of which call for comment. "The Wreck of the Emmeline," a dialect poem, is vigorous and dramatic, and "The Quaker Lady" is a charming bit of fancy. The rest are tasteful and tuneful, and one or two are something more.

"An Odd Situation," by Stanley Waterloo.

Mr. Waterloo's literary method is essentially pictorial. His book resembles a gallery of pictures—landscapes, character-studies, rustic interiors, with here and there a story-piece. And he is successful in proportion to the fitness of his theme for pictorial treatment. Towards the close of the book he has to describe an inquest which may possibly result in a charge of murder against an innocent man. Here was a chance to thrill the reader with alternate hopes and fears, to hold him in suspense until the fateful moment should arrive. But the occasion did not appeal to Mr. Waterloo. He has presented the scene effectively enough, but with far less of color and circumstance than he had previously expended on the story of a fight between some children and a ram. It would seem as though his tendencies as a writer were epic and idyllic rather than dramatic.

However that may be, Mr. Waterloo is a close, accurate, and sympathetic observer of nature, with a keen relish for country life in all its forms. It is not alone the peaceful aspect of summer skies and waving fields and wandering flocks that finds favor in his eyes; he takes delight in the healthful toil, the homely fare, the simple, hardy, independent life of the husbandman. With this honest love of nature in his heart he cannot be otherwise than sincere and direct in his descriptive methods. He does not seek to drape, or decorate, or tone down the buxom beauty of the country; he paints what he sees, and he sees nothing but what is there. Note in the following stanzas how all the similes are taken from nature's familiar things:

Her voice is as pure as the bluebird's low note
  In the morns when the rigor of April's abating,
And her laugh has the trill which you hear from the throat
  Of the bobolink, joying in May and the mating.

Her teeth are as white as the liquor which flows
  When milkweed is wounded; her lips have the redness
Of the prickly-ash berry of scarlet, which glows
  Full of life, though about it be autumn's gray deadness.

And her breath is as sweet as the liverwort's scent
  That is borne with delight by the wooing March zephyr,
And her eyes have the softness and pleadingness blent
  In the big, melting eyes of the innocent heifer.

That last Homeric touch would once have been thought undignified. So when David Long wishes to say that Alice Mackenzie has in his eyes a native distinction, a superior grace, he declares that "she made him think of an Alderney his father had once bought and turned in with the other cattle." He apologizes for the comparison, but indeed so apt a similitude requires no excuse. The book abounds in pastoral or sylvan sketches, always realistic, often homely, but full of the simple poetry of nature. We have nothing but praise for the scenery of the novel and for the manliness of its tone.

The story itself is another matter. Mr. Waterloo has chosen a seemingly intractable subject and has striven with some success to make it plastic; but such tours de force, we submit, have not the character of a real work of art. Economics and romance do not readily blend, and the question of commercial union with Canada cannot be said to offer a tempting theme to the novelist. Mr. Waterloo has sought to make an organic whole of his book by incorporating his teachings with the fabric of his plot; and this he has done very ingeniously. David Long owns adjoining farms, one on each side of the Canadian border. A malicious neighbor denounces him as a smuggler when he attempts to haul dutiable produce from one of his farms to the other. The embarrassments that follow, the maneuvers of the farmer and his toll-taking foes to evade or enforce the payment of duties are related with a humor and an inventiveness that make them as interesting as a game of chess. But when a hired man on David's farm, exasperated by brooding over his employer's wrongs, actually kills one of the revenue officers, we are conscious that a false note has been struck. The author seems to think so, too, for he tells us that the murderer had gone crazy in consequence of dyspepsia induced by improper food. But this hedging only serves to perplex the reader. The object lessons are confused. Are we to pity the murdered man as the victim of a pork-eating maniac, or must we extenuate the crime as a revolt against commercial tyranny? Life, of course, is full of such blendings and shiftings; but art should be less kaleidoscopic. A simple study of the working of primitive instincts and passions, defined against the rural background which the author can paint so well, would afford him all the scope he needs to display his powers. (Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. Cloth, $1.25; paper, 50 cents.)

A Review of Evolutional Ethics.

The acute and learned—and also lengthy—"Review of Evolutional Ethics" by Miss C. M. Williams falls into two distinct divisions. "Part I.," filling 268 closely printed pages, contains epitomes of the ethical theories of Darwin, Wallace, Haeckel, Spencer, Fiske, Rolph, Barratt, Steven, Carneri, Höffding, Gizycki, Alexander, and, by way of appendix, Rée. The review of these representative systems of evolutional ethics is purely objective and largely in the words of their authors. It is full, accurate, and sufficiently complete to be relied on for most purposes, and especially for convenience of reference in place of the original works. "Part II" (pp. 269-581), is an independent treatise, and in it the chief interest of the work naturally centers. Of its nine chapters the first six deal with the general concepts of evolution and with such fundamental moral ideas as intelligence and "end," will, egoism, altruism, and conscience.

In spite, or partly, perhaps, because of the easy flow of the language, the course of the argument, frequently and suddenly interrupted, is somewhat difficult to follow. The influence of much German study, otherwise an element of conspicuous value in the work, is rather painfully manifest here in the bewildering multifariousness of detail. Among the principal conclusions, however, are the following: The "tendency to stability" formulated by Fechner as an ultimate expression of the direction of evolution resolves itself on criticism into periodicity, the equilibrated rhythm of motion. The condition of steady evolution is "constancy in the continual action of like relatively small increments of force in the same directions." The law of heredity is an organic expression of the general tendency of motion, approximately or fully stable, to repeat itself in nearly the same way. "The state of organism and environment is the result of the interaction of preceding states of organism and environment." Neither factor can claim to be prepotent or to exert the force of an independent entity. The factors of natural process are all variables. The physical and the psychical are "equivalent," not in a materialistic sense, but in the sense that the psychical always has its physical accompaniment and that the relation of the two is constant: freedom of will cannot interfere with the "constancy of nature." We have no ground for pronouncing physiological process as more real or more essential than the conscious process. Neither "causes" the other; both are functional results, "end-forms" of evolution. Like every other concomitance in experience, the concomitance of brain activity and conscious activity has no other "explanation" beyond analysis.

Thought, feeling, and will are interdependent, and into every psychosis there enters an element of pleasure or pain. Pleasure is the accompaniment of "physiological motion with which there is a minimum of interference." Health and happiness coincide, but neither is at present perfect, the individual being not yet perfectly adjusted to his conditions. There is no reason for introducing the conception of cause into these relations. The primary exercise of function was of a sort fundamentally advantageous to self without regard to the results to others. In this sense of egoism altruism has been developed from egoism, but it is to be remembered that the signification of both terms is progressive. There is an element of present, and not merely anticipated, pleasure in all determinations of the will to action, even altruistic. The facts of heredity and natural selection in moral evolution are strikingly evidenced by criminology. Morality, intellect, and physical health are naturally connected. The highest morality demands careful judgment, having reference to the complicated relations of men in society; in the highest sense of the word, morality is justice. Conscience "consists in pleasure in forms of action furthering the welfare of society . . . and in a corresponding pain at the realization of having failed of such action." The feeling of obligation and duty is constituted by knowledge of the social demand for action conformable to the general welfare, accompanied by the sense of the justice of this demand. There is no intimation in morality, any more than in other departments, of anything supernatural or transcendental.

Such an outline as the above suggests but very inadequately the richly varied contents of these chapters and nothing of the learning and analytical skill with which they are elaborated. The essential weakness of the discussion as it appears to one unconvinced of the ability of evolution to solve all problems in ethics is the absence of a clearly defined statement at the outset of what ethical theory aims to accomplish and how in general evolution is supposed to help it. There are certainly some philosophical problems which the theory of evolution cannot begin to solve—problems of Erkenntnisstheorie, for instance—and there are still very many who, while frankly admitting its value in morals for some purposes—as indicating, e. g., the general direction and laws of advance—fail to see that the genesis of an idea assures the cogency of its claim to serve as a moral law, or that the demonstration of the universality of a natural law proves that I ought to obey it. Miss Williams has given us a physics and psychology of ethics. Her point of view is purely naturalistic. Of a metaphysics of ethics she has apparently no conception, or if she has, she probably regards it, like philosophy generally, as distinguished from the analysis and generalization of experience, as futile.

The last three chapters of the book contain an eloquent vindication of the superiority of modern as compared with ancient morality, eulogy of the achievements of evolutional theory in its application to ethics and a discussion of special questions relative to the ethical ideal. The criticism of Biblical morality in the eighth chapter is trenchant, and, though sometimes forced in its exegesis as an ad hominem argument against the upholders of a narrow orthodoxy, it is telling; but it savors rather too much of Thomas Paine in its anti-theological animus, and seems a little old-fashioned from the point of view of "higher criticism" and liberal Christianity. On the other hand, the discussions in the closing chapter of the ethics of socialism, luxury, punishment, and particularly of marriage, divorce, and prostitution, are as fine as anything we remember to have seen. The author's last words contain an emphatic denial of personal immortality and an appeal from that hope to the "choir invisible" of the dead who live again in an ameliorated posterity. But this denial is decidedly "metaphysics"; and how does it agree with her more cautious statement elsewhere (p. 340) that the non-existence of transcendental causes cannot be proved? (New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.60).

"The Campaign of Waterloo," by John Codman Ropes.

Waterloo has given rise to many discussions on almost every point on which a difference of opinion is possible. Notwithstanding that the man who conducted the campaign has in his own memoirs and in the work of Gen. Gourgaud, written at St. Helena, furnished a statement of his plan of operations and the results he expected to accomplish, many military writers have not hesitated to assert that his actual plan of campaign did not conform to this description. Mr. John C. Ropes, the latest writer on this well-worn subject, as he himself calls it, has undertaken to treat the campaign of Waterloo on the assumption, which he thinks is the correct one, that the plan of Napoleon was that which he himself claimed it to have been, and was also the proper and most natural one to accomplish the end sought. Mr. Ropes has also undertaken to weigh and decide on all of the many disputed questions of the campaign. The discussion embraces: (1) The failures of Marshal Ney at Quatre-Bras and Waterloo; (2) the delays of Napoleon before and during the battle of Ligny; (3) his neglect to ascertain the direction of the line of retreat taken by the Prussians after that battle; (4) his dilatoriness the next day; (5) his persisting in detaching Marshal Grouchy; and (6) Grouchy's failure to march to the sound of the cannon of Waterloo. The author's opinions, which are entitled to great respect, are clearly and judicially stated, while by his method of summarizing the evidence for and against the various theories and points in dispute he enables the reader to reach an independent conclusion. It should be said, however, that readers unversed in matters of military strategy will find the work too technical for their comprehension.

The plan of the Emperor Napoleon was made in the expectation that upon his approach the two armies of Blücher and Wellington would concentrate. His idea was to advance rapidly upon the Prussians, and if they offered battle to defeat them before aid could come from the English, or to force them eastward in case they refused battle, thus eliminating them from the game, which would then be played out with the English alone. Napoleon expected Blücher to offer battle at or near Fleurus without waiting for English support, and in this he was not disappointed. Many critics have claimed that the Emperor's plan was to separate the two hostile armies by thrusting his own force between them in the direction of Brussels and then to defeat them in detail, leaving circumstances to decide which of the two he would first attack. But Mr. Ropes insists that the plan was as given above, and he seems to be supported in this claim by no less an authority than Wellington, as well as by Napoleon himself. As the French advanced the Prussians did concentrate in the neighborhood of Sombreffe, and Napoleon, expecting Marshal Ney, who commanded some 40,000 men on his left, to occupy Quatre-Bras and then operate from his own right upon the Prussian right wing, attacked Blücher June 16 and defeated him at Ligny. Had Ney answered to his General's expectations it is probable that the whole right wing of Blücher's army, consisting of two army corps, would have been overwhelmed; while his left wing would have been forced off towards Namur, out of supporting distance of the English, and Wellington would have fought at Waterloo unaided by Blücher, or would more probably have retired to Brussels. But the Marshal, partly because the corps of Gen. d'Erlon had been delayed, but chiefly through a failure to obey orders which should have caused him to be superseded, was repulsed by the English and did not occupy Quatre-Bras, much less act towards and against the Prussian right wing. The victory at Ligny was therefore not decisive, and the enemy withdrew with heavy loss but without demoralization, not, as Napoleon too readily believed, eastward, but northward, which enabled them to support Wellington two days later at Waterloo. Precious hours of the morrow forenoon were wasted before Napoleon detached Grouchy with 30,000 men in pursuit of the Prussians, marching himself with the rest of his army to join Marshal Ney. Meanwhile Wellington withdrew from Quatre-Bras to the field of Waterloo, where being assured of Blücher's coöperation he formed line of battle and awaited the French attack, with what result is well known. Grouchy was not a Stonewall Jackson, and instead of reinforcing his leader at Waterloo he hammered away at Blücher's rearguard and left Napoleon to his fate.

It seems almost certain that had Napoleon exercised a reasonable care and provided more fully for Grouchy's coöperation the results of Waterloo would have been different. And again it would seem as if, had Marshal Ney shown qualities of generalship and ability corresponding to his previous reputation, the English might have been routed before the Prussians reached the field. Gen. If, however, is a carpet knight whose victories are only won in the field of theory. The clearness which marks the author's account of the movements of the different bodies of troops will confirm his right to rank as one of the best military critics and writers of the day. The volume is supplemented by an excellent atlas of the campaign containing fourteen maps and enabling the student to follow the text intelligently. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Story of Mary Washington," by Marion Harland.

This little volume was written by Mrs. Terhune at the request of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. The mother of Washington has hardly received her fair share of public attention. Sixty years ago a monument to her memory was begun at Fredericksburg, but the undertaking was abandoned, and has only been resumed of late. And yet Mary Washington was a woman of strong character and sterling simplicity, of whom Lafayette said: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

In her youth Mary Ball was a charming girl, to judge from the artless description quoted by Mrs. Terhune from a letter of 1722: "Dear Sukey: Madam Ball of Lancaster and Her Sweet Molly have gone Hom. Mamma thinks Molly the Comliest Maiden She Knows. She is about 16 yrs old, is taller than Me, is verry Sensable, Modest and Loving. Her Hair is like unto Flax. Her Eyes are the Color of Yours and her Chekes are like May blossoms. I wish you could see her." Amen! say we. Mrs. Terhune gives an interesting account of the multifarious duties which fell to the lot of colonial housemothers a century ago. Orthography, however, was not on the list of a lady's accomplishments. Here is a letter from Mrs. Washington to her brother:

> Dear Brother; This comes by Captain Nicholson. You seem to blame me for not writeing to you, butt I doe ashure you it is Note for the want of a very great regard for you and the family, butt as I don't ship tobacco, the Captains never call on me, soe that I never know when tha com or when tha goe. I believe that you have got a very good overseer at this quarter now. Captain Newton has taken a large lease of ground from you which I dear say, if you had been bear yourself it had not been don. Mr. Daniel, and his wife and family, is well; Cozin Hannah has been married and lost her husband. She has one child, a boy. Pray give my love to Sister Ball, Mr. Downman, his son-in-law, his Lady. I am Deare Brother, Your loving sister, MARY WASHINGTON.

The inevitable reference to the cherry tree myth is irreverent enough. What will Mr. Hale say to this? "That man or woman should not be allowed to go at large who dares, in the age that now is and to come, to tell in cold-blooded seriousness the story of the hatchet and the cherry tree. The memory of father and of son is best honored by ignoring in toto the petty transaction in lumber that has made both ridiculous, and turned the stomachs of thousands of embryo citizens of our republic against truth-telling." Which reminds us of a couplet in the "Rejected Addresses":

He who, in quest of silence, "Silence!" hoots,
Is apt to make the hubbub he imputes.

The story of Mary Washington was well worth telling, and it has been well told. There are several illustrations, the frontispiece being a copy of an old portrait which is thought to represent the subject of this biography. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.)

Brief Mention.

"Browning and Whitman," by Oscar L. Triggs. This thoughtful, closely-reasoned piece of criticism presents a sympathetic interpretation of the teaching of Browning and Whitman, illustrated by numerous apt quotations. The author finds a remarkable affinity between the two men in their character as optimists, idealists, and preachers of democracy. Browning and Whitman are alike, he says, "in the stress laid upon the value and dignity of personality, man or woman, each of whom is created different for a purpose, given his own center and own government, equal with respect to destiny. They are alike in regarding the soul as the end of the evolution of nature, which is higher, therefore, than animals and trees, and appointed to progress beyond them to the goal of infinite spirit. They are alike in recognizing, not scorning, the uses of the body and the world in which the body must exist, and alike in their faith in the present and their hope in the future. They are alike in their word, high over all, of love, which is the greatest good and the supreme principle in the world; both are willing, therefore, to give emotions, not the intellect alone, way in shaping their verse. Thus the poets join hands in linking literature with life, for this is the very creed of emancipation and democracy." Mr. Triggs points out that William Blake was the spiritual father of each of the two, and that Millet in painting and Wagner in lyric drama were the leaders of movements in close relation to that above described. "The thought-tendency of which Whitman is a part is first clearly revealed in English literature as a mystical element in the works of William Blake. The same stream, grown larger by contributions of science and philosophy and ethical truth, and informed by the spirit of romanticism, emerges again in Browning. Wagner is, I think, more nearly related to the movement (which is by no means national) than we are wont to suppose. Not, however, dwelling upon this aspect of Wagner's works, one may discover in him the same principle of revolt springing from the same need of emotional expression, which resulted in the cases of Browning and Whitman, and, indeed, of William Blake, in an extension of the province of art. Wagner best illustrates the artistic change, because he was conscious and scientific in all that he undertook." The volume, which is one of the Dilettante Series, will bear reading again and again. We have indicated the drift of the author's argument; it would be presumptuous on our part to discuss the question with so able and well-equipped a writer as Mr. Triggs. (New York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.)

"A Born Player," by Mary West. The hero of this mildly interesting story is the ward of an English Nonconformist minister having his home in a quiet village. Matt Ware, who is studying for the ministry in compliance with the wish of his dead father, is a charming young fellow, generous, imaginative, a fluent speaker, and endowed with rare powers of mimicry. In secret he studies the old English dramatists, and one evening he contrives to see Edmund Kean in the part of King Lear. His escapade is discovered, he repents, continues his theological studies, and actually preaches one sermon, but the old longings return and he becomes an actor. The story ends with his death on the stage while enacting the part of Romeo. "A Born Player" seems to be meant as a tardy protest against intolerance and a too rigorous moral code. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

Four more parts (Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8) of "Famous Composers and Their Works," the second publication of the new Boston art firm, the J. B. Millet company, have been received. The contributions to these parts are the conclusion of the article on Mozart by Philip Hale; Beethoven—Biography by Philip Hale, deafness by Clarence J. Blake, and critical notes by Prof. Paine; Schubert, by Prof. John Fiske; Spohr, by W. J. Henderson; and Weber and Marschner by H. E. Krehbiel. In the excellence of the literary matter, as well as in the variety and richness of illustration, there is no falling off from the high standard of the first four parts. The new work gives every promise of being the most sumptuous and at the same time reliable work on music ever issued in this country.

"Pioneers of Science" is an extension of a course of lectures on the history and progress of astronomy given by the author, Prof. Oliver Lodge of the University College, Liverpool. The book contains sketches of the work done by Copernicus (Motion of the Earth), by Tycho Brahe at the earliest observatory, by Kepler in discovering and formulating the three laws of planetary motion, by Galileo as inventor of the telescope, Descartes in the theory of vortices, Newton as exponent of the law of gravitation and author of the Principia, Roemer and Bradley in connection with the velocity of light, Laplace and Lagrange in celestial mathematics, Adams and Leverrier as the discoverers of Neptune, and by others who labored in these or related fields of effort. The lectures are built up as far as possible on the descriptive plan, the dry facts of dates and statement of salient facts in the personal career of each person being given on a separate page preceding the lecture. Of course the great majority of the facts dealt with in the book are common property to the astronomical reader, but not a few of them are presented in a form that is fresh and should prove attractive to some who are afraid of "heaviness" in scientific works. The volume is appropriately illustrated. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

In "Psychics: Facts and Theories" (*Arena* Publishing company) the Rev. Minot J. Savage gathers into a volume his articles on Spiritualism previously published in the *Arena* and the *Forum*. Mr. Savage has been investigating this subject, he tells us, for seventeen years. He has reached no unalterable conviction as to the explanation of the phenomena, but the conclusion to which he tends is clearly in the direction of some form of the spiritistic hypothesis. If the facts which he narrates are all, as he believes, strictly true, they certainly go far to support the suggested theory. The evidence, however, is not presented in a form sufficiently full to allow of an independent judgment. We cannot be sure how much is fact and how much is inference. Mr. Savage himself, indeed, occasionally tells us as much, and appeals to our confidence in his own judgment by his intelligence and fearlessness and evident sincerity of purpose. The spirit of the book is of a sort to disarm prejudice in a matter which, whatever may be its truth, is certainly one of very serious importance.

"The Elements of Deductive Logic," by Prof. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia (New York: Harper & Brothers), is a compact text-book of about 200 pages, designed for the use of undergraduates. It is admirably adapted in style, arrangement, and matter to convey an accurate knowledge and a clear impression of its subject, not excepting its aridity. The author is an orthodox expounder of scholastic logic of the most rigid description. Those who are content with this sort of logic will find here an uncommonly able and full account of it, while those who are not will see in the very qualities which commend the exposition a new and striking illustration of its defects.

Literary Notes.

Rudyard Kipling's big novel will be called "Mother Maturin."

The Cassell Publishing company have in press a new edition of "One Summer in Hawaii," by Helen Mather.

The current number of the *Dial* has an article by Prof. Boyesen on "The Comedy of Love," one of the few remaining plays of Ibsen which have not been translated into English.

Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co. are about to publish "Elizabeth, Christian Scientist," by Miss Matt Crim, and "Stories from the Rabbis," by Dr. Abram S. Isaacs, editor of the *Jewish Messenger*.

Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker of New York will publish early in March a volume of over 500 pages under the title "Instead of a Book: By a Man Too Busy to Write One." The work will consist of a classified collection of Mr. Tucker's writings in *Liberty* and is intended to serve as a text-book of what he calls "Philosophical Anarchism."

L. E. Chittenden, author of "President Lincoln and His Administration," is about to publish another work, entitled "Personal Reminiscences, 1840-1890." Mr. Chittenden was Register of the Treasury during President Lincoln's administration, and is the last surviving officer of that department connected with the issue of securities during the war. Mr. Chittenden's publishers will be Messrs. Richmond, Croscup & Co., of New York.

Mr. E. S. Nadal, who for some years had an official connection with Mr. Lowell, records his impressions of that poet in an interesting paper in the last *Critic*. Lowell, says Mr. Nadal, was full of Yankee stories and told them admirably. "One day a man came into the office who was a neighbor of Lowell's in Cambridge. Lowell told us that his parents were Millerites; the mother was a devout believer, the father holding the same faith, or, for the sake of peace, pretending to hold it. Late one night, when there was a heavy fall of snow on the ground, the old woman was awakened by a noise from downstairs, which she at once supposed meant the end of the world, and she accordingly woke her husband up, saying: 'John, the Lord's a-comin'. I hear his chariot wheels!' He replied: 'You old fool, to think the Lord would come on wheels when there's such good sleddin'!'"

Books Received.

A NEW CURRICULUM. By Elbert Cole, F. A. S. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

ROBINSON'S NEW PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. New York: American Book company.

PRINCE COMO II. By Samuel L. Phillips. New York: American News company.

ROBINSON'S NEW PRIMARY ARITHMETIC. New York: American Book company.

ROBINSON'S NEW RUDIMENTS OF ARITHMETIC. New York: American Book company.

BACK COUNTRY POEMS. By Sam Walter Foss. Boston: Potter Publishing company.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE. By Robert Grimshaw. New York: Practical Publishing company.

CALVINISM: PURE AND MIXED. By William G. T. Shedd, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MANUAL OF NATURAL THEOLOGY. By George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

RISE OF THE BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA. By Sir Alfred Lyall, K. C. B., D. C. L. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

JAMES G. BLAINE. By Theron C. Crawford, author of "An American Vendetta," etc. Edgewood Publishing company.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph. D., L. H. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE UNSEEN FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIETY. By the Duke of Argyll, K. G., K. T. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. D., Silver Lake, Wis.: THE TRIBUNE cannot decide bets.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: The salary of the Lord Mayor is £10,000 a year.

G. L., Chicago: The stamp tax on bank checks was taken off July 1, 1883.

L. J. W., Chicago: P. P. Bliss lost his life in the Ashtabula disaster Dec. 29, 1876.

H. M. M., Chicago: In pronouncing the word "Innuit" it is divided into three syllables, thus: In-nu-it. The accent falls on the first syllable.

A DAILY READER, Washington Heights, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE cannot give an opinion in regard to the reliability of any business house in Chicago or out of it.

A READER, Galesburg, Ill.: Address George Farnham, No. 6200 Sheridan avenue, for information in regard to a position as guide during the World's Fair.

TROOPER, Chicago: Address James J. Colby, No. 566 West Lake street, for information in regard to the organization known as the "Hibernian Rifles."

M. A. McD., Chicago: Patent leather shoes may with propriety be worn on the street. It is considered rather better taste, however, to reserve them for house and evening wear.

J. F., Englewood, Ill.: The fistic champion of England is Ted Pritchard. The Tivoli restaurant, where Jim Elliott was shot, was on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington.

J. H., Schalles, Ia.: "Plaisance" is pronounced play-zaunce, the final syllable being given a slightly nasal sound. Midway is an English word and pronounced exactly as it is spelled.

H. E. N., Chicago: James A. Garfield was Senator-elect from Ohio previous to his election to the Presidency. He was chosen to the former office, after a singularly unanimous nomination, Jan. 13, 1880.

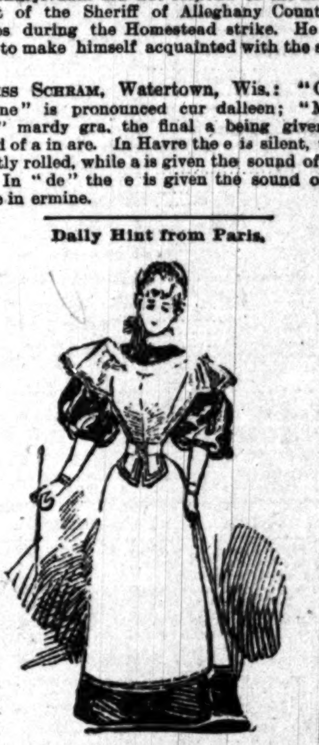
J. L. K., Chicago: "Sheeny" is one of the words in common use for which no authentic derivation can be given. There have been various guesses in regard to its origin, but none of them is satisfactory.

A. G. E., Englewood, Ill.: The government has made no offer for the best car coupler patented, but it has passed a bill requiring all railroads to supply themselves with automatic car couplers before 1898.

STUDENT, Ann Arbor, Mich.: The Governor of Pennsylvania did not respond to the first request of the Sheriff of Allegheny County for troops during the Homestead strike. He took time to make himself acquainted with the situation.

MISS SCHRAM, Watertown, Wis.: "Cœur d'Alêne" is pronounced cur dalleen; "Mardi gras," mardy gra, the final a being given the sound of a in are. In Havre the e is silent, the r slightly rolled, while a is given the sound of a in are. In "de" the e is given the sound of the first e in ermine.

Daily Hint from Paris.



MATINEE GOWN.

Matinée gown of old rose cloth, with deep band on the skirt, and puffs on the sleeves of black velvet. Gold braid outlines the cape and band on the skirt.—*New York Herald.*

Canada Believed to Be Coming.

"I expect before Grover Cleveland's forthcoming administration is a thing of the past that I shall be a citizen of the United States," said a business-man of Toronto during a visit to Cleveland a few days since. "I mean by that that I expect Canada will be a part of the great republic before the Democratic successor of Mr. Cleveland shall be inaugurated. Annexation is surely coming, and at the longest is not afar. You have no idea how rapidly the sentiment in favor of it is growing. Hosts of Canucks who a year or two ago were shocked at the idea of severing their allegiance to the British Crown, are now looking forward with pleasure to the time when they shall be Yankees."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Digestible is defined in Phillips' Digestible Cocoa; is easy of digestion. Rich chocolate flavor.

SOLUTION OF THE BALLOON PROBLEM.

Petroleum Engines Made of Aluminum to Drive the Airships.

A Hamburg gardener named Carl Theodor Geissler has, it is reported, solved the balloon problem with an invention reported upon favorably by more than one expert. In form it resembles a torpedo. The car is as long as the balloon itself, and has a screw in front and a rudder behind. The screw is driven by a Daimler's petroleum motor of aluminum weighing only 120 kilos, and makes 1,000 revolutions in a minute. The rise and fall can be regulated by a sliding weight, and by a ring which encircles the case. Experiments are to be made in the early spring with a large dirigible balloon now being constructed at the military balloon works at Chalais-Meudon, under the direction of Commandant Renard. It will measure about 230 feet by 43 feet. It is expected to be able to make headway against air-currents not exceeding twenty-eight miles an hour. The motor is not fully described, but it will act either with gasoline or the gas of the balloon, giving an effective force of forty-five-horse power on the shaft. The total weight of machinery, with supply of gasoline, etc., will be about sixty-six pounds per horse power. Previously it has not been possible to make petroleum motors with a less weight than 150 to 200 kilos per horse power. The screw will be in front, and a large rudder behind; the former will make about 200 turns per minute.

His Usual Fate.

Getthere—"Did you ever attend any of Miss Budd's 'at homes'?"

De Bore (sadly)—"N-o, but I've attended a good many of her not-at-homes."—*New York Weekly.*

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The London Times, Jan. 6, 1893, in a review of Capt. Mahan's new work,

THE INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER UPON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND EMPIRE,

says:

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REDUCING THE SMOKE

IMPROVEMENT OF 85 PER CENT MADE DURING THE YEAR.

This Is the Claim Made by Inspector C. H. George in His Annual Report—Through His Department 4,301 Abatements Have Been Effected—Tug Companies Agree to Burn Anthracite—Nearly All Locomotives Equipped with Smoke Preventing Devices—The Appropriation Bill.

Chief Smoke and Tenement-House Inspector C. H. George has submitted his annual report for 1893, and it is now in the hands of the printer. The report shows that there has been a reduction of 85 per cent in the amount of smoke produced in the city. In the main the report is as follows:

The work of the department has not been confined to the business districts, but has been extended to the outlying districts, and complaints from territory within our jurisdiction have received prompt attention. I am satisfied that by the intelligent use of improved appliances and a clearer understanding of the principles involved, it is an undeniable fact even to the most disinterested observer that the condition of the atmosphere in regard to smoke has greatly improved the last year. It has been the policy of this department to bring about these results in a manner involving the least possible annoyance and expense to the owners. Where prosecution has been necessary to enforce compliance with the ordinance it has been resorted to only after all other means have failed to bring about an abatement of the nuisance. One of the minor difficulties we have had to contend with has been the unreasonable opposition of ignorant or prejudiced engineers, firemen, and owners of plants (happily few), who seem to think it an imposition to be required to comply with the ordinance. It has been our policy to show them that there are adequate means at their command to remedy the nuisance. I give below a comparison of the work of this department for the last two years:

	1891.	1892.	Inc.
Number of violations observed	5,623	12,378	6,775
Number of notices served	2,609	3,278	669
Number of abatements effected	1,261	5,562	4,301
Number of suits instituted	423	492	69
Number of cases fined	251	408	157
Number of suits dismissed on compliance with the ordinance	144	262	118
Amount of fines imposed	$3,042	$4,733	$1,690

Your attention is called to the large number of new buildings erected in the last two years in the business portion of our city. These buildings have elaborate steam plants and without exception have equipped them with the most effective appliances obtainable for the suppression of smoke. We often receive complaints that the city is not doing anything to prevent smoke in its own buildings. I will say in this connection that this department has called the attention of the proper authorities to all city buildings found violating the ordinance. The following city buildings have been equipped to prevent smoke, and the nuisance is now abated: Lake View pumping station, Sixty-eighth street pumping station, Fourteenth street pumping station, Fullerton avenue pumping station, and the City Hall.

I am pleased to say that the nuisance on the river has been practically abated during the last year by agreement effected by this department with all the tug companies to the effect that they should burn anthracite coal.

The railroads have received considerable attention, and they have in general shown a disposition to comply with the requirements of this department by equipping their locomotives with efficient smoke consuming devices and enforcing their use among their employés. The total number of locomotives in operation in Chicago is 1,295; the total number equipped 1,254. From observations made by this department I do not exaggerate in saying that the nuisance has been reduced 85 per cent.

I will say in conclusion that much credit is due the daily papers for agitating the subject, to the railroad companies for their promptness and disposition to aid the department, and to the public at large and the citizens' Society for the Prevention of Smoke for their kindness and hearty coöperation.

NO SPECIAL CASES TO BE ADMITTED.

Rule Made to Prevent the Abuse of Privileges of the County Hospital.

The County Board Public Service committee yesterday set its foot down firmly on the practice of receiving special cases at the County Hospital. In the past the privileges of the institution have been greatly abused by some of the physicians, who, finding a case of peculiar interest, or perhaps not having the proper instruments to perform an operation, had patients removed to the hospital, where they were received as special patients. Cases were known, too, where physicians presented bills to the patients and collected them. In other cases patients amply able to pay for nurses and medicines have been admitted to the hospital, cared for by their own physicians, and the county paid for the medicines and their care. Last year's board passed an order prohibiting the assignment of patients to special physicians, and ordering each patient assigned in order to physicians there in charge. No infraction of the rule was brought to the attention of the board until yesterday, when Warden Ernst reported that a patient had come to the hospital and had been assigned to Dr. Pratt. The Warden believed the man to be amply able to pay for treatment and refused to admit him. During the afternoon, while the Warden was absent, the man was admitted. The Warden produced a written order, signed by Dr. E. H. Pratt, asking that the man, C. J. Bryant, be assigned to him. This resulted in the making of a rule that no special cases are to be admitted under any circumstances. The remaining business was purely routine in character.

To Consider the Appropriation Bill.

At a meeting of the Council Finance committee yesterday it was decided to begin consideration of the 1893 appropriation bill next Tuesday. Under the law the bill to be operative must be passed by the Council before the last day of March. Although the heads of the various departments have sent in their estimates and their figures have been revised by the City Controller the real work in equalizing the claims in the different branches of the service remains to be done. The bill was referred to the Finance committee by the Council at its last meeting. Beginning Tuesday daily meetings will be held by the committee until the bill is in shape to be reported back. After that consideration of the appropriations will become a special order of business for the Council acting as a Committee of the Whole.

To Ask More Money for Street Cleaning.

Gen. Sooy Smith and other members of the Citizens' committee organized for the purpose will appear before the committee to obtain as liberal as possible an appropriation for street and alley cleaning. According to the estimate of the Commissioner of Public Works more than $5,000,000 was needed for the different branches of that department. The estimate was reduced to about $1,800,000.

More Water for Roseland.

Two plans have been prepared by the Public Works Department for the purpose of relieving the now prevailing water famine at Roseland. Under one system a pumping station on the north line of Calumet Lake and a land tunnel are contemplated at an estimated cost of $200,000. Another plan provides for the extension of the water mains. That work can be done for $150,000.

To Consider Fads.

A meeting of the School Management committee of the Board of Education has been called for Tuesday of next week. Consideration of German and other special studies will be the order of business.

INSURANCE NEWS.

Chicago insurance agents say that never has there been such difficulty to place insurance on the larger mercantile risks as at present. The scarcity of insurance, moreover, is confined to no particular class of risks. A local underwriter yesterday explained this as follows: "People are getting ready for the opening of the Fair and every one is anxious to buy everything that will be needed for the spring and summer. The result is an unprecedented run on stocks of all kinds. This results in heavier orders by the merchants and an unusual demand for insurance. The merchants are at their wits' ends to know where to obtain the protection from fire that they need. The insurance companies cannot increase their lines with safety, and so there is a large amount of first-class risks that no company can take. The only solution is the establishment of a number of mercantile mutuals and Lloyds sufficient to carry the insurance needed."

From now on, it is said, there will be little, if any, insurance written on the World's Fair buildings. Speaking of this yesterday a Chicago manager said: "There are many reasons why the insurance companies will refuse to carry their World's Fair lines. The chief reason is that from the standpoint of the underwriter they are uninsurable. Many companies, it is true, would prefer to fill up their lines on the exhibits, but the underwriters will not write the Exposition buildings. In the first place, from now on these structures will depreciate in value. They are to be torn down and removed inside of six months or so, and what company wants to carry insurance on property that is built for temporary uses merely, and is to disappear in a few months? The exhibits, on the other hand, offer a fair inducement. We know that they are not to be destroyed, nor will they depreciate in value."

Further particulars of the agreement reached by the special committee of General Managers and the Milwaukee local agents are as follows: To make the reduction of the local agents' commissions to 15 per cent less burdensome the companies have agreed to maintain no more than three agents each in Milwaukee. Some companies in the past have had as many as six. There are at present forty-nine regular agencies and 110 outside companies doing business in that city. The agreement will have the effect, it is thought, to materially reduce the number of agents. The managers' committee has called for a report of the condition of Milwaukee fire protection, and Inspector Brant and Supt. Stevens of the local board will collect this information. The General Managers of the union profess satisfaction in the settlement that was reached in Milwaukee.

H. J. Cornish of London, Assistant Chief Surveyor of the Lloyds Register of Shipping, and S. J. P. Thearle, naval architect and shipbuilder, from Glasgow, were in the city yesterday. They are on a tour of inspection of all the larger shipping ports of the lakes. Their object is to learn all they can concerning the insuring of lake ships and the methods employed in inspecting vessels in this country with a view to furnish the British Lloyds information regarding American lake shipping and the classification of steel ships. This morning they will charter a tug and take a trip up both branches of the river. It is understood that their visit results from the increase of their underwriting in this country and the trepidation they are in after the late losses of the steel ships Gilcher and Western Reserve.

A committee of the Chicago life underwriters leaves today for New York to visit the home offices of the New York life companies and after that the home offices of the other life companies elsewhere in the East. The committee goes to present the proposition to establish a life underwriters' headquarters in this city for visiting insurance men during the World's Fair and to interest the companies in the project. The plan is to establish a club for life underwriters, where they can lodge, have their meals, and receive their mail and telegrams.

Among the visitors on La Salle street yesterday was J. W. Broeffle, an underwriter from La Porte, Ind., representing the Queen and other companies.

New Orleans, La., March 3.—[Special.]—The American Fire Insurance company of New Orleans was organized yesterday. This company, though organized under the laws of Louisiana, seems to be under the management of Western capital. It claims it will have "$100,000 capital and $25,000 surplus paid up in cash at the time of subscription, or it may be issued full paid at par in payment for property acquired by said company and at such time as the Board of Directors may determine." The company will transact a fire, marine, and tornado business, and will begin business in this city April 1. The present Board of Directors, to serve until the third Wednesday in January, 1894, or until their successors are elected, are Frank F. Fletcher, George R. Lewes, Frederick F. Gordon of Minneapolis, Minn., John R. Hall of New Orleans, and Edmund W. Buck of Chicago. The officers have not been elected.

Springfield, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has notified the following assessment associations that he has revoked their licenses authorizing them to transact business in the State of Illinois, because they have failed to file with him the annual reports required by law: The Globe Accident Insurance company, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Life and Reserve Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity company, Geneva, N. Y.; the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America, New York; the National Benevolent Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; the New York Accident Insurance company, New York; the Preferred Masonic Mutual Accident Association of America, Detroit, Mich.; the People's Mutual Accident Insurance Association, Pittsburg, Pa.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has begun a suit in the District Court against Frederick H. Boardman et al. The complaint states that the defendant, Nov. 5, 1887, borrowed from the plaintiff $12,000, and, to secure the repayment, gave his bond for $24,000 in mortgages on some city property; that the bond, Nov. 1, 1891, was defaulted, and accordingly the plaintiff now asks the court to find judgment against the defendants by the foreclosure of the mortgage to pay the bond and attorney's fees and other expenses.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 3.—[Special.]—The agreement between the Milwaukee insurance agents and the Chicago committee of managers has been ratified by all of the agents, as Phillips and Rebban, the only agents who refrained from signing the agreement at Wednesday's conference, have decided to go into the agreement.

Hid His Head and Was Drowned.

Nashville, Tenn., March 3.—A negro named Pollers jumped into the river at Chattanooga last Wednesday and hid his head under the water in order to avoid the police, who were chasing him. Pollers kept his head there too long. His body was recovered and his funeral took place this afternoon.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., March 3.—[Special.]—The incorporation of the following new stock companies was licensed today by the Secretary of State:

The Nickel Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for publishing; incorporators, G. C. Lewenthal, Halver A. Calverson, and Mark Selling.

Post Metal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of metal specialties and to conduct a general transportation business; incorporators, Henry C. R. Post, Hugh L. Burnham, and Oscar T. Lindrooth.

The Summit Chicago Construction company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the construction of sewers, paving of streets, and improvement of highways; incorporators, John C. O'Connell, George C. Morton, and Henry D. Coghlan.

The Chicago Stock Yard and Provision company, at Chicago; capital stock $25,000; to deal in meats and provisions; incorporators, Charles H. Tilden, G. A. Abbott, and Jacob Smith.

The Maplewood Building club, at Chicago; capital stock $2,000; to erect a club-house in the Fifteenth Ward; incorporators, John P. Tansey, Marshall Drake, and Augustus R. Kohn.

The Consumers' Cotton Oil company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the manufacture of cotton seed oil, the erection of mills, and the construction of machinery; incorporators, Albert H. Veeder, Mason B. Loomis, and Henry Veeder.

W. F. Parish Machinery company, at Chicago; capital stock $5,000; to engage in the business of engineers, founders, machinists, and boiler makers; incorporators, W. F. Parish, J. B. Minier, W. F. Parish Jr., and Charles S. McEntee.

The Coal-Saving Grate company, at Chicago; capital stock $50,000; for the manufacture of grates; incorporators, Henry Peterson, Carl H. Leopold, and J. H. Kraft.

The Butter-Increaser company, at Chicago; capital stock $5,000; for the manufacture of a machine for increasing the yield of butter from milk; incorporators, Frank H. Tuthill, Chester C. Chase, and Andrew Spear Jr.

The Chicago and St. Louis Hotel company, at Chicago, capital stock $150,000; to conduct the hotel business in Chicago; incorporators, John Stirlen, Samuel B King, and Martha Toll.

The Chicago Packer Hide Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; for dealing in hides, leather, and tallow; incorporators: Lewis P. Harvey, Sylvester B. Hill, and George R. Hill.

The Homestead Loan and Building Association, at Vienna; capital stock, $200,000; for building and improving homesteads and loaning money to members; incorporators: Frank J. Chapman, W. C. Simpson, W. T. Smith, Samuel Jackson, and Adam H. Hooker.

The Willie Hipp Free Dispensary, at Chicago; without capital stock; for the medical and surgical treatment of needy and indigent children; incorporators: W. H. Hipp, George E. Wood, and Roswell Shinn.

The Meinrath Brothers Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to deal in merchandise; incorporators: Ariel Meinrath and Joseph and Eli Meinrath of Jackson County, Mo.

The Ramsey Self Lock Nut and Manufacturing company, at Ramsey; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, H. E. Lantz, S. L. Neeley, George W. Nichols, J. L. Furneaur.

The articles of incorporation of the Arcola Homestead and Loan Association of Arcola have been extended for fifty years.

The Congdon Brake Shoe company of Chicago has filed a certificate of the change of its name to the Sargent company.

The Mutual Benefit Society for Young Women, at Chicago, changed its name to the Mutual Advancement club.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following transfers of city property for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, March 3, 1893:

N. Fairfield-av., 125 ft s of Fulton-st., w f 24x119 ft, Feb. 14 (H. Gehrke to G. Heidenwag)	$2,600
Loomis-st., 162 ft n of W. Van Buren, e f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 21 (R. H. Bartlett to F. C. Vehmeyer)	16,000
W. Jackson-st., 185 ft e of Throop, n f, 25x178 ft, March 1 (C. W. Henry to E. D. Ellis)	10,000
W. Kinzie-st., n e cor Hart-st., s f, 24x100 ft, Feb. 25 (L. Kain to G. R. Trowbridge)	1,200
Lowe-av., 261 ft n of 28th-st., e f, 24x125 ft, March 2 (A. Warneke to A. Kurth)	3,500
Blue Island-av., 24 ft n of W. 12th-st., n e f, 24x100 ft, Feb. 20 (M. Murphy to H. Eisenstadt et al.)	11,500
The premises No. 376 13th-pl., March 2 (A. Lode to F. Kreton)	2,225
Wright-st., 131 8-10 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x90 ft, March 1 (C. Weisskopf to D. W. Voltz)	5,000
The same property as the above, March 2 (D. W. Voltz to B. Weisskopf)	5,800
Fletcher-st., 250 ft w of Racine-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 11 (S. Syverson to A. C. Bloomquist)	2,800
South Park-av., 76½ ft n of 33d-st., w f, 20½x161½ ft, Feb. 13 (W. B. Phillips to R. A. Rosenthal)	13,500
Sullivan-st., 160 ft w of Sedgwick, n f, 37½x50 ft, Feb. 27, 1889 (F. Kleinkert to C. W. T. Koch)	3,500
Vincennes-av., s e cor 72d-st., und. ½ int. in ½ blk, 600x123 8-10 ft, n e cor 73d-st., March 27, 1891 (F. A. Hecht to O. Huber)	11,231
Bowen-av., 277 ft e of Grand-blvd., n f, 30x120 ft, March 1 (M. S. Campbell to P. Lauth Jr.)	4,700
Brooks-av., 120 ft n of 75th-st., e f, 50x125½ ft, Nov. 1, 1887 (J. K. Towle to D. M. F. Stirling)	1,700
Woodlawn-av., s w cor 73d-st., 30x120½ ft, Jan. 11 (H. D. Taylor to H. F. Wellman)	1,750
Burnside-av., 125 ft s e of St. Lawrence, s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 3 (B. Curtiss to J. A. O'Connor)	2,800
83d-st., s e cor Hamlin-av., n f, 198½x126 8-10 ft, with 6 other lots in same subdv., Aug. 8, 1890 (D. W. Potter to A. M. Russell)	4,075
Luella-av., 50 ft s of 77th-st., e f, 50x125½ ft, Feb. 1 (J. W. Boyd to E. J. Wagner)	1,500
Lexington-av., 57 ft n of 94th-st., e f, 50x124½ ft, Feb. 8 (W. M. Alister to T. Le Vert)	1,000
St. Philips-st., n e cor 15th, w f, 75x125½ ft, Oct. 18, 1892 (J. Miller to Boh. Benedictine Order)	1,313
The same property as the above, March 3 (Boh. Benedictine Order to Catholic Bishop of Chicago)	1,313
Michigan-av., 80 ft s of Hubbard-ct., e f, und 1-10 int in 50x180 ft, Feb. 16 (A. Vinton to H. A. Blair)	10,000
The same property as the above, und 1-90 int therein, Feb. 16 (C. A. Vinton to same)	1,111
The same property as the above, und 1-50 int therein, Feb. 16 (C. H. Haskell to same)	2,000
The same property as the above, und 1-50 int therein, Feb. 16 (E. B. Bowen to same)	2,000
The same property as the above, und ½ int therein, Feb. 16 (P. P. Mathews to same)	50,000
S. Oakley-av., 161 ft s of W. Van Buren-st., w f, 18x124¾ ft, Feb. 15 (H. L. Gray to A. E. Gray)	5,000
Garfield-blvd., 72 6-10 ft w of Green-st., n f, 25x150 ft, March 3 (M. Paterson to W. V. Kelley)	7,500
Champlain-av., 250 ft n of 50th-st., e f, 50x130 ft, March 3 (G. C. Fetter to M. Barbe)	5,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Madison-av., n e cor Chestnut-st., und ½ in 100x150 ft, March 2 (J. Seigel to J. E. Strasberger)	5,000
Baxter-st., 100 ft n of School, w f, 50x123¾ ft, March 3 (N. Swansen to J. E. Burgeson et al.)	8,000
Pleasant-st., 128 ft n of Division, e f, 25x72 ft, Sept. 19, 1892 (S. R. Selden to F. Sandberg et al.)	1,100
Sangamon-st., n e cor 77th, w f, 80x124½ ft, Nov. 9 (D. S. Place to C. J. Miles)	4,200
Justine-st., 100 ft s of 62d, e f, 50x121½ ft, Feb. 7 (F. M. Staples to J. Koch)	1,400
Hanover-st., 198 ft s of 112th, w f, 50x123 ft, Dec. 23, '92 (S. M. Jarvis et al to G. H. Pattison)	1,900
79th-st., s e cor Johnson-av., 10 acres, improved, Feb. 28 (M. Solomon to S. Solomon)	6,000
McGovern-st., w of Milwaukee-av., s f, 24x140½ ft, Feb. 7 (A. C. Maynard to M. R. Mobeck)	1,600
Flournoy-st., 101 ft e of Sacramento-av., n f, 25x116 4-10 ft, March 2 (W. E. Dixon to B. D. Childs)	3,550
Indiana-av., 122½ ft n of 100th-st., e f, 125 ft irregular rear, June 1, 1891 (O. S. Bass to I. Bass)	1,000
Garfield-blvd., 82½ ft w of Morgan-st., n f, 30x147½ ft, Jan. 17 (A. M. Pence to N. Mulcahy)	2,400
Monroe-st., 125 ft n of W. 42d, s f, 25x121½ ft, Feb 27 (W. H. McCullough to R. E. Sherman)	1,300
Lutz-av., w of Western, s f, 73½x124 ft, with 2 other lots in same sub, March 2 (A. J. Aubert to G. F. Eckstrand)	2,500
Irving Park-blvd., n w cor Kedzie-av., n f, 96x125 ft, Jan. 12 (E. C. Strassheim to G. Wilson)	2,000
4 lots in Chicago Heights and 41 lots in Chicago Land Investment Co.'s sub dv. 33, 40, 13, Dec. 5, 1892 (J. M. Chadwick to F. B. Chadwick)	16,179

PLAT.

Lake-st., n w cor W. 53d, 2 blocks, by Title Guarantee and Trust company.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits for buildings to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

S. J. Back, 3-story and basement brick flats, 618 Dania-av.	$4,500
Charles Green, 2-story frame flats, Austin-av.	2,200
John Prode, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1111 West North-av.	4,000
Hannah Hermsky, 3 and 2-story and basement brick front addition, additional story, 1731 West Twenty-second-st.	2,500
Herman Wiezorkowski, 3-story and basement brick flats, 498 South Robey-st.	4,500
F. N. Benson, 1-story frame addition story, 234-36 91st-st.	3,500
John Meyer, 2-story frame flats, 7050 South Jefferson-st.	3,000
H. Sheldon, 3-story frame store and flats, 745-47 Sheffield-av.	8,000
Martin Holmgren, two 2-story frame flats, 6831-33 Green-st.	4,000
Herman Sandhal, 2-story and basement frame flats, 85 Garfield-av.	2,500

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

Branch offices of "The Tribune" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—	
2614	C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st	J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th	C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood	Frazier W. Hurlburt.
4134	I. W. Blood.
Cor. 63d	Curti & McRae.
HALSTED STREET—	
2603	A. J. Kettering.
Cor. 19th	F. J. Hondle & Co.
STATE STREET—	
Cor. Harrison	Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200	Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st	W. K. Forsyth.
3160	H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th	Hurst Pharmacy.
Cor. 44th	W. F. Gray.
4700	Jno. L. Bell.
Cor. 59th	C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—	
Cor. 31st	E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th	T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—	
123	J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—	
Cor. Wentworth	R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—	
Cor. 14th	E. J. Painter.
Cor. 16th	O. F. Fischer.
Cor. 18th	W. J. Kelley & Co.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—	
210	C. G. Muehlman.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—	
Cor. Lake	O. F. Schmidt.
405	C. H. Truesdell.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—	
Cor. Evans	C. S. Tirrell & Co.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—	
108	F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—	
Cor. Madison	J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—	
Cor. Jefferson	O. F. Schmidt & Co.
STONEY ISLAND AVENUE—	
6940	Parkside Pharmacy.
DEARBORN STREET—	
Cor. 35th	I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—	
4642	J. A. Kaerwer.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 32nd	R. H. Wheeler.
WATER STREET—	
288	F. E. Webner.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—	
Cor. Adams	Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—	
567	Henry Schmitt.
DIVISION STREET—	
Cor. Robey	Paul Heinemann.
INDIANA STREET—	
Cor. Ashland	F. Eiterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
587	J. S. Scott.
5022	Wm. Storck.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—	
171	L. Woltersdorf.
Cor. 14th street	C. J. Kasbaum.
Cor. Laflin	Kaplensky Pharmacy.
LAKE STREET—	
Cor. Paulina	R. T. Sills.
771	L. J. Fleck.
1014	W. W. Thumser.
Cor. Homan	Garfield Park Pharmacy.
2081	M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—	
Cor. Halsted	G. F. Wisshack.
278	Dell & Co.
384	Passaic Pharmacy.
572	F. E. Thayer.
785	J. W. Crain.
826	K. McLennon.
1001	C. D. Stone.
1049	MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento	E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan	L. P. Kotz.
1971	M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—	
232	Ford's Pharmacy.
465	Henry Schroeder.
875	R. W. R. Meinung.
1218	Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—	
245	Brewerton Pharmacy.
OGDEN AVENUE—	
149	Frank Grammer.
296	W. A. Brabrook.
475	F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—	
422	T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—	
Cor. Center	J. M. Scott & Co.
Cor. Laflin	W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey	C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco	F. H. Kellett.
HARRISON STREET—	
Cor. Hermitage	Frank E. Fisk.
Cor. Oakley	G. A. Goetsch.
WALLACE STREET—	
Cor. 37th	A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—	
80	R. H. Hanke.
NORTH AVENUE—	
Cor. Cleveland	A. M. Reis.
CLARK STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut	White Bros.
Cor. Division	E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe	R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue	Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center	C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster	Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Diversey	C. L. Feldkamp.
Cor. Halsted	Baker & Mason.
RUSH STREET—	
Cor. Ohio	C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—	
Cor. Oak	H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie	Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—	
Cor. Addison	R. L. Brown.
Cor. Graceland	E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—	
292	M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—	
224	Henry Schaller.
Cor. Belden	F. R. Leonard.
1152	Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton	L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

AURORA	F. P. Kryger, Transfer Station.
HINSDALE	H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK	E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—	
63d and Stewart-av.	E. T. Stowits.
66th and Wentworth	H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue	E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks	L. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON	Elich Pharmacy.
IRVING PARK	Dr. W. Parker.
GLEN ELLYN	Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—LADY'S GOLD HUNTING CASE watch and chain, name and date on inside; owner can have same by proving property. Address W 26, Tribune office.

LEFT IN PALMER HOUSE WATER-CLOSET, Feb. 28, two memorandum books. Finder will receive $2 by leaving them at Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a speciality of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT for cash; all kinds broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, silverware, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—DR. G. C. SOMERS, LATE OF THE Auditorium Bldg., has located at Hot Springs, Ark., where he will be pleased to see his Chicago friends who may visit that popular resort.

PERSONAL—DR. BELL'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY; certain cure for rheumatism in all forms; absolute cure or no pay. 1248 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st. Hours 9 to 5.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

PATENTS.

FRED W. HERSEY, PATENT ATTORNEY AND mechanical expert, 714 Tacoma Bldg.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st. Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF several years' business experience, capable of managing a business or an office force; a practical bookkeeper and can furnish best city references; a permanent position desired with some good firm. Address G J 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN BOOKkeeper who has worked for a considerable time in a large Western packing house, and can furnish A 1 references. Address V 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND general office man of ten years' experience; at present employed; competent, reliable, and references. Address G J 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE CREDIT DEpartment of wholesale house by young man, 28 years of age, married, eight years' experience; best of references. Address G B 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN (24), speaking English, French, and German, wants position as office clerk; A1 references. Address G J 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, WHO IS not afraid of work; 3½ years in wholesale grocery; willing to do anything. Best of references. Address G J 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND financier; 20 yrs.' experience in imptg. and dom. bus.; responsible position; A1 refs. C. A. SNYDER, P.-O. Box 349, Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY A young man having had three years' experience; best reference. Address G J 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OR OUTSIDE; good penman; A1 reference. Address G J 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN; capable manager; first-class accountant and correspondent; highest references. G J 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS clerk in office; good city references. Address W 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier; competent to take charge of office; A1 references. G J 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE SHIPPING clerk; acquainted with railroads and handling teams; city references. Address V 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT, BY SINgle man of 30 having mercantile experience; good accountant or salesman. Address G J 86, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or for general office work. Address V 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced. Furnish best references. W 32, Tribune

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman in Iowa and Nebraska; 2 years experience, and first-class reference. Address V 172, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY, 19, TO TAKE care of horses; good driver; can make himself generally useful. Address V 142, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PEN DRAFTSMAN and designer; thoroughly qualified in either artistic or mechanical work. Address, stating salary, W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG JOB PRINTER where hard work will be appreciated; willing to work for moderate wages. Address V 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL NURSE T. WILLIAM DALE, Telephone 200, Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER; COMPEtent and sober. Address G J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MECHANICAL draftsman. Address G J 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT EXPERIenced engineer. Address G J 102, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, ENglish; single man; good refs. G J 103, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS HOTEL by refined and competent housekeeper. Refs. Address or call, HOUSEKEEPER, the Saratoga, city.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS stenographer (Remington); understands bookkeeping; good city reference; salary moderate. Address W 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR stenographer and general office man; Remington operator. Address T 169, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED GENtleman from New York, with highest references as to character, etc., a position of trust or the superintendence of a number of men or any place requiring executive ability and trustworthiness; 25 years' experience in mercantile line. G J 54, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 28 years of age, not the brightest on earth but still pretty smooth, at least he thinks he is, with address sufficient for a confidence man; fit for anything from an actor to a millionaire. Address G J 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EXperience offers his services to arrange and care for exhibits during Columbian Exposition. Address G J 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED BUSIness man with some mercantile or manufacturing concern where honesty, capacity, and industry is required. Address G J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS JANITORS, MAN and wife; best of city references. Apply at A. Booth Packing Co., or at H. B. PEABODY'S 493 State-st.; M. T. Learville, rear janitor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN; best references; served 5 years in U. S. army; can furnish bond. Address G J 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF fairly good education; 1 year 9 months with last employer; aged 26. Address G J 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR ASsistant bookkeeper; references. W 36, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 MILLINERY AND general saleslady; out of city. References. Address G J 95, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS chambermaid or second work. Call 417 31st-st., up-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF PRACTICAL ability desires the care of respectable house suitable for roomers of party who might wish to leave their home during World's Fair; have large acquaintance East, West, and South who would patronize same; percentage received for services; best of reference. Address G B 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, city or country, by middle-aged lady with girl 5 years old; references. MARY WATERS, Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY RELIABLE AND thoroughly capable desires management of rooming house or series of flats for World's Fair. City references. Address G J 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY WITH GOOD city references as housekeeper in private family or hotel. Address V 41, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — WIDOW, 28 WANTS good refined home; has new furniture; dressmaker or furnished rooms; no trifling or delay. MRS. MAIE STILES, 92 E. Ontario-st., rear cottage.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; some experience; will start at 8 if there is a chance to work up; best of reference; can furnish machine. Address T 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer; have typewriter; salary, $8 per week. Address 126 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER employed forenoons wishes afternoon position. Address STENOGRAPHER, 307 Tacoma Building.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCH GIRL AS ladies' maid or governess to young children; is good children's dressmaker and has first-class letters of recommendations from last employers in Paris; wages $25 per month and good home. Address V 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING AGENT for World's Fair enterprise; old hand at it; reference Chicago newspapers. Address G J 94, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS—TWO YOUNG MEN. GOOD penman, $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

GROCERYMAN—WHO HAS HAD THE HANDLING of fine goods, to sell the city trade; give references. Address G J 59, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS, FLUENT speaker, with some knowledge of credits. Address G J 89, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FAMILIAR WITH INSURANCE work (general agency); must be accurate at figures and used to footing. Address W 34, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK; GERMAN-American preferred, who writes a good hand and who can furnish first-class references. Address G J 105, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AN ATTRACTIVE COMPANY SECretaryship for a competent young man, married, or one living with his parents. V 133, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN — SEVERAL, EXPERIenced; large commissions; fine medium; strongly indorsed by bankers and prominent men. Manhattan Publishing Co., 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—BOOK; ONE EXPERIENCED AND able to furnish first-class references. Apply to S. L. STEIN, between 2 and 4, Saturday, at 1301 Michigan-av.

SALESMAN—TO SELL FRENCH COFFEE EXtract to restaurants. Paris Extract Co., 1 and 3 North Clark-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CHINA AND GLASSware, used to handling fine retail trade. Address A 45, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, ON MEDICAL book for Chicago and nearby territory. Call at Leland Hotel, 10 to 2 today. J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

SALESMEN—GOOD SALESMEN FOR CITY AND outside to sell a new article of big demand; good commission. Daniel Walter's Novelty Co., 263 East Madison-st.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY THE BEST SIDE LINE ever offered. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—DRY GOODS; GOOD SIDE LINE. Address R. 60, 221 5th-av.

SOLICITOR—FOR NEWSPAPER; NONE BUT EXperienced man need apply. Salary and commission. 311 Herald Building.

SOLICITORS—SUCCESSFUL, AT 404 CHAMBER of Commerce.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 16 TO DRIVE WAGON; ONE ACquainted with streets on South Side. 3626 Cottage Grove-av.

BOY—BRIGHT—14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, BY wholesale house. Address G J 85, Tribune.

BOYS—BUNDLE BOYS, 16 TO 19 YEARS; bright, active, and well recommended; $4.50 per week. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., 111 State-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

OFFICE BOY—WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions; one who writes a good hand, good opportunity for good boy. New Haven Clock Co., 211 and 213 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OFFICE BOY—WHO LIVES ON NORTH SIDE. GLUTEN FLOUR CO., 135 Lake-st.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH—FOREMAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands figuring on piece work. Apply F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., Carpenter-st. and Carroll-av.

BOXMAKER—EXPERIENCED—ONE WHO THORoughly understands all kind of work and capable of taking charge of manufactures if necessary. Apply immediately to B. F. PORTER, 79 N. State-st.

FIRST-CLASS TINNERS, PAINTERS, WOODworkers, and blacksmith finishers on light and heavy work. Apply C. P. KIMBALL & CO., high grade carriage builders, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS. APPLY to Manager Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

PRINTER—JOB, FIRST-CLASS, FAMILIAR WITH all classes of job composition, especially railroad forms; one experienced in management preferred; employment steady; pay absolute. "Chronicle," Leadville, Colo.

SHAPER HANDS AND BAND SAWYERS. MGR. Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

TINNERS AND SHEETIRON WORKERS—APPLY Mgr. Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

UPHOLSTERERS—AND MATTRESS MAKERS—A number of experienced. Manager, Pullman Palace Car company, Pullman, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—AT 478 W. CONGRESS-ST., SOBER, reliable man that is willing to work. Call from 4 to 6 p. m. Saturday.

House Servants.

MAN AND WIFE—COLORED PREFERRED—woman as cook and laundress; man for waiting on table and second work; small family; references required. Address G J 39, Tribune office.

MAN AND WIFE—COLORED PREFERRED; woman as cook and laundress, man for waiting on table and second work; small family; references required. Address G J 39, Tribune office.

MAN—FOR HOUSEWORK, WITH REFERENCES. Inquire at 3340 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG man; $10 or $12. 1317 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO IS OUT OF EMPLOYment, call in a. m. 1511 Unity Building.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO; REMINGTON OPERAtors; $12 to $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN FOR RAILroad office. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHERS—3 YOUNG MEN; $12, $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

BY AN EASTERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, A PERson qualified to put a high grade subscription book on the market; salary $1,000; Chicago references required. Address V 157, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR ILLUSTRATED Chicago, the finest book of its kind published, showing the artistic as well as the commercial interests of the World's Fair city and grounds; big money to the right parties. Apply to S. L. STEIN, Saturday, between 2 and 4, 1301 Michigan-av.

DOCTOR—TO TAKE CHARGE OF DRUG STORE, or will sell half interest; everything first-class. Lycopodium. COLBURN, BIRKS & CO., Peoria, Ill.

GENTLEMEN—NUMBER OF EDUCATED, WELL dressed gentlemen. 1317 Masonic Temple.

MAN—A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY MAN TO work retail trade; must be of good character and a hustler; salary and commission; also a few men visiting the dry goods and grocery trade to take orders from our catalogue on commission. Address WILCOX, 167 and 169 Fifth-av., Chicago.

MEN—HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD POSITIONS; CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., R. 11, 108 Washington-st.

PROOFREADER—EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS proofreader. JOHN MORRIS CO., 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

RULER—OR FORWARDER—GOOD; WRITE, stating experience and wages. RODNEY MITCHELL & CO., Peoria, Ill.

SELECTOR—FIRST-CLASS CHINA AND GLASSware, used to handling fine retail goods. Address A 46, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS TO TAKE charge of the "annex" to a first class, medium-sized hotel on South side; previous experience not necessary; must be willing and able to loan $1,200 on good security to aid in furnishing annex; salary $100 per month; A1 references required. Address G J 67, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—(GERMAN) IN BUTCHER-SHOP. R. 516 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AND CASHIER, LADY; ONE who lives on North Side preferred. 1251 North Clark-st.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY FOR CASHIER, FIRST-class restaurant. Must understand bookkeeping and come well recommended. Answer fully, giving references and salary expected. W 31, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG LADY; NIGHT WORK. 1317 Masonic Temple.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS, ALSO second girl; references required. Call 4801 Kimbark-av.

COOK—GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH, WAGES $5; you can call Sunday; laundress kept. 3322 Michigan-av.; references required.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS—1309 MICHIGAN-AV.

GIRL—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH-speaking Danish girl in American family of 3 grown people. 2d flat, 19 33d-st.

GIRL—TO COOK AND IRON IN PRIVATE FAMIly. 410 Ontario-st.

HOUSEWORK—WILL PAY $4 PER WEEK FOR first-class white girl competent for general housework. Call at once 4027 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 91 Bowen-av.

HOUSEWORK—743 W. CONGRESS-ST., A GIRL to assist in general housework.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3335 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; bring references. 4230 Oakenwald-av.

LAUNDRESS — AT HOTEL DREXEL, 3958 Drexel-blvd.

LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; WAGES $50 PER month. Call Saturday, 220 Ontario-st.

NURSE—A NEAT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO HAS had experience as child's nurse, and to do light second work. Call day or evening. 3633 Prairie-av.

YOUNG GIRL—TO ASSIST IN THE CARE OF A 5-months-old boy; Swedish preferred. Call at 3700 Lake-av., Flat 6.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—FOR THE WEST SIDE—FIRST assistant; one who has had charge of workroom preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address G J 81, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS, HAND sewers, and learners on ladies' and boys' waists; also work given out. Globe Garment Co., 295 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS—GOOD; IMMEDIATELY AT 390 S. Park-st.; come prepared to work.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPer without family, to take charge small private boarding house twenty miles from Chicago. Address with references G J 82, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY; Remington operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Smith Premier machine for office at Union Stock Yards. Address G J 75, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—FOUR—REMINGTON AND Smith-Premier. $10, $15. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; MUST SPEAK German; $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOUR SOPRANOS, FOUR BASSOS, AND ONE tenor for select volunteer choir prominent West Side church. Address M. K. H., Room 8 Chickering Hall.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion, to sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED, ON WAX thread sewing machines, for glove work; steady employment all the year round. Western Tannery & Glove Works, 37-43 Coventry-st.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced. Telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST Washington-st.; new, light, and dry; river and rail connections; goods packed, moved, and shipped; reasonable advances made; low rates; fine furniture a specialty. Telephone North 629.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE IS the people's friend and helper in collecting wages and bills and in legal business. Advice free. Office 97 Clark-st., Room 7.

LAWYER—E. EVERETT, 1114 ASHLAND BLOCK Clark and Randolph. Fees moderate; advice free.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TODAY AND TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT week—12 beautiful cabinet photographs for 98c; bring the children; proofs shown. ROBINSON & ROE, 77 and 79 South Clark-st., op. Court-House.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR ONE WEEK. TERMS EASY.

Two lots on Taylor-st., near Wood-st.	$2,400
Corner 51st and May-sts. (165 feet on 51st-st.)	3,500
One or two lots, W. Indiana-st., nr. Western-av.	1,500
702 Jackson-blvd., lot, 10-room house, barn	6,000
200 Honore-st., 3-story brick, 11 rooms, modern, and barn	6,000
1163 Wilcox-av., 11 rooms and 2 baths, gas fixtures, barn, lot	4,500
388 Irving-av., near Polk-st., 8-room house, barn, lot	3,000
Olde lot, Drexel av., e. f., 45 ft. s. of 86th-st.	500
Lot, w. f., McDaniel-av., 200 ft. n. of Dempster, Evanston	300

S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—NO BETTER LIST TO SELECT from in Chicago—Come in and see if you want anything and have got any money for residences, flats, apartments, and furnished houses; bottom prices; easy terms. E. G. WRIGHT, 925 Unity Building.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—YOUR OWN PRICE—$1,300 HALsted-st. equity. Address G J 73, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5,170:

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new and elegant residences, built regardless of cost; nothing better in Chicago; $85,000, $100,000. If you want something very choice every way give this your immediate attention.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone house, 34 ft. wide, heated by hot water; $60,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome modern house, 42 ft. and barn; $65,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 51 ft.; $42,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, modern house, 22 ft., with brick barn; $24,000; a bargain.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house, extra well built, 25 ft. and brick barn; $25,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 29th-st.; $36,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 21st-st.; $47,500.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE—Connecticut brown stone, one of the most costly homes in Chicago; $250,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown stone house, with lot 68x171 ft. and barn; $95,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—First-class new house with lot 55 feet front; $60,000.

DREXEL-BLVD.—Four fine residences; $75,000, $85,000, $125,000, $45,000.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, No. 3122, finished in quarter sawed oak, bird's eye maple, birch, cherry, and other hard woods, heated by hot water; best sanitary plumbing; tile bath room; lighted by gas and electricity; handsome combination fixtures for gas and electric light; fine decorations; lot 25x177 ft. The house is new and has never been occupied; immediate possession.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x173 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 37th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—90x199 ft., near 37th-pl.
DREXEL-BLVD.—66x250 ft., S. W. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—119x227 ft., near 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—60x232 ft., near 46th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x200 ft., near 49th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—150x200 ft., S. E. cor. 49th-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN BUSINESS PROPerty by JACOB WEIL & CO., Garden City Block, N. W. corner of 5th-av. and Randolph-st.

140x190 feet n. w. corner of Monroe and Franklin-st.; price $550,000.

40x80 feet on Franklin-st. between Lake and Randolph; price $50,000.

100x118 feet on the southwest corner of State and 31st-sts.; price $150,000.

On Wabash-av. near Van Buren-st., leased for 99 years; price $150,000.

40x170 feet on Wabash-av. near Congress-st., with an 8-story building rented for 4 years; price $275,000.

180 feet corner of Monroe and Market-sts., 5-story bldg.; price $600,000.

40x140 feet on State near Peck-ct., 6-story new building, leased for 99 years, only one low valuation; price $75,000.

504x100 feet on State-st. between 47th and 48th-sts., with first-class improvements; price $350,000.

We also control a number of other large pieces of business property and capitalists wishing to make investments can get reliable information as to values in down-town business property by calling at our office.

We have made a specialty of this class of business for the last 28 years and feel qualified as reliable authority as to values, having sold and bought more of this class of property during that time than any other agent in Chicago. For further particulars apply at our office, Suite 208 Garden City Block, N. W. corner of 5th-av. and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—

ELEGANT NEW 3-STORY STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES ON MICHIGAN-BLVD., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 44TH-ST.

3 short blocks from 43d-st. Elevated road station.

Parties contemplating purchasing homes in the near future will serve their best interests by inspecting these elegant residences; they are exquisite in architectural design, and in point of interior finish and decorations they are unsurpassed; finished in various hardwoods, special design mantels and sideboards, consols and hall tree built in; open sanitary plumbing; bath-rooms finished in Italian and pink marble; houses heated by hot water heat throughout; large lot with each house, 25x161 to 20-ft. alley; corner lot 29x161; considering the location and advancing prices on this popular boulevard we will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city. Prices from $27,000 to $40,000.

Open for inspection today.

REA & CO., Exclusive Agents, 42 Rookery.

ALBERT MENDEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—

ACRES.

WEST PULLMAN—10 or more acres immediately adjoining the original West Pullman tract.

HALSTED-ST. AND 65TH, adjoining the Lucy M. Green tract; most desirable for high grade subdivision.

16TH AND W. 44TH-STS.—13 acres near Grant Locomotive Works; will sell quickly as a subdivision.

MEAD & COE, Exclusive Agents, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170

MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2007; valuable business lot 70x160 ft., now ripe for permanent improvement; $75,000; will lease for 99 years without revaluation.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front houses, Nos. 1716, 1913, and 2021; growing rapidly into business property.

FOR SALE—$125,000—NEW FINE HOTEL, FOUR story and basement, 125x80, on prominent corner only three blocks from main entrance to World's Fair grounds at 57th-st.; house will be completed May 1 or sooner; contains 133 rooms besides fine cafe, parlor, office, and working departments; also two stores; no better location for World's Fair guests; only two blocks from Ill. Cent. station and one block from cable cars. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.—

Entry 112—Two fine pieces of income property, Cottage Grove-av., near 44th-st., 4-story and basement stone front, 2 stores and 12 flats; steam heat, heavy walls, good finish; building new and first-class; price, $31,000; rent, $3,840.

Entry 444—30th-st., near Michigan-av., modern 4-story flat buildings; stone front; four flats of eight rooms each; this is modern and first-class; price, $28,000; rent, $3,640.

FOR SALE—A FINE 11-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN, shade and fruit trees and well laid out grounds; 600x266 ft. frontage on four streets; located near West Pullman, on 115th-st., Gano, Ill.; will sell whole or half; also a block of four stores and flats on Michigan-av., corner 114th-st., Roseland; well rented. Inquire of J. HENRY KLARE, Owner, 115th-st., Gano, Ill.

FOR SALE—

AT KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.

High-class residence property on Lake, Washington, Madison, and Lexington-avs.; lowest prices; best terms. Also desirable corners for hotels, flats, and residences on 51st-st.-blvd.

METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FT. EAST FRONT, ON WHARton-av., near 64th-st.; stone sidewalks; all improvements in; for a quick sale $100 per foot; will bring $125 to $150 as soon as the Elevated road is running. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—OR WILL RENT FOR 6 MONTHS BY owner, a lovely home of 13 rooms, bath-room, billiard and ball-room, hardwood finish throughout, handsomely furnished, on Lake Park-av., near Illinois Central. For particulars address G J 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR NEW UNIVERSITY; FINE residence lots, 50x180 on Woodlawn and Kimbark-av.; this is the best property in the market for the price it is now offered. Call for plat and particulars. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., corner Cottage Grove-av. and 47-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—

N. E. COR. WRIGHT AND 79TH-ST.

Three-story flat building containing three stores and six flats, rented for 10 per cent of asking price; this is a growing investment and worthy of investigation. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 148 x183 feet at $105.

Yates-av., s. w. cor. 69th, 600x170 ft.; big bargain; or will lease; located 2 blocks south of World's Fair gate and on line of South Chicago electric line. E. N. WEART & CO., R. 308, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—

The owner of a fine new residence on Kimbark-av. having decided to remove to New York City, will sell his house and furniture at a reasonable price. Address at once CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago. E. H. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL modern homes on the South Side; large corner grounds and fine brick stable; other real estate will be taken in part payment. Owner, 621 Rialto Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER OF 63D-PLACE and Grace-av., $110 per foot. Cor. 71st-st. and Madison-av., $45 per foot. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—

3141 GROVELAND-AV.

Will sell cottage and lot for $500 less than the lot is worth; price $4,500. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front 8 and 10 room houses; all modern improvements and conveniences, 48th-st., just west of Drexel-blvd.; $8,500 to $10,000; easy terms. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$210 PER FOOT, MICHIGAN-AV. boulevard, near 52d-st. (all assessments paid); lot 28x160. BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE IN KENwood, near 47th-st. station I. C. R. R.; beautifully finished in hardwood, and all modern conveniences. Low price. W. J. FAIRMAN, 89 Madison.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, MICHIGAN-BLVD., near 26th-st., with brick barn; very choice location; $25,000. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LOT NEAR BOULEvard, park, and L elevated station; very cheap. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119-121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN FEES—ONE FOR $160,000, one for $130,000, one for $120,000; full particulars to actual buyers only. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

FORD-AV. RESIDENCE.

Between 75th and 76th-sts.; east front; nearly new modern 8-room residence with lot 50x167 feet; easily accessible to Fair grounds by steam and electric cars; can rent for $100 per month during the Exposition; price, $6,000; terms easy. ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 308 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-BLVD.

200 ft. north of 50th-st., 25, 50, or 100x161 ft., west front, at $235 per foot; assessments all paid; cheapest frontage on the boulevard. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—600 FEET ON Adams-av., bet. 74th and 75th-st. 100 ft. ... av. bet. 75th and 76th-sts. 3 houses on Madison-... bet. 74th and 75th-sts. Brick house on 25th-st. ... Michigan and Indiana-avs. 50 ft. on Wabash-av. near 47th-st. GEO. STICKNEY, 19 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON KIMBARK-AV. near 49th-st., 45x127, modern, 13 rooms, hardwood finish; perfect order; $20,000. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—58.4X162 TO 20 FT. alley on Avenue B and 69th-st., in the liquor district. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$90,000; ELEGANT HOME, PRAIRIE-av. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

VACANT.

Adams-st., near Halsted, n. f., 25x180 ft.
Adams-st., near Loomis, n. f., 50x188 ft.
Adams-st., near California-av., s. f., 27x125 ft.
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., n. f., 50x142 ft.
Adams-st., w. of Homan-av., n. f., 50x142 ft.

Madison-st., near California-av., s. f., 48x122 ft.
Madison-st., near Sacramento-av., s. f., 25x125 ft.
Madison-st., near Homan-av., n. f., 50x162 ft.
Madison-st., e. of St. Louis-av., s. f., 25x191 ft.
Madison-st., e. of Central Park-av., n. f., 50x191 ft.

Monroe-st., near Homan-av., n. f., 25x180 ft.
Monroe-st., near St. Louis-av., s. f., 100x161 ft.

Jackson-blvd., near Throop-st., n. f., 25x120 ft.
Jackson-blvd., near Homan-av., s. f., 50x142 ft.
Jackson-blvd., cor. St. Louis-av., s. f., 105x142 ft.

Van Buren-st., near California-av., s. f., 32x16...
Van Buren-st., near Sacramento-av., s. f., 25x12...
Van Buren-st., near Spalding, n. f., 25x124 ft.

Congress-st., near Sacramento-av., n. f., 75x1...
Congress-st., near Homan-av., s. f., 25x124 ft.

Harrison-st., near Francisco, s. f., 50x154 ft.
Harrison-st., near Albany-av., s. f., 25x124 ft.

Also many other pieces of property along the line of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ALL BARGAINS—

$2,600 will purchase 2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.

$2,400 will purchase brick cottage, 1153 Fillmore-st.

$2,500 will purchase 2-story frame, 1167 Fillmore-st.

$2,400 will purchase brick cottage, 1156 W. Taylor-st.

$3,200 will purchase 3-story flats, 1153 Harvard-st.

$4,000 will purchase 3-story flats (corner), 116... Harvard-st.

Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT LOT—ADAMS-ST. near California, $90. Garfield-blvd., near Harrison, 25x150, $80. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., Or 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—16-ROOM MODERN STONE-FRONT house, opposite Union Park, lot 147 feet deep, large paved alley, new closets, bath, furnace, everything in good condition; newly furnished; will sell with or without furniture; $1,000 less than the price of similar houses. 18 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—THIS CANNOT BE DUPLICATED—50x180, south front, Adams-st., half block east of Garfield Park; ALLEY ON SIDE. Also lots adjoining new residences, near St. Louis-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM (exclusive agent), 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON LUMBER-ST., north of 18th; 150 feet river front; 190 feet deep; good railroad facilities. G. F. SHIPPEY, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., JUST EAST OF Western-av., 3-story brick building; lot 24x125; always rents well. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—389 AND 391 WARREN-AV., 3-STORY brick houses; four rooms deep; every modern convenience. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND MILlard-avs. and 15th-st.; cheap. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MARSHFIELD-AV., NEAR FULton, 3-story flat building. Apply to owner, 36 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY FLAT ON CAMPBELL-av., near 12th-st.; price low and terms easy. Apply at 1145 West 12th-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—LOT ON INDIANA, 100 FT. EAST OF Leavitt-st., $1,250; worth $1,800. OVIATT, Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 BUYS MY 24 LOTS NORTH of Garfield Park, one block from Grand-av. street cars; $1,500 cash. Address G J 87, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE 1½-STORY MODern cottage and lot; also detached 2-story flat (4 room each); all improvements, in perfect order, in Orchard-st., near Dewey-court; good location, one block from limits cable. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON N. CLARK-ST., 4-STORY, BASEment, brick and stone store and flat building; modern and new improvements; will pay 8 per cent net; price $25,000. ANGERS, COOK & HOLINSHEAD, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—ONE-STORY COTTAGE, large barn and lot 49 feet front, on paved street, near Larrabee and Willow-sts.; price $5,700. Address G J 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR-ST., GOOD BRICK RESIdence, 9 rooms; corner lot; well rented; $10,000. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE WITH TWO ACRES of ground, east of depot on North Shore. Apply to owner, 75 Board of Trade.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

9 to 12 room, new, modern houses at "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS"; hardwood finish, concrete cellars, furnace heat; located on large grove lots, a few minutes' walk from and connected with the depot by cement sidewalks; elevation 80 feet above the lake; prices $4,500 to $9,000; terms reasonable. We will take you to see the property any day.

BIG GROVE LOTS FOR SALE AT $15 TO $25 PER FRONT FOOT, ON EASY TERMS.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS, 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MORGAN PARK.

FOR SALE—

MORGAN PARK.

Beautiful ridge lots within 2 blocks of depot; improved with sewer, water, and sidewalks; for sale on easy terms; houses built and sold on monthly payments.

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 308 Chamber of Commerce.

MORGAN PARK.

FOR SALE—MEN OF MEANS OR LARGE INcomes are now anticipating the demand by securing valuable north shore residences at $20,000 to $40,000.

For a large, new, modern establishment outside city limits in choicest neighborhood with every city convenience, on easy terms. Address Owner, G J 110, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—

New 12-room house; modern; lot 50x190; $6,500.

9-room house; 18 months old; lot 60x179; $6,500.

Vacant lots on improved street; sewers, electric lights and gas; at $40, $45, $50, and $60 per ft.

All the above property is within two and one-half blocks of Oak Park depot. SIMPSON DUNLOP, First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NEAR DEPOT—8-room house; bath, gas, furnace, etc.; $5,000.
7-room house; bath, gas, furnace, etc.; $3,800.
9-room house; bath, gas, furnace, etc.; $6,000.
8-room house; bath and furnace; $4,000.
6-room house; bath and furnace; $3,200.
W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON RESIDENCE, NEAR university; solid brick, modern improvements, furnace, electric light, fine condition; 10 large rooms; east front; large, finely shaded grounds; an ideal home; terms to suit; will exchange for Chicago building or vacant and cash. OWNER, 815 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C. C. & Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 225.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE FOR A FINE FARM of 218 acres, just north of Wheeling; the Wisconsin Central railroad and Desplaines River both cross the property; suitable for a manufacturing site, suburban town, or subdivision. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Oak Park; good bargains at all times. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Wheaton (Chicago's best American and educational suburb), ranging in prices from $1,500 to $5,000. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $3,000 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $500; $10 down and $10 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—ELEGANT RESIdence, 12 rooms; all modern conveniences; good lot; trees, barn, etc.; $12,000. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—7-ROOM HOUSE, $2,500; monthly payments. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BARGAINS IN NEW houses; $3,000 to $7,000; lots $30 to $50; improved streets. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH RIVERSIDE—LOTS AND houses built to suit on monthly payments. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—RESIDENCE; ALL modern improvements; bargain. W 27, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINELY IMPROVED BLACKhawk Co., Ia., farms of 275 and 320 acres; $50 per acre. G. C. KENNEDY, Waterloo, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—80 ACRE FARM near Chicago; 1½ miles from depot; call for particulars. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WHAT PROPOSITION CAN YOU make to six to ten families who desire to secure homes adjacent to one another and on line of steam railroad coming into South Side and west of State-st.; must be first class in all respects, 8 to 10 rooms, and reasonable price. Address G J 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—CORNER SUITABLE FOR FLATS; 50 to 75 ft.; south of 47th-st., from Wabash to Cottage; give cash price. Address W 60, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT AS homestead in Chicago or a house and large grounds in or adjacent to a good suburb, worth from $10,000 to $20,000. Address JAMES T. HAIR, 203 Ashland-blvd.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMER, 2-STORY brick flat bldg., Englewood, Normal, Auburn, or Hyde Park, not to exceed $7,500; will pay $2,000 cash. A. W. DRAPER, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 50.

WANTED—SEVERAL TRACTS OF CHEAP lands in Western States or Texas. If you have bargains to offer address Box 14, West Union, Ia.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—25 FEET ON WASHington-blvd., so. front, e. of Leavitt-st.; for my own use. G. A. ROSE, 72 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

DESK OR OFFICE ROOM WANTED IN EXchange for paper hanging. Address W 4, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,458 FEET FRONTAGE 147 to 214 feet deep, fine neighborhood; near suburb; price $25,000; want clear farm and cash, or city residence; clear for clear. Address W 25, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS livery and undertaking business in Lake View for clear city real estate, improved or vacant. KNAUER BROS., cor. Kinzie and Clark-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE NORTH SIDE corner, well improved, 10 minutes' walk, rents $9,000; price $145,000; in cash $52,000; assume $33,000; balance $60,000; will be taken in unimproved city or good suburban. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD FARM AND SOME cash, a fine block of stores and flats. Address owner, 1145 W. 12th-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO TRADE EQUITY IN CHICAGO property for good farm near Chicago. Address 1145 West 12th-st., Chicago. OWNER.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL ESTATE or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE WITHOUT DELAY; BUILDING loans a specialty. H. C. BUNN, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $10,000 on city or good suburban real estate; any good loans promptly made.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; mortgages bought and sold.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security at current rates; building loans made. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $500 upwards, at low rates; no delay.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y,
Charles C. Whitacre, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept.,
Owings Bldg.

SPECIAL FUND; WILL LOAN FROM $5,000 TO $200,000, very low rates, on improved Chicago real estate. 61, 126 Washington-st.

SHORT TIME LOANS FOR BUILDING OR ON vacant property. 1401 Unity Bldg.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS on improved city property.
LYMAN & JACKSON,
1610, 100 Washington.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR THREE YEARS $1,500 on real estate. Address 1145 West 12th-st., Chicago. OWNER.

WANTED—TO BORROW THREE SUMS OF $5,000 each on improved real estate. Address 1145 West 12th-st. OWNER.

WANTED—TO BORROW THREE SUMS OF $4,000 each on improved real estate. Address 1145 West 12th-st. OWNER.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$7,000 ON MY IMproved farm ten miles from city limits. Address G J 49, Tribune office.

5%—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$6,000 TO TAKE UP BUILDING LOAN AND balance to build $2,500 house 6 miles from City Hall in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Address G J 68, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—
THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 Monroe-st.,
or
351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old-established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

IF YOU WANT A PRIVATE LOAN ON YOUR FURniture, or note secured by diamonds, watches, etc., call on ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 134 Washington-st., Room 716.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, silverware, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st.

WANTED—$500 ONE YEAR; SECURITY FOUR times. Address W 46, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR WORLD'S FAIR PURPOSES, prominent corner near World's Fair, 154x169, $10 per foot. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM OF NOT LESS than 80 acres, within 50 miles of city. Address M. E. CHAPMAN, 822½ Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—YOUNG MAN, "HUSTLER," WITH $100 in business chance office; big money. Address P 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BIGGEST MONEYMAKER in the world; $1,000 per day during Fair; investigate. 1006 Chamber Commerce Building.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO INVEST in building business. Address W 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH AMPLE CAPITAL to join advertiser in established manufacturing business with very little competition; a good chance for a paying investment. Address V 117, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION, VOICE CULTURE—STAMMERING cured; voices strengthened. PROF. MINSHALL, 9 Park-av.

FRENCH OR GERMAN LEARNED IN 24 LESsons. 82, 240 La Salle-st.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.
Comedies and lectures in French and German every Saturday. Free to pupils.

PICTURES, STAMPS, AND COINS.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., COIN AND stamp dealers; coin catalogue, 10c.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1, 2978 INDIANA-AV., brick house, 14 rooms, corner; 2948 State-st., brick store room, basement and 14 rooms; 106 Third-av., stone front, 12 rooms, for hotel or boarding house; 495 Clark-st., store room, basement and 24 rooms; 4565-67 Wentworth-av., corner, 2 store rooms, 2 basements, and 28 rooms; 5627 Wentworth-av., store room and flat of 6 rooms.
J. L. CURTIS,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—ELEGANT HOUSE near Drexel-blvd. and 42d-st.; convenient to Ill. Central, L. S. Board of Trade, and cable; 11 handsome rooms; $300 per month for the World's Fair term.
Also several other furnished houses and flats for the Fair season. KITTELL & CO.,
815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCES—I HAVE a large list of beautiful modern residences on the South Side to rent for the World's Fair period from $500 to $5,000 per month. Only applications from responsible first-class private families, accompanied with satisfactory references will be considered.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY furnished house in Kenwood, near 47th-st. and Ill. Cent. R. R., to Nov. 1; house and furniture entirely new; ten large, light rooms (six chambers) and bath-room, laundry, and store-rooms; hardwood finish, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath-room, electric lights, decorations; possession at once if desired. Address Owner, Room 21, 89 Madison-st.

FOR RENT—
1 12-room new brick house; bathroom, etc.
1 9-room frame house; bathroom, etc.
1 8-room frame house; bathroom, etc.
Woodlawn Park, only 3 blocks entrance Fair.
T. J. HOLTON & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE, furnished, convenient to Douglas Station, $150 per month.
For rent—12-room house convenient to Douglas Station, $85 per month.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—
3 new modern houses on Prairie-av., just south of 22d-st., finished March 1st; two bath-rooms in each, laundry, dryers, butler's pantry, etc., etc.; 14 and 12 rooms. WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR PERIOD—Finely furnished houses in the vicinity of the Auditorium Hotel and on all the boulevards and avenues, ranging in price from $100 to $1,000 per month. WISNER, ELLIOTT & CO., Room 12 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO RENT—16-ROOM BRICK HOUSE WITH carpets and curtains, convenient to L road, cable, and cross-town car line. Fine opportunity for rooming and boarding-house for World's Fair.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR WORLD'S FAIR period several palatial homes on Michigan-blvd., Prairie-av., and in Kenwood; $12,000, $15,000, $15,000, $18,000, $25,000, $30,000; these are some of the finest residences in Chicago. MATSON HILL,
607 Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 25TH-ST., beautifully furnished east-front modern residence; 14 rooms; large barn. Private family only; World's Fair period. FRED. P. HOPKINS,
175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PRIVATE residence on Prairie-av., south of 26th-st., from 3 to 5 months, to desirable private family.
EDWIN E. GETCHELL,
208 Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR World's Fair; conveniently located. Also some desirable hotels.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE AND throughout Hyde Park; large list, all sizes and prices. Call for list before renting. Telephone 67, Oakland. W. A. PRIDMORE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FROM APRIL 1 OR April 15 to Jan. 1, a 9-room house on a corner, including upright piano; south of 39th-st. and east of Grand-blvd., to respectable, responsible parties; rent $200 per month. Address T 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2-STORY and attic modern frame house, 8 rooms, 50-ft. lawn, on Yale-st., near 71st-st., Englewood, June to October; $125 per month. Address G J 102, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED house for Fair term? I have the largest list on the South Side avenues of private homes at $150 to $300 per month. Save time and expense by calling on O. L. BENEDICT, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE AT KENWOOD; ALL modern conveniences, with barn, for World's Fair term; $400 per month; large 17-room house, $1,000 per month. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS 16-ROOM HOUSE, corner 39th-st. and Wabash-av.; in good repair; large grounds; barn. WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—3437 MICHIGAN-AV., to private family; immediate possession; everything in perfect order. Apply to owner, S. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE WORLD'S Fair term, modern 13-room house; large grounds and fine stable. Owner, 621 Rialto Building.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, NO. 240 59th-st., Englewood, 9 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; possession April 1. Apply at 144 E. Van Buren-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLE 6 ROOM HOUSE with bath and conveniences, No. 5207 Atlantic-st., near State-st. cable and railroad station. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—20 SELECT FURNISHED HOUSES, Kenwood, between 43d and 47th-sts., Ill. Cent. Depot. BROOKS, PARTLOW & ENGLISH,
51 Major Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES in choice locations, for Fair period or longer.
HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—5 NEW 10-ROOM MODERN houses, Lake-av., bet. 45th and 46th-sts.
BROOKS, PARTLOW & ENGLISH, 51 Major Block.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE BARN, and 50-foot lot, one block from Oakwood Station I. C. R. R. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 6340 STAR-av., opposite World's Fair, $260.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH OF LINCOLN PARK, NEAR the lake, 14-room house, furnished; barn and large grounds. McCONNELL & BRO.,
Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE ON NORTH SHORE with two acres of ground; also good barn; furnished or unfurnished, for the summer or longer. Apply to owner, 75 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN Lincoln Park; $250 a mo. Fair period.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE IN LAKE VIEW, near the lake. McCONNELL & BRO.,
Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSES ON CEDAR-ST. AND Bellevue-pl.; prices from $80 to $175. B. L. HONORE, Room 28, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—941 MONROE-ST.—
House has every convenience, is four rooms deep and in good neighborhood; furniture for sale.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—14-ROOM MODERN house; Washington-blvd., west of Ashland-blvd. MERRICK, Room 10, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—15 NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGES ON Northwest Side, $18 per month. C. A. CHAMBERS, 187 La Salle-st., Room 91.

Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND SELECT LIST OF houses and apartments for rent during the
WORLD'S FAIR PERIOD.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

FOR RENT—FURNISHED DWELLINGS, BEST locations, largest list in city for World's Fair period. BROOKS, PARTLOW & ENGLISH,
51 Major Block.

TO RENT—100 FURNISHED HOUSES FOR Fair period. Call. FRANKLIN NICHOLS,
146 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OUT OF TOWN—
During World's Fair; rare chance; magnificent suburban estate one hour from City Hall, completely furnished brick house, 7 bedrooms, bath-room, everything modern; 20 acres on bluff overlooking lake; entire outfit, stables, horses, and complete establishment inside and out as it stands. Apply
PRATT BROTHERS,
508 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT—MAYFAIR—
New 8-room house; modern conveniences; 50-foot corner lot; $25; 5 minutes from station.
C. L. HAMMOND,
R. 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—EVANSTON—MY 14-ROOM NEW house, nicely furnished; South and east front; nicest location in Evanston. ALLEN VANE, Davis and Forest-avs.

FOR RENT—I HAVE SOME OF THE LARGEST and finest suburban north shore residences, completely furnished, for rent during the World's Fair.
W. E. STARR, 305 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE AT Evanston; desirable location. G J 88, Tribune.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—
LANDLORDS.
SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK.
We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. The demand is unprecedented, and we are forced to turn many applicants away daily.
We are locating 100 people weekly.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
LANDLORDS, ATTENTION.
SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK.
We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. We are turning people away every day. List with us.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AND flats. We have many applicants.
List your property with us
and we will rent it.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED house on Michigan-av., north of 12th-st., for club purposes, from May to November; must have place by Monday; will pay reasonable rent. W. G. PHYALL, 2222 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND barns in all parts of the city; big demand.
S. R. HARRIS,
189 La Salle-st., Room 40.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A 9 OR 10 room modern house; will lease for 3 or 5 years; no fancy prices. Address G J 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MAIN FLOOR FLAT, 69 and 71 33d-st., 8 rooms, $100 mo.; also residence, 3340 Vernon-av., furnished. S. W. SEA, R. 4, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4 FINE 6-ROOM FLATS ON 55TH-ST., near World's Fair grounds and university. G. E. PORTER, 919 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; FURNISHED or unfurnished; near World's Fair. CARL BECKER, 1308 Unity Block, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR TERM, COMpletely furnished 7-room flat; fine location, South Side, north of 31st-st.; close to Ill. Central and cable cars; direct to Fair grounds; steam heat, hot water, gas range, and every modern convenience; all light rooms; best in city for price; rent for term, April to November, $1,000. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE AND throughout Hyde Park; large list, all sizes and prices; call for list before renting. Telephone 67, Oakland. Special—Elegant eight room flats; steam heat, near elevated railroad and Grand-blvd.; only a few left; call early. W. A. PRIDMORE,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat on Prairie-av., near 30th-st.; elevators, steam heat, all conveniences; possession at once; until Oct 1; excellent opportunity for World's Fair exhibiter CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 4-ROOM apartment in the "Rainier," s. e. corner Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; steam heat, electric light, hot water, etc. Estate of B. F. TOBIN. Office in bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE Clinton, 1423-9 Michigan-av.; possession now or May 1. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 6 ROOMS, STEAM HEATED, new, cheap, janitor. 3731 Langley-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—13 TO 19 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., facing Union Park, 7 and 8 room hardwood finished apartments; steam heat, hot water furnished entire year; gas stoves and mantel fireplaces, laundries, dryers, janitor service, shades, screens, etc.
W. R. GRISWOLD,
85 Dearborn from 11 to 12, at bldgs. 4 to 5.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, $16 TO $20 PER month; all modern improvements. Apply at 1145 W. 12th-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT 978 WASHINGTON-blvd., 7 rooms, new stone-front buildings; all conveniences; $35; open today.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE MAJESTIC.
FIRE-PROOF.
The finest apartment building on the North Side; corner of Rush-st. and Walton-place; apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with every conceivable convenience. G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, No. 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 4 AND 5 ROOM flats with modern conveniences, in the Monticello, Nos. 332 and 334 N. Franklin-st., just south of Division-st. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 365 WELLS-ST., FIRST FLOOR; 7 rooms and bath; large and well-lighted rooms; private entrance. PRATT & ELY,
132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; possession at once. Flat 2, 578 E. Division-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished flats for immediate renters, near World's Fair. CARL BECKER, 1308 Unity Blk., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—APRIL OR MAY—4 OR 5 room flat by two ladies; no children; all conveniences; South Side near 35th-st., state price. Address 3515 Prairie-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165 FT., northwest corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; ready for occupancy; steam heat, new elevators, new steel boilers, hardwood floors, etc. D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

RENT FREE TO MAY 1 FOR BAKERY IF taken before Sunday; grocery store and meat market next door. Call at 4168 Wallace-st.

TO RENT—2 CORNER AND 2 INSIDE STORES on 55th-st., near Lexington-av.; from May 1.
G. E. PORTER, 919 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE HALF OF MY HAIR STORE, good opening. 284 92d-st., South Chicago. MRS. F. HUGHES.

TO RENT—316 CLARK-ST., STORE AND BASEment; not for saloon; good location for restaurant. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FREE UNTIL MAY 1; STORE, 1425 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—38 STATE-ST.—LARGE STORE OR building; south of Lake-st. 241 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORES, DOUGLAS Arcade, Cottage Grove-av. and 36th-st.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN STORES AND BUILDings. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE NEWLY COMPLETED GARden City Block, northwest corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st., the cheapest offices of their kind in the city; building is heated by steam and has gas and electric lighting; fine elevators, letter chute, and all modern conveniences of the first-class; the building is superior as to light and other appointments, having an immense sky-light and a large street frontage; the offices have been arranged to suit lawyers, doctors, manufacturers' agents, and similar occupations, and is to be strictly an office building and no manufacturing of any kind. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Suite 208 in building.

TO RENT—CHOICE SUNLIGHT OFFICES, $15 to $30; heat, janitor service, etc.; rapid elevators; also fine corner offices, $30 to $50. Omaha Building, Van Buren and Pacific-av. Inquire Room 207.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MALLERS BUILDING, 226 La Salle-st.; single or en suite. Apply Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM. INQUIRE 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—HALF OF OFFICE; NO. 60 CLARK-ST., Sherman House, main floor.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 41X165, FREIGHT AND PASsenger elevators; steam heat; at 202 and 204 Market-st. Apply Room 1, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL—APARTment building 108 rooms and 4 stores nearly finished corner 55th-st. and Lexington-av.; walking distance. G. E. PORTER, 919 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOTELS—ALL SIZES; LARGE LIST all over South Side.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., Madison and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL—THIRTY ROOMS, ADJAcent to World's Fair; possession given April 1. Address M 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR TERM—LARGE apartment building, 58 rooms, on Ellis-av., near 41st-st.; steam heat, gas ranges, 6 months, at $6,000, or only 60 cents a room per day.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS,
90 Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—BUILDING, COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opposite Illinois Central depot), 5 stories, 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, FOUR FLOORS, 55X100, for space. Inquire of owners in building La Salle-av. and Ohio-st. The Morris Drive Well Point Co.

TO RENT—102 MADISON-ST., 2 UPPER FLOORS; passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, and power; from May 1, 1893. WM. H. HOLDEN,
510 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 20X8; 64 LAKE-ST., cor. State; convenient stairway and plenty of light. Enquire BERSBACK, CUMMINGS & CO.,
64 Lake.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER FLOORS FOR FURnished rooms; excellent location; will be arranged to suit responsible tenant. FRED GUTENSOHN, 73 W. Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, FLOOR, 75X100, AND basement 75x65; light on three sides; perfect light in basement. Address G J 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT, large space, ground floor, central location; downtown. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, STORES, OFFICES, AND space with power, in all districts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—20-ROOM BLDG., FURNISHED, FAIR period; $4,200, or will sell furniture; South Side; fine location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—TWO ROOMS, 2,100 feet each, one 1,200 feet, one 200 feet; best light and location. 44 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 230 E. LAKE-ST., STORE and lofts; $3,000. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148 154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE, rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN THE Rookery; salesman for railway supplies. Address V 155, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; gentlemen; references.

1241 MICHIGAN-AV.—FOR RENT—DESIRABLE rooms with board.

1626 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. MRS. OSGOOD.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPECIAL—ROOMS, WITH board; first-class; choice residence location.

3001 VERNON-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD $5 TO $10; modern conveniences; table boarders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3815 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; table board a specialty.

North Side.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; reasonable day board.

372 OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, ELEGANT rooms; $6 up; bath, heat.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms; first-class board.

Hotels.

BELL HOUSE, WOODLAWN, N. W. COR. OGLESby-av. and 62d-st.—First-class family hotel; rates $9 to $14 per week.

CORNELL AVENUE HOTEL, 52D-ST. AND CORnell-av., one block east and one block north of Hyde Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; location unequaled; situated amid fine residences and affording a superb view of the lake; only a few blocks from art palace entrance to World's Fair; a first-class family hotel under experienced management; rooms in suite, porcelain baths, electric call and return call bells, steam heat, etc.; references required.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

HOTEL DREXEL, 3958 DREXEL-BLVD.—LARGE front rooms; moderate rates.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st. (now built.) Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE KNICKERBOCKER—4160 ELLIS-AV.—UNequaled location, newly furnished; World's Fair engagements made now; send for circular.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO find a home in respectable German family; wishes use of piano. References given. State terms. Address G J 69, Tribune office.

BOARD—SEALED BIDS WANTED FOR BOARD and lodging for 250 men on South Side, north of 35th-st., for six months from 1st or 15th of May. Address G J 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—IMmediately, for gentleman and wife; South Side; must be reasonable; must have answer Saturday; private family preferred. Address W 43, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private family; describe room and state price. Address W 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, on South Side; good location; must be reasonable; state price. Address W 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS; location first-class; rooms fronting south and west side house; furniture and carpets entirely new; no postals. Call 4125 Lake-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 705 TO 711 RIALTO BLDG., beautifully lighted and cheap rent. Apply 502 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE steam-heated double and single rooms; visitors to city will find it near Auditorium cafe.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED OUTSIDE rooms, single or en suite. Running water. All conveniences. 149 Dearborn-av., cor. Erie.

TO RENT—BEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN CHIcago at "The Alpine," 69-71 Pine-st.; terms reasonable; restaurant in connection.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; strictly private family. 363 E. Superior-st.

TO RENT—1271 CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE, large, elegant room. 54 South Ada-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—NICELY FURNISHED rooms suitable for couple or gentlemen; all conveniences. Address G J 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG GENTLEMAN having his own business in South Side suburb desires room with breakfast convenient to any I. C. R. R. station, between Grand Crossing and 39th-st., in refined private family; references exchanged; state terms and full particulars. Address V 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—ROOMS with and without board; we wish to secure accommodations for our thousands of customers attending the Fair; send us list with prices; no charge to you. Address Street Railway Review, 269 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR VISITORS OF World's Fair. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 516.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A FAMILY OR COACH horse, 16½ hands, dark bay, 7 years old and sound; very rangy, high-headed, free, prompt driver; also a fine leather-top buggy and harness; the above will be sold at a bargain, separate or together. Barn rear of residence, 2729 Wabash-av.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—A PERfect family mare, young and sound; thoroughly city broke and can be driven by the most timid person; she is an excellent traveler and can be seen and tried by applying at my private barn, 295 East Erie-st.

WANT TO BUY A CARRIAGE TEAM. ADdress W 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE AND DRIVing horses; no auction goods and not for sale on account of leaving city. HARZ, 502 Dearborn-av.

WILL PAY CASH FOR FIRST-CLASS surrey or extension top carriage; must be a bargain. Address G J 36, Tribune office.

WE HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of laundry, bakery, dry goods, confectionery, grocery, and express wagons in the city. We also carry a full and complete line of double and single box wagons and trucks; every job is guaranteed for one year; call and look our stock over before buying; cash or time.
Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.,
430 and 432 Wabash-av.

WILL BE SOLD AT HALF VALUE—A handsome loup front three-spring lady's phaeton only used a few times; has large lamps and fenders in the latest design. Owner's barn, 149 North State-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone., Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
HOE PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with stereotype machinery complete; will print 4, 8, or 10 pages Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on
BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

FOR SALE—ONE 25 TO 30 H. P. SECOND-HAND fire box boiler, complete; used one week.
One 60 diameter by 16 second-hand horizontal tubular boiler, all fittings and fixtures, complete; used nine months.
One 20 h. p. vertical engine and boiler, complete.
One 9½x12, 40 to 50 h. p., second-hand Armington & Sims high-speed automatic engine.
One 10x12, 50 to 60 h. p., second-hand Ball high-speed automatic engine.
All above in A No. 1 condition. Address G J 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1 35-H. P. TWIN CYLINDER OTTO gas engine in good order. Address J. F. MITCHELL, 9th and Charlotte-sts., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SECOND-HAND Rider hot air pump. H. WARDNER, R. 702, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE, Corliss preferred, 30 to 60 horse power. Address G J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE, center crank or self-contained, about 30 horsepower. Address G J 61, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD WALNUT BOOKcases; cost $30 each; will sell for $10 each, cash. Also an excellent cabinet Kimball organ, worth $100; will sell for $30. No use for them. Call and see them. 444 Garfield-av., near Lincoln-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—55 ROOMS ON WABASH-AV., FURnished, near Auditorium; price $10,500; also 30 rooms, furnished, on Michigan-av., near 13th-st., $6,500; have 110 rooms, furnished, on Cottage Grove near 40th at $1.00 per day per room; and 32, 77, or 124 rooms, unfurnished, South Side, at 50c a room per day and many others. WISNER, ELLIOTT & CO., Room 12 Inter-Ocean Building.

FURNITURE AND WORLD'S FAIR LEASE OF beautifully furnished 9-room house for sale; every modern convenience; rent very reasonable; 1 block from 43d-st. depot, Ill. Cent. R. R.; choicest of neighborhood. 36 Orchard-st., between Oakenwald and Lake-avs.

FURNITURE OF 6-ROOM FLAT FOR SALE; ALL new. 1389 Jackson-blvd.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 89 State, Palmer House.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEPHONES SOLD OUTRIGHT; WORK ANY distance. WM. HUBBARD & CO., 116 La Salle.

WANTED—PROPOSALS FOR STUFFING AND mounting birds and other animals; particulars at office of New South Wales Commission, Southwestern Gallery, Mining Building, World's Fair.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—TO a responsible party we will give the control of the famous Anchor Liquid Silver Plating Polish for Chicago during the continuance of the World's Fair. The only article that plates successfully without a battery. Apply with reference to S. WEISKOPF, Charleston, S. C.

A FLOOD OF UNFILLED ORDERS COMPELS A manufacturing concern, now 20 years established, to seek the services of a good business man and $25,000 more capital; net profit over 20 per cent on $165,000 invested. W. T. COLLINS, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 312.

ATTENTION—HOTEL MEN—WILL HAVE COMpleted May 1 80-r. hotel, with restaurant, 48x80; finely finished; near principal entrance to World's Fair. HUNTER, WILLIAMS & CO., 79 Dearborn, R. 511-13.

CASH REGISTERS, NATIONALS, AT REDUCED prices; Lamson's being slow sale we offer less than half-price; also other makes. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MEAT markets on the North Side, with all classes of trade, at one-third its value, or might exchange for real estate. MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOTEL RESTAURANT, EVERYthing new, splendid location for World's Fair; reason for selling, sickness; South Side. Y M 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR SUBurban property, stock of drugs and fixtures; invoice about $2,000. Address
J. E. KANE, Kinsman, Ill.

FOR SALE—
DRY GOODS AND SHOE STORE.
One of the best corners on the West Side, cheap for cash. Address 10 and 12 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; GOOD LOCATION; sales over $200 per month; rent $10 per month; price $1,100 cash. Apply drug store, Norwood Park.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG STORE; LONG, cheap lease; reasonable price. Apply to JOS. L. DANENHOWER, 222 31st-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $3,000; A MANUFACTURING business worth $10,000; $50,000 can be made this year. Address P 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE on South Side; everything new and first-class; good, long lease. Address G J 99, Tribune office.

I HAVE BEEN IN MY PRESENT PUBLISHING business in Chicago over twenty-five years and want a rest, and to that end will sell a share of my interest in the business to the man who will take my place in the office on terms that will make him rich in ten years.
The position will require a man of good executive ability; will command a fair salary besides good profits, and will require an investment of from $10,000 to $40,000. Address G J 51, Tribune office.

I HAVE VALUABLE INVENTION ABOUT TO patent—device to absolutely prevent smoke from the use of soft coal or other fuel; can show party with $5,000 how to make a fortune. Address G J 83, Tribune office.

IF YOU PUBLISH ANY MAPS, GUIDES, AND views, or manufacture any souvenirs and novelties of the World's Fair and want to sell them address
A. E. BATEMAN,
Room 37, Evening Post Bldg.

MY INTERESTS OTHERWISE COMPEL ME TO sell interest in wholesale and retail liquor business; to right party easy terms. 194 E. North-av.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

TO RENT—
RESTAURANT PRIVILEGE.
From May 1, to responsible parties who can furnish bonds; first-class location in railroad station in large city; rooms, fixtures, light, and heat furnished. Address G J 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—REASONABLE TO A RESPONSIBLE experienced party grocery and liquor department in a large retail dry goods house. G J 111, Tribune.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE BUSIness man not over 30 years old, with some money, but possessing more brains and executive ability, with a capacity for handling aggressive hustlers in the field, can secure the active management of a specialty business, the Chicago branch controlling four States and backed by a manufacturing concern of unlimited capital. Business a monopoly; very profitable. A man of nerve and judgment, able to handle and sell a cash register or manage a burglar proof safe business (experience in either of these lines will be a desideratum), bringing undoubted references as to character, will be given an interview. Address R 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN as full partner in legitimate, well established and successful mercantile, law and collection business; some cash to enlarge and extend. Address G J 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT MAN to furnish and operate restaurant in World's Fair hotel; accommodation 200 people per day; fine location. G. E. PORTER, 919 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—LAUNDRYMAN WITH SOME CAPItal. Will guarantee work of $800 weekly. Address G J 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandize; send full particulars with price in first letter. Address C. SNYDER, Ames, Ia.

WANT PARTY TO INVEST $5,000 IN SAFEST and best patent invented; real estate security given for money. 194 E. North-av.

WHO WANTS TO INCLOSE AD MATTER IN the West? B. SEEBACH, Peru, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD NOVELTY TO SELL—What have you got? Answer. W 52, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED MANAGER, WILL be open for an engagement soon; would invest capital in satisfactory business; highest references. Address G J 65, Tribune office.

$200 WILL NET $45 WEEKLY—ROWE'S INfallible handicapping system on Eastern races; second successful year; references to subscribers; safe, conservative, practical; for terms and prospectus 1893 address C. D. ROWE, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$500 TO $1,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in an established business; absolute security; no services required; no agents need answer. Address W 39, Tribune office.

$1,000 TEMPORARY INVESTMENT WILL secure interest worth $25,000 and profitable employment if desired. C J 100, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MAN WITH SOME capital to take charge and place agents in cities and towns in Illinois to sell to banks, insurance offices, and business houses a quick selling device; splendid income to the right party. Call Room 182, Tremont House, 11 to 12 today.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—TO SELL FAC SIMILE OF RELIC near 100 years old; worth $5 to any person to preserve; send 10c for sample and agents' terms; agents wanted for large cities. WALSH & CO., 66 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—GOOD AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR latest office specialty; sells itself; big pay; write now. American Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—EVERY LIFE INS. AGENT IN THE U. S. to examine the new contracts written by the Fidelity Mutual Life and explain to me intelligently why they cannot better their condition financially and at the same time give their patrons ins. at cost instead of loading them with excess premiums when they could use the money to better advantage in their business; you only need to call to be convinced that we can defeat you in competition and that our agents can write three times the amount of ins. in the same length of time; $212,000 of new business issued to the Chicago office in February; $2,333,000 written in 1892; we have the most popular plan offered to the insuring public. Call and see for yourself. F. B. FLEMING, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EVERY LIFE INS. AGENT IN CHIcago to call and see the terms we are offering agents that can furnish references.
F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life,
Rooms 45, 46, 47, and 48, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CITY AGENTS IN CITIES AND towns of over 5,000 population for famous Spencer Mineral water; 50 bottles in case; big money. Apply quick. FRANK R. CARTER,
Bottling Department, Spencer, Ind.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR NORTHERN Illinois to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia. No. 1 renewal contract to the right man. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Rooms 45, 46, 47, and 48, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

WE MUST HAVE MORE LADY AGENTS AT once; enormous sales on our specialty; profits immense; write quick. Isabella Toilet Co., So. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE GRAND ST. Patrick's day ornaments; $5 to $50 made without trouble; two different samples 10c; investigate now. M. ERNST, Cleveland, O.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS—
We are now ready to let 22 miles more of grading on the Springfield and Lima extension of the Ohio Southern Railroad; most drag and wheel scraper work; right of way and profile ready; contractors can be put to work at once. Only contractors with good teams and scraper outfits need apply. Those who want work apply to Raymond Du Puy, Superintendent, care McArthur Bros., 41 Gotwald Bldg., Springfield, Ohio. McARTHUR BROS.,
Dated March 1, 1893. Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR AN ENGINE HOUSE FOR THE World's Columbian Exposition.
CHICAGO, March 3, 1893.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 7th day of March, 1893, for the labor and material required to construct complete an engine house on Midway Plaisance for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.
Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition,
Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute. 30 Van Buren-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRADBURY PIANOS
Forty years before the public
BRADBURY PIANOS
Twenty years in the White House.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
The choice of President Harrison.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
Sweetest toned piano made.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
Sold on easy monthly payments.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
Sold at manufacturers' prices.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
In oak, mahogany, walnut, ash, rosewood, ebony, bird's-eye maple cases.
BRADBURY PIANOS,
Some slightly used at great bargains
255 AND 257 WABASH-AV.

THE LEADING HOUSE—

Estey & Camp	200 new pianos,
Estey & Camp	Including
Estey & Camp	Decker Bros., New York,
Estey & Camp	Chickering Bros., Chicago,
Estey & Camp	Estey Piano Co., New York,
Estey & Camp	Brambach, New York,
Estey & Camp	Camp & Co., Chicago,
Estey & Camp	500
Estey & Camp	Estey organs.

AT LOWEST PRICES......ON EASY TERMS.
50 second-hand pianos at half what they are worth, from $25 upward.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.
233 State-st. ....49-53 Jackson-st

EMERSON PIANO CO.
(Established 1849.)
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
We expect to spend very little money in advertising THE EMERSON PIANO. It is too well known to need it.
We want its many friends to know that our pianos are being made in new and beautiful cases, and can be seen at our new warerooms. Will be sold on easy terms if desired. EMERSON PIANO CO.
218 Wabash-av.,
(Near Adams-st.).
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

PAY BUT ONE PROFIT.
Buy direct from
THE MANUFACTURER.
Makers of
KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS,
Dealers in
HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS.
All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES and sold AT ONE PRICE ONLY.
Bargains this week.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

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MANUFACTURER OF
HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
Low prices and easy terms.
PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW styles; lowest rates; one year's rent allowed if purchased; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

1 LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT, $150; RENT $3.
1 Harrington, nearly new, $225; rent $5.
Blasius and Schaff Bros. pianos on payments.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND hand. Best grade in the city; reasonable rates. One year's rent applied if purchased.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$25, $40, TO $75 EACH, SQUARE PIANOS in good repair. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$180—WASHBURN UPRIGHT, PRACTICally new. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS; ALL makes; $75 to $175 each; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE FISCHER UPRIGHT, NEARLY NEW; shows no trace of wear; $185.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ONE FULL SIZE CABINET GRAND UPright; handsomely carved panels; mahogany case; exceptional value, $225.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER—
$6 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; price, $175, $200, to $250 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE BEAUTIFUL SILVER BIRCH HAZELton Bros.' upright; finest style made; case slightly damaged in transit; will be sold at a great reduction. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ONE LARGE CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT Washburn; Circassian walnut; good as new; an unusual opportunity; $215; easy payments.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$90—ONE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN FAIR CONdition. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ONE FULL SIZE DECKER BROS. UPright; ebonized case; practically as good as new; very low.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$138—NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, SMALL SIZE, fancy oak case. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Havel, Tue., Mh. 14, 5 a m	Trave, Tue., Mch. 28, 5 am
Saale, Sat., Mch. 18, 8 a m	America, Wed., Mh. 29, 2pm
Lahn, Tues., Mch. 21, 8am	Elbe, Sat., April 1, 7 a m
Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 11 a m	Aller, Tues., April 4, 9 a m

SPRING SAILINGS, 1893,
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn,	Tues.,	April	18	Lahn,	Tues.,	May	16
Saale,	Sat.,	April	22	Saale,	Sat.,	May	20
Spree,	Tues.,	April	25	Spree,	Tues.,	May	23
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	29	Elbe,	Sat.,	May	27
Aller,	Tues.,	May	2	Aller,	Tues.,	May	30
Havel,	Tues.,	May	9	Ems,	Sat.,	June	3
H.H.Meier,	Wed.,	May	10	Havel,	Tues.,	June	6
Trave,	Sat.,	May	13	Trave,	Sat.,	June	10

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Werra, Sat., Mch. 18, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., May 13, 10am
Kaiser W. II., April, 8, 10 am	Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am
Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., June 10, 10 a m
Fulda, Sat., May 6, 10 a m	Werra, Sat., July 1, 10 a m

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON
Every Saturday.

S. S. New York.... Feb. 25	S. S. Paris.......... Mar. 11
S. S. Chester.......Mar. 4	S. S. Berlin........ Mar. 18

Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First Cabin Passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $35 and $40.
Steerage at Low Rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
General Agents, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY:

Normannia.......March 30	Normannia.........April 27
Columbia.........April 13	Fuerst Bismarck.....May 4
Augusta Victoria....Apl 20	Columbia............May 11

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	* 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	* 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:08 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:08 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:08 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:20 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:15 am	5:20 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:20 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	*11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†9:40 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	*7:15 am *9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†8:00 am	*7:45 am
Waukesha Ex.	*4:00 pm	*11:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 7:45 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:35 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm	*11:30 am ¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:20 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rock'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	§ 3:30 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:25 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 3:43 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 5:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:35 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 8:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:05 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'n'w	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 8:00 pm
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:30 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.).

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
†Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:30 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:12 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

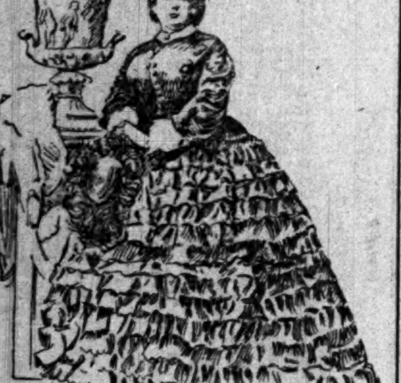
All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 am

ROYALTY IN HOOPS.

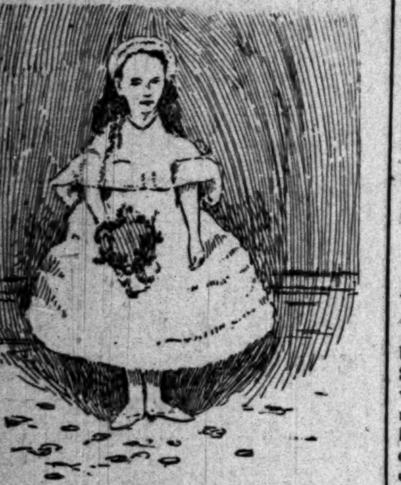
HOW QUEENS MADE SPECTACLES OF THEMSELVES IN 1830.

The Duchess of Teck Attired in a "Tilter"—Eccentricities of Fashion as Exemplified by the Lady Diana Beauclerk and the Queen of Denmark in Old-Time Photographs—Princess Beatrice in Crinoline Poses as an Awful Example to Modern Mothers.

Women who are beginning to contemplate the possibility of crinoline with philosophical resignation to the inevitable will do well to get out the old photograph albums that are hidden away among their belongings and see what guys their mothers and grandmothers made of themselves when hoopskirts were in vogue in the early part of the century. It will be enough to make the bravest and most radical of Fashion's followers shudder and turn pale. If family portraits are not available a few royal photographs of the 1830-'65 period will prove valuable as an object lesson. Several of these have just been published by an English periodical, not it must be confessed with a view to covering the threatened fashion with scorn and derision, but with a reprehensible desire to point out the "quaintness" and "grace" of distended garments once they are adopted by nobility. It is safe to say that there is no American woman living who will not regard the apparel of the Duchess of Teck, the Princess Beatrice, the Lady Diana Beauclerk, and the Queen of Denmark as the acme of hideousness. But the loyal English woman who "writes around" the illustrations finds something pleasant to say about each monstrosity.

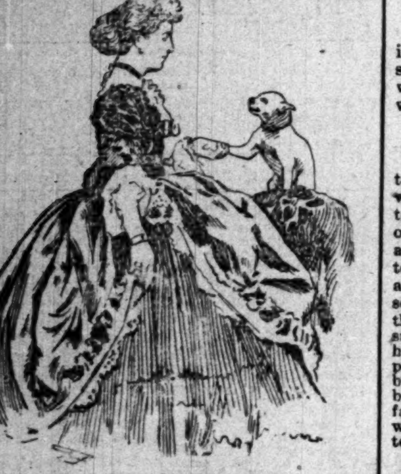


THE DUCHESS OF TECK.



THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

"I must honestly confess," she says, "that I think there is a certain amount of grace and charm about these quaint figures with their full undulating skirts. In fact, as the crinoline in a modified form seems now to be almost a foregone conclusion, these interesting glimpses of the gowns of a bygone day are rather encouraging than the reverse. No one could possibly condemn as ungraceful the pretty gown worn by the Duchess of Teck, with its multitude of little flounces reaching from waist to hem, while in the quaint little frock worn by Princess Beatrice one sees a miniature edition of the crinoline. The gown worn by the Queen of Denmark shows that the crinoline was fashionable on the continent, and the costume worn by the Lady Diana Beauclerk is of special interest, as it shows the extreme point to which fashion went at that period. The mode in which Lady Diana's hair is dressed is in this case curiously similar to the fashion of today."



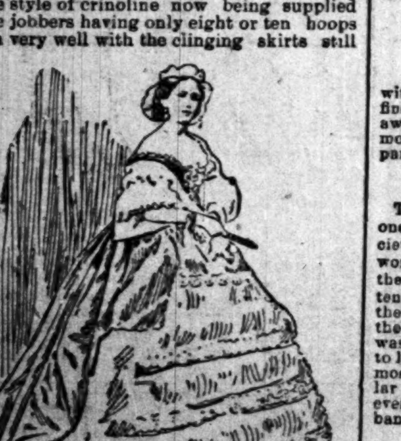
THE LADY DIANA BEAUCLERK.

It is bad enough to reflect that crinoline may ensnare women in its steely coils, but when it comes to children the possibilities of the situation are appalling. Fancy taking little girls out of their comfortable, picturesque, modern dresses and making them as uncomfortable and awkward as little Princess Louise looks in her photograph! There is not a mother in the country that will not enter a protest.

But in spite of all opposition crinoline seems bound to come for a brief period, at all events. A Connecticut manufacturer has been busy for at least a month putting together the miserable things and now furnishes statements in regard to the hoopskirts of the moment and those of the near future.

The discoveries and patents that have come within the last thirty years are going to come into play with crinoline. The old hoops were steel, covered with cotton or silk webbing. Now the better brands are of nickel-plated steel, and the high-priced hoops are made of aluminum. It costs $16 a pound, but it is very light, pliable, airy, and tough.

The style of crinoline now being supplied to the jobbers having only eight or ten hoops fits in very well with the clinging skirts still prevailing. The hoops do not expand the dress about the hips, but extend the skirt around its lower edge.



THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

In the factories there are a score of adjusted forms for shaping the crinoline. The perpendiculars of these forms are made of wood, with the outer edges notched to hold the wire hoops. The frame can be expanded or contracted at the top or bottom at will. On these frames are made by hand any shape that is required. From these patterns are made the wooden forms over which are manufactured the skirts for the market.

Later, when the puffed sleeves and broad shoulders shrink, the hoops will broaden at the hips and take the form of the full-bell shape. As hatters prepare the styles of headgear months in advance of the season, just so do the manufacturers of hoops provide for the change in the fashion of skirts.

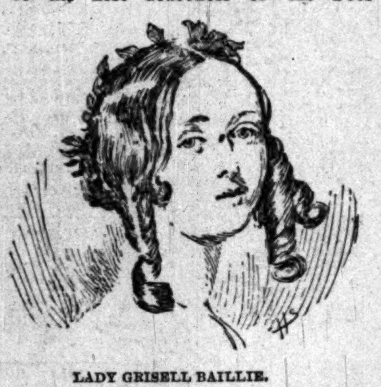
LIVED A GOOD AND GENTLE LIFE.

Work Done by Lady Grisell Baillie in the Early Part of the Century.

It is sometimes well for women who live in the hurried present to turn back and take a lesson out of the book of the life of some gentle woman whose existence was quietly passed amid more peaceful conditions than those which influence their own.

A memoir of Lady Grisell Baillie, recently published, emphasizes in a striking manner the changes that the last fifty years of the nineteenth century have brought about. Lady Grisell Baillie was born in 1822. She was the daughter of Mr. George Baille of Mellerstain, in Scotland, a fine type of a Scottish laird, and was the youngest of eleven children. The love of family, and especially of her parents, was so strong an emotion with Lady Grisell as to deter her from marriage, although her remarkable beauty naturally brought her many offers. But stronger than her love of family was her religious feeling.

The influence of such a woman, had she been born thirty years later, might have been diffused over the entire English-speaking race. As it was, that influence was concentrated upon her own people at Mellerstain and Dryburg, although, as years went by, its scope became wider. Public recognition—which no one of Lady Grisell's character could escape today—came to her at the end of her quiet life of well-doing. She was appointed in 1888 to be the first deaconess of the Presbyterian Church, and in November, 1891, she accepted an invitation to preside and deliver an address at the conference of the Women's Guild in Edinburg. It was Lady Grisell's first speech in public and her last, for she died a few weeks after her return home. Before fulfilling the engagement Lady Grisell had said: "My life is so full just now. God seems to be giving me so much to do for him that I cannot help hoping the time of rest is near." In the ears of the present generation such words seem to have a pathetic ring.

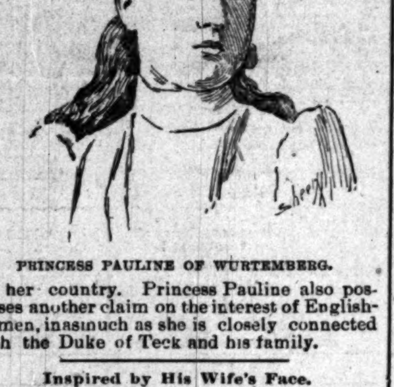


LADY GRISELL BAILLIE.

LAST LIVING SCION OF HER HOUSE.

Amiability of Princess Pauline of the Royal Protestant House of Wurtemberg.

The last living scion of the royal Protestant house of Wurtemberg is Princess Pauline. She is said to be a most amiable and kindly woman, and her people almost worship her, not only for her unique position but also for her noble nature. Her Royal Highness, however, has to pay the penalty of her sex and cede her rightful position to Duke Albrecht, a Roman Catholic, as the Salic law, which excludes a woman from the throne, still obtains in her country. Princess Pauline also possesses another claim on the interest of Englishwomen, inasmuch as she is closely connected with the Duke of Teck and his family.



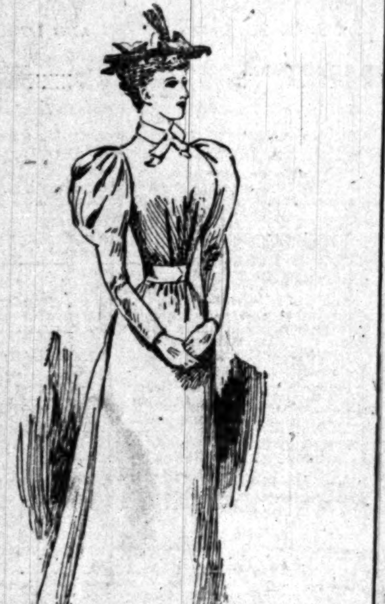
PRINCESS PAULINE OF WURTEMBERG.

Inspired by His Wife's Face.

There are people "too limited by the actual" to appreciate the Burne Jones and Rossetti heads, which artistic souls, unrestrained by doubts as to the right adjectives to use, admire so rapturously. Women particularly love the tender and soulful faces. They say it is a relief to see women who dare to look as sad and earnest as they feel. Modern women are so vivaciously and often artificially glad that they lack the intense and restful charm of a smileless face. But even the most obtuse and hopelessly practical among us are haunted by the peculiar resemblance in the type of face painted by the two men, a resemblance easily explained by the fact that both artists were inspired by the face of Rossetti's wife, Elizabeth Eleanor Liddal, whom the poet-painter idolized with all the intensity of an artistic nature.—*New York Sun.*

Good Dress for Morning Wear.

Elaborate frocks are by no means the most effective. A model of good taste and at the same time of elegant simplicity is a blue serge, made with a perfectly plain skirt, a round waist confined by a ribbon belt, and large sleeves falling away from the shoulders. Cotton dresses for morning wear made in this fashion ought to be particularly satisfactory.



A MODEL OF SIMPLICITY.

Emma Eames' Social Success.

The salon of Emma Eames Storey is becoming one of the most popular resorts in Paris for society in general and the musical and artistic world in particular. When Julian Storey, son of the sculptor Storey of Rome, announced his intention of wedding the sweet-faced prima donna, there were some objections thrown in the way of the proposed alliance, for the father was ambitious for his son, and the singer refused to leave the stage. But Eames was received in most exclusive circles here and has been as popular in her social as in her professional career everywhere. Her receptions are held in her husband's studio.

The Amazons Want Decollete Armor.

The King of Dahomey has the distinction of being the only monarch who has an Amazon army. These military dames have, however, some few of the ordinary weaknesses of their sex and have petitioned that their armor shall be cut décolleté. If this reasonable request be granted, the King, when surrounded by his troops, will have the appearance of a monarch in comic opera.

WOMEN IN THE CLUB.

THEY ARE REALLY THE LIFE OF A ST. LOUIS ORGANIZATION.

When the "Mercantile" Was an Infant the Admission of the Other Sex Caused a Bitter Fight, but the Advocates of Equal Rights Won and the Doubtful Experiment Has Been the Means of Building Up the Institution—Great Interest Taken in City Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—One of the by-laws of the Mercantile club of St. Louis provides "that the member's wives, daughters, and lady friends shall have the right to enjoy the privileges of the club." This provision is the principal feature wherein the club differs from the social organizations that travel under the designation of "clubs."

When the club was organized, some ten or twelve years ago, the question of making it an institution which would guarantee all of the advantages of club life and at the same time obviate the womanly objection that it would tend to take the husband, father, brother, or sweetheart away from the friends at home and develop his bohemian tendencies, was discussed. The advisability of admitting the fair sex to equal privileges was laughed at by the people experienced in club matters as utterly impracticable and absurd. The discussion waxed hot, both sides having a fair proportion of the membership. It was finally decided to give the new plan a trial, and if found detrimental to the interests of the club discontinue it.

That was ten years ago, and the ladies still have the same rights, and what was considered to be a doubtful experiment has been the means of building up an institution the like of which is not to be found in America, it may be in the world. A club organized for the usual social interchange of business and educational views, for the discussion of public, scientific, and political questions as applied to the municipality, without, however, taking any part in the operation of the machine, incorporated for years, with 750 members and a home valued at $300,000, a magnificent library and accommodations for 1,000 members and guests, the Mercantile club of this city occupies the anomalous position of having no enemies in the pulpit or the press.

It is the boast of the officers that no woman dwells in the city so pious that she would not wish to be known as a friend of the club, no one of the "boys" that does not consider it an honor to be connected with a club that bars much of the kind of enjoyment he has been accustomed to receive in a club-house. The membership includes the leading business-men of the city and the house is frequented by the majority of the members. It is no infrequent thing for 300 of these gentlemen to meet at the home every day for luncheon. Church societies give dinners in the house and many social events take place within its walls.

Women Have Increased the Membership.

What was at first thought to be the cause of holding the more conservative and valuable people aloof from the club—the introduction of the two sexes—has been the means of calling out the men who, from domestic habits and tastes, would naturally incline towards little of club existence. As their wives and daughters can accompany them to the club, meet them there, and enjoy to the fullest extent any of the many entertainments given, these men have become the bulwark of the club.

The club-house is still incomplete, the directors having determined upon the site and the character of the new building only little more than a year ago. The building has been so far completed that the club is now occupying a portion of it, and by the middle of the coming summer will be able to furnish and occupy the entire home. It is located at Seventh and Chestnut streets, has a frontage of 127 feet on Chestnut street by 91 feet on Seventh. The building will be a six-story structure with Nuremburg roof, handsomely ornamented and constructed of Portage red stone and ornamental brick. It is fireproof, contains all modern improvements and is the result of a spirited competition among the architects of the city. It is being constructed in sections, the eastern section being now almost finished. In this the club is now temporarily located. It was the original intension to use only two of the floors for club purposes, but at a meeting last week the club decided to use the entire building with the exception of a portion of the ground floor. There will be several commodious halls suitable for assemblages of various kinds, such as church gatherings, etc.

The purposes of the club are expressed to be not for business nor pecuniary profit, but "for the bringing together, as often as may be, gentlemen in commercial, manufacturing, and professional pursuits in the city for educational purposes through the medium of discussion of all general, educational, and scientific subjects and the reading of papers, magazines, periodicals, etc., . . . to stimulate the mental and moral faculties of the members, especially such as have a trend for benevolence, good will, and morality in the community; the submission and discussion of plans for the higher and better education of all the inhabitants of the city and the promotion of public benefactions."

St. Louis has long been noted for its hospitality. In the hands of this club, this reputation has never suffered. Among the standing committees appointed by the President is one on entertainments. The duties of this committee are not so much to provide amusement for the members of the club as to care for the distinguished visitors who may be received from time to time. If, for any reason, the proper parties should fail in any duty to a guest of the city, the club is always ready to spring into the breach. The people of the city and club work in perfect harmony and the man who is the guest of either will find his hands full. It has been the custom of the club to make all prominent visitors its guest during their stay, to throw open the house and make them feel that they are at home.

The Transportation committee, another important standing committee, takes care of all questions affecting the commercial interests of the city and the men who constitute the membership. If a member has a controversy with a railroad company this committee acts with him in securing an adjustment and the road is made to feel that the entire business force of the city is behind the committee.

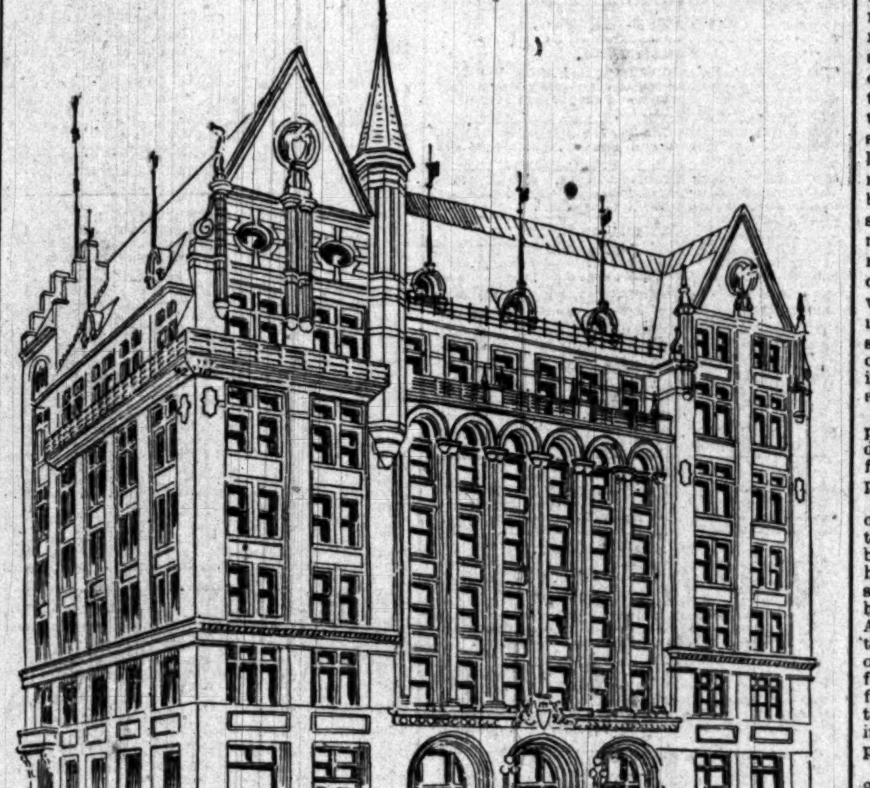
The Postal committee stands behind the Postmaster in his efforts to secure better postal facilities. If the officer has a plan by which some advantage can be secured he advises with this committee and a member is sent on to Washington, backed by the full membership of the club and the entire commercial interests of the city. Questions of legislation, national and State, and the better dissemination of the news of the day are cared for by appropriate committees.

It is not saying too much to assert that the leading spirits of St. Louis, in commerce and in professional life, are identified with the Mercantile club. The unanimity with which the whole people take hold of questions affecting the whole people is the best evidence of its influence. While not presuming to dictate, and rarely proceeding to the point of suggesting any line of action on the part of the public servants, the club always takes hold of any project brought to its notice by the proper authorities, and the result is a combined effort that frequently proves successful when divided endeavors would only contribute to failure.

While the club is not operated for profit, still the revenues from the restaurant and other sources have been so greatly in excess of the disbursements that the club now has a reserve fund of over $90,000, a fund that is increasing with every year. The handsome revenues enable the directory to engage in systematic and proper acts of public and private benevolence.

The annual meeting will take place the second Wednesday in March, when successors to the present Board of Directors will be chosen. The President, J. B. Case, one of the leading manufacturers of the city, has held the position for the last four years. His administration has been so energetic that the club is loath to relieve him. The other officers are: George D. Barnard, Vice-President; E. H. Coffin, Secretary; George F. Durant, Treasurer. The officers are all ex-officio members of the directory. The other members of the board are: Eugene F. Williams, Clark H. Sampson, M. C. Wetmore, A. L. Shapleigh, J. E. McKeighan, L. B. Tebbetts, Frank Gaiennie, T. B. Boyd, Marcus Bernheimer, Howard A. Blossom, and Thomas K. Niedringhouse.

Under the contract for the construction of the club house the contractor is bound to turn over the completed building by the latter part of July of this year. The House committee expects to have everything ready for the grand opening by Aug. 1.



MERCANTILE CLUB, ST. LOUIS.

Reviving Old Measures.

The serpentine dance is losing its charm as a mild form of feminine dissipation. Step-dancing is coming into favor, and the gavotte, the minuet, and the saraband will doubtless soon follow. From Vienna comes the news of the success of the revival of the minuet at the annual charity ball given by the White Cross Society in that capital. The graceful old measure was danced by no less than twenty-eight couples. The revival, it seems, was the suggestion of Herr Johann Strauss, who was also responsible for the fact that the young girls of "the upper middle classes," who always largely attend the function, wore old Viennese costumes—simple white empire dresses, with sandals, and white fans, while the men induced to take part wore evening coats and black knee-breeches. A similar revival in this country would probably relieve many hostesses of much of the anxiety to which they have been subjected during recent years, owing to the selfishness of the non-dancing men who have attended their receptions.

Polished Steel for Men.

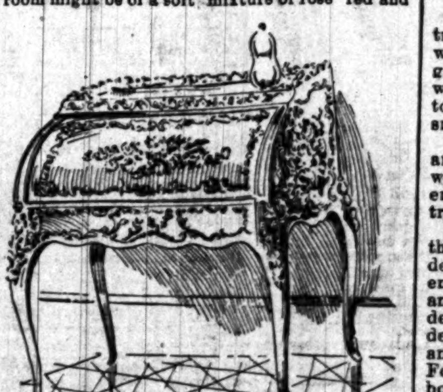
Masculine jewelry is undergoing a complete change, and gold ornaments will not be as fashionable as of yore. Men are now adopting platinum and polished black steel, the former set with gems, the latter ornamented with dull gold monogram, coronet, or crest. Cigar and cigarette cases, together with wax vesta boxes, are now only considered fashionable in this polished black steel, and very neat and elegant they look. Pencil cases, also with gold mounts, are to be seen in this form, the wooden pencil set into the case, leads having been given up as altogether unsatisfactory. Women's purses are all in the long, slender American form, and the leathers are of the most charming colors, a deep emerald green and a dark fawn being among the newest and most attractive. The clasps sometimes take the form of a bird with outspread wings, the latter occupying the whole breadth of the portemonnaie.

Loves to See a Play.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, who has been called an Addison in petticoats, is a great lover of the theater and owns to liking best the play that amuses when the villain comes to grief and the good girl marries the hero. She calls plays "fairy tales for grown-ups," which serve a gracious purpose in diverting us from life's tragedies. "In an earlier age we needed tragedies on the stage; life was then so much fuller of Maypole dancing. Today we live out our tragedies and turn to the stage for our Maypole dancing as lookers-on, because we are not free to join in the dance. It pains me to see Ibsen's plays; their cry is so hopeless, their despair so unfathomable."

Desk for a Louis XV. Room.

A pretty desk for a Louis XV. room is shown in the cut. It should be made in a light wood with the decoration either painted or inlaid just as individual taste may dictate. The carpet in such a room might be of a soft mixture of rose red and creamy white, with perhaps a little blue introduced into it. The furniture will look well if covered with a striped brocade.



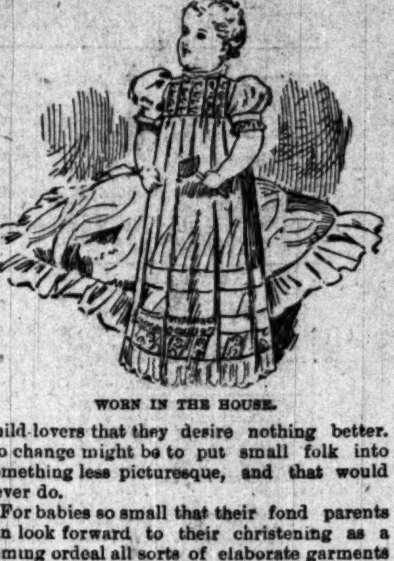
IN THE BOUDOIR.

WHAT BABIES WEAR.

FROCKS IN WHICH THEY PLAY AND TAKE WALKS ABROAD.

Only Infants in Arms Are Allowed to Have Elaborate Dresses in Their Wardrobes—To Other Children Nothing but the Utmost Simplicity in Clothes Is Permitted—White Gowns for the House—Capes and Dark Materials Are Extremely Popular.

The spring offers nothing especially new in the matter of children's frocks, but the modifications of old fashions are so fascinating to child-lovers that they desire nothing better. To change might be to put small folk into something less picturesque, and that would never do.



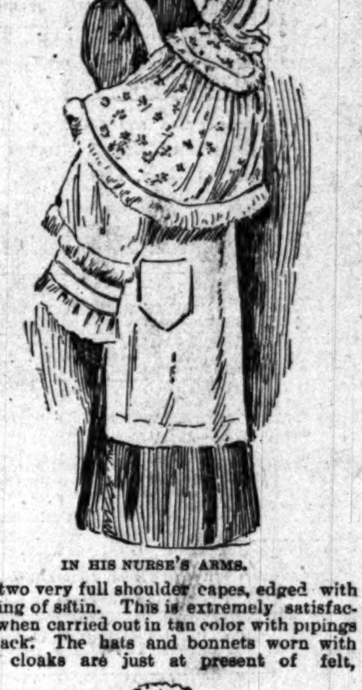
WORN IN THE HOUSE.

For babies so small that their fond parents can look forward to their christening as a coming ordeal all sorts of elaborate garments are in fashion. To older babies only the utmost simplicity is allowed, so the manufacturers naturally take advantage of the helplessness of the "infant in arms" and proceed to rig on him all the ruffles, and puffs, and frills, and lace, and fine embroidery that he can carry around. A christening robe for a baby that has the good fortune to be born among the "400" is composed almost entirely of insertions and frills of the finest Valenciennes lace. The cost of such a frock is enough to make ordinary mothers whose children must be content to receive their names in robes of simple lawn turn green with envy. They may console themselves, however, with the reflection that in the eyes of some authorities on baby clothes fine lawn daintily trimmed with hand-wrought ruffles and delicate stitching is better form than the fussy dresses smothered with lace. Sometimes in the place of either lace or lawn ruffles fine embroidery is used to trim the dresses, and with good effect.

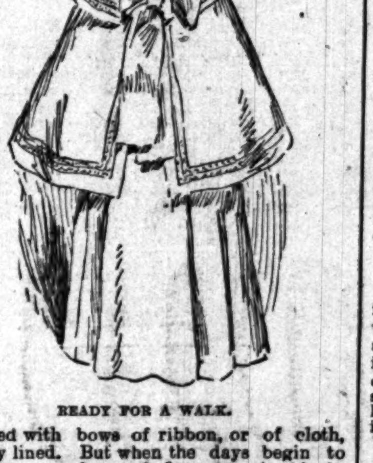
For indoor wear most mothers, in these practical days, like ginghams and percales in delicate colors for small children, although for "dress up" frocks there is nothing so pretty and attractive as white.

A typical dress of this sort is made entirely of insertions of fine embroidery running from the neck to the edge of the skirt and relieved by ruffles of torchon lace. It should be said, however, that this is the English idea of the sort of frock a little boy ought to wear when he is on exhibition before his mother's friends. American makers of children's clothes give the preference to dresses arranged with yokes of embroidery and insertion, from which full folds of nainsook or lawn fall to the small feet unbroken by a sash or any other vexing thing that can get in the little boy's way and interfere with his plans for manipulating his playthings.

When babies walk and ride abroad they are good to look at. Their wraps are either of white woolen stuffs or those in delicate shades of brown and gray. The latter are, of course, more practical, but most mothers like to see their children arrayed in spotless white whenever it is possible, even on the street. A favorite model upon which to make out-of-door garments is the old-fashioned pelisse with its long skirts and deep capes. A pretty coat of this sort has a hood of the cloth attached to the cape. It, as well as the cape and the sleeves, is finished with an edging of silk braid. Another modish looking little garment is made with two very full shoulder capes, edged with a piping of satin. This is extremely satisfactory when carried out in tan color with pipings of black. The hats and bonnets worn with these cloaks are just at present of felt, trimmed with bows of ribbon, or of cloth, warmly lined. But when the days begin to grow warmer hats of fine straw in black, white, blue, and brown will take their place, together with bonnets of lawn, tied under the small chins with lawn strings.



IN HIS NURSE'S ARMS.



READY FOR A WALK.

A tiny baby that takes its airing in a nurse's arms wears a long cape-like arrangement of white or cream-colored cashmere exquisitely embroidered with a floral design in silk and trimmed with ruchings of white satin ribbon.

The nurse's attire, by the way, is not one of the least of the cares of a doting mother who desires to see her infant properly environed, so to speak. Her caps and aprons must always be perfectly laundered and must, in addition, show a greater degree of elaborateness than the other servants, as a sign of the dignity of her position. For not to every maid is vouchsafed the honor of being chief attendant to his Majesty the King or his sister the Queen.

Fruit Served in Pearl Shells.

At a recent dinner the fruit plates were exquisite pearl shells mounted on three tiny silver feet. The fruit was offered from larger shells resting in silver stands of delicate design, the service being rarely unique and beautiful.

TWO VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

They Are in the Possession of Two Bright Washington Women.

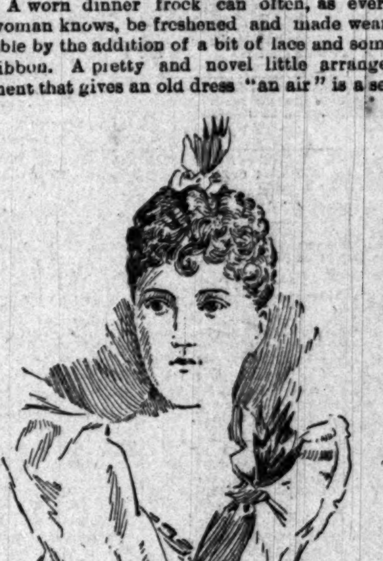
Mrs. Estes Rathbone is the possessor of one of the most valuable autograph books in the country, says *Kate Field's Washington*. The collection was formerly the property of her father, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, who represented Ohio in Congress in 1846. The first signature is that of President Fillmore, who wrote his name Aug. 5, 1850. Beneath this in order are the signatures of his Cabinet, headed by that of his eloquent Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. The members and officers of the Thirty-first Congress inscribed their names in full under the headings of the States which they represented. Among these are the characteristic handwriting of Elbridge Gerry, Robert Winthrop, Wendell Phillips, Thaddeus Stevens, Jefferson Davis, Robert McLean, Alexander Stephens, and Robert C. Schenck. Another interesting collection of signatures is that of the officers and members of the Ohio Constitutional convention of 1873-'74. The President of the convention was the late Chief Justice Waite, with the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell as Vice-President. The most recent signatures in the book are those of President Harrison, his Cabinet, and the four Assistant Postmasters-General.

Another unusually valuable autograph album is that owned by Mrs. Dulles, eldest daughter of John W. Foster. The volume, bound in Russia leather, mounted in silver, was presented to her during a stay in St. Petersburg while her father was Minister to Spain. Among the names in curious foreign chirography are those of the Czar and of Alphonso of Spain. The latter's inscription is: "The oldest nation in the world sends greeting to the youngest." Many names prominent in the official history of Mexico are contained in the volume, as well as those of the royal families in Europe. The historian Bancroft affixed his signature therein upon his 84th birthday, and in legible hand Mrs. Dulles' grandmother wrote her name at the age of 93 years. There are also three or four Presidential signatures in the book.

TO FRESHEN A WORN DINNER FROCK.

Pretty Arrangement of Bows Designed for an Old Evening Bodice.

A worn dinner frock can often, as every woman knows, be freshened and made wearable by the addition of a bit of lace and some ribbon. A pretty and novel little arrangement that gives an old dress "an air" is a set of butterfly bows, one for the hair, the other for the bodice. That for the hair may, with good effect, be composed of pale apple green velvet, with an aigrette of iridescent feathers in beautiful shades of peacock blue. The velvet is arranged to form a kind of rosette, from the center of which the feathers spring. The bow for the bodice corresponds in color and materials.



BODICE WITH BOWS.

BELIEVES IN NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

Col. D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth Says Pleasant Things About Them.

Col. D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, editor and proprietor for many years of one of the oldest and strongest papers in Kansas, says he considers the employment of a number of women on his paper as an absolute necessity. He places much dependence upon the women in his establishment.

Miss Emma Wittrock, he says, has been with him for ten years, and, in the business office, in the advertising department, and on the books, is of more use to him than any man on his force. So accurate is she, in such absolute good order are the books and affairs under her control, that he frequently leaves them entirely in her hands.

In the composing room, he says, "two or three women are indispensable." Male printers are given to certain vices of which women compositors are not found guilty—drunkenness, for example—and the Colonel declares that it is a source of comfort and safety to have on the composing force several women, because they are dependable. How different that sounds from the old doctrine that woman's power is in her dependence. How much more respectable to be dependable than dependent! The atmosphere of the composing room is cleared, physically and morally, Col. Anthony says, by the presence of women there; manners and morals both are improved, while the work of the paper goes on with more orderliness and, consequently, to better success.

In the *Times* editorial rooms are two women—one as society editor, the other as telegraphic editor. These women discharge their duties with meritorious faithfulness.

No Stripes This Year.

Fancy materials have not yet put in an appearance, and when they do it is rather more than likely that stripes will be out of the running altogether. Plain skirts and fancy corsages will undoubtedly take the lead in spring fashions, satin and velvet being employed for trimmings in hoops round the skirts and for ceintures and lapels. The latter keep on growing every day, and the 1830 revers slightly full on the shoulders, and brought down in graduating points back and front, terminated by a narrow waistband and buckle, will be one of the leading features of spring frocks. Sleeves are still very full on the shoulders, but instead of rising towards the ears they fall elbowwards, where they are beginning to monopolize angles, tight-fitting under-sleeves issuing from the full upper ones. Skirts will be worn shorter, and long in front, that is to say that boots and shoes will become nearly invisible.

Self-Patching Trousers.

A man whom the women of the country should rise up and call blessed lives in Rochester. He has invented self-patching jackets and trousers. The plan is simple but is said to be effective. The cloth is of double thickness where most of the wear comes, the pattern being carefully adjusted so as to coincide in each piece. When the outer covering wears through, all that has to be done is to darn in the rough edges. The pattern and cloth remain intact.

It Suggests Flaying.

Some of Albion's freaks of language are terrifying. One "brews tea" and "does commissions" without a murmur, and even is taken upstairs in a "lift" patiently enough. But when, on entering a drawing-room, the American guest is requested to "lay aside her skin," the invitation savors more of the Cannibal Isles than of England. It is merely the ultra-British way of asking one to take off a sealskin sacque.—*New York World.*

She Is a Bank President.

A woman who enjoys the unique distinction of being the only woman President of a national bank in the United States is Mrs. Annie Moore of Mount Pleasant, Tex., who probably is the youngest bank President in the country. This bank was operated for some time as a private concern with Mrs. Moore at the head, and so capable had she proved herself that the vote to keep her in command was unanimous.

Woman's Rights in France.

The woman's rights movement is making rapid progress in France. Mme. Vincent, Secretary of the Woman's Association, presented herself at the regular time in the St. Ouen town hall and demanded to be inscribed on the list of electors. The clerk, having previously consulted the Mayor, after examining her certificates and other documents, granted the privilege without delay.

To Clean Delicate Bindings.

The suggestion is passed on that books with white and very delicately-tinted bindings are cleaned in book stores by rubbing the covers with a bit of chamois dipped in powdered pumice stone.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

Them Flowers.

Take a feller 'at's sick and laid up on the shelf,
All shaky, and ga'nted, and pore—
Jes all so knocked out he can't handle hisself
With a stiff upper lip any more;
Shet him up all alone in the gloom of a room
As dark as the tomb, and as grim,
And then take and send him some roses in bloom,
And you can have fun out o' him!

You've ketched him 'fore now—when his liver was sound
And his appetite notched like a saw—
A-mockin' you, maybe, fer romancin' round
With a big posy-bunch in yer paw;
But you ketch him, say, when his health is away,
And he's flat on his back in distress,
And then you can trot out your little bokay
And not be insulted, I guess!

You see, it's like this, what his weakness is—
Them flowers makes him think of the days
Of his innocent youth, and that mother o' his,
And the roses that she us't to raise;
So here, all alone with the roses you send,
Bein' sick and all trimbly and faint—
My eyes is—my eyes is—my eyes is—old friend—
Is a-leakin'—I'm blamed of they ain't!

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

A Lenten Day.

With downcast eyes and lips devout
She kneels to pray across the aisle;
Yet I, poor sinner, can but look
And ponder of her charms the while.
The sunlight falls upon her face,
She heeds it not, her mind's intent
On grave responses, and she dreams
Of fasting days sans cakes and creams—
She's keeping Lent.

Heigho! 'Twas but a week ago
We danced the whole long evening through,
And, by the gods! Terpsichore
Had not such grace divine as you.
But while I dream of pleasures vain
Her thoughts are on the sermon bent;
She does not know that I am here,
My saint is sad and yet austere—
She's keeping Lent.

O, saintly one, have you forgot
That shadowy nook where faint perfume
Of hot-house flowers came floating in
And gave your cheek an added bloom?
Have you forgot the way I gave
The longing of my heart free vent
And touched it, too? Ah, me! 'tis past;
The sermon's done; this psalm's the last—
She's keeping Lent.

The church is out. She deigns to glance
With sober eyes across the aisle.
A little bow—O, angel mine,
Where is, alas! thy old-time smile?
Can it be true—I pause to think—
By such reserve a slight is meant?
But no, I'm wrong; her thoughts profound
Tread naught today but sacred ground—
She's keeping Lent.

—*Christine Griffin in Judge.*

Hope.

Yes, death is at the bottom of the cup,
And every one that lives must drink it up;
And yet between the sparkle at the top
And the black lees where lurks that bitter drop
There swims enough good liquor, Heaven knows,
To ease our hearts of all our other woes.

The bubbles rise in sunshine at the brim;
That drop below is very far and dim;
The quick fumes spread and shape in such bright dreams
That in the glad delirium it seems
As though by some deft sleight, if so we willed,
That drop untasted might be somehow spilled.

—*W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.*

A Schoolroom Idyl.

How plainly I remember all!
The desks deep-scored and blackened,
The row of blackboards 'round the wall,
The hum that never slackened;
And, framed about by map and chart,
And casts of dusty plaster,
That wisest head and warmest heart,
The kindly old schoolmaster!

I see the sunny corner nook
His blue-eyed daughter sat in,
A rosy, fair-haired girl, who took
With us her French and Latin.
How longingly I watched the hours
For Ollendorf and Cæsar!
And how I fought with Tony Powers
The day he tried to tease her!

And when, one day, it took the "Next!"
To stay some Gallic slaughter,
Because I quite forgot the text
In smiling at his daughter.
And she and I were "kept till four
To study, after closing."
We stopped the clock an hour or more
While he, poor man, was dozing!

And there he sits, with bended head,
O'er some old volume poring
(Or so he thinks; if truth be said
He's fast asleep and snoring),
And where the shaded lamplight plays
Across the cradle's rocking,
My schoolmate of the olden days
Sits, mending baby's stocking.

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

At Seventeen.

You were a child, and liked me, yesterday,
Today you are a woman, and perhaps
Those softer eyes betoken the sweet lapse
Of liking into loving: who shall say?
Only I know that there can be for us
No liking more, nor any kisses now
But they shall wake sweet shame upon your brow,
Sweetly, or in a rose calamitous.

Trembling upon the verge of some new dawn
You stand, as if awakened out of sleep,
And it is I who cried to you "Arise!"
I who would fain call back the child that's gone,
And what you lost for me would have you keep,
Fearing to meet the woman of your eyes.

—*Arthur Symons in the London Academy.*

A Rubicon.

If this were made Love's Rubicon,
This stream our lingering footsteps cross,
The other side Love's haven won
Beyond the reach of wreck and loss;
If this divide the land that lies
Behind us dark with mysteries
Of joy once known and woe once borne
From Heaven, whose golden-gleaming morn
Will kindle day that never dies;

What voice will tell us if this stream
Be very water, clear and sweet,
Of Eden meadows, where we dream,
Did pass the primal lovers' feet?
Or if instead it hide the power
To burn and blister, the dread dower
Of Phlegethon that flows from hell,
And every ripple ring the knell
Of souls that meet their dying hour;

And yonder land that looks so fair
Be not more bright than ways we left,
The ancient fears and phantoms there,
Once gained of glamour soon bereft—
And vain remorse and doubt throw gloom
On winding paths where blossoms bloom
So sweetly from this distance spied,
And dark o'er all that landscape wide
Our wasted day's descending doom?

—*The Academy.*

Divine Love.

The world is led by unseen power
Through darkness, fear, and light;
Man's destiny is not obscure,
For God in man is right.

The inner life indeed reveals
The spirit's sovereignty,
In every storm, in error, sin,
Is God's divinity.

A deeper love than earthly love
Stirs in the human soul;
It lights the stars, it rules the sea,
It reigns from pole to pole.

O brother, live for it alone,
Nor be deceived by fate;
For fate is God, and God is love,
And love is heaven's gate.

—*New York Sun.*

Looking Forward.

I look across the brief remaining space
Of chill and wintry days,
Till March to sprinkle violets shall begin,
And snowdrops white and thin.

I look through April, quick with scent and song,
To where the shining throng
Of laughing, garlanded May days come on,
With large light of the sun.

I look to June—fair flower of the year,
O, month of months, appear!
O, ardor of the summertime, come close,
With nightingale and rose.

Make haste to come, O time of all delight—
Bright day and tender night—
For then shall I within a heaven dwell,
Whose name love may not tell.

—*Philip Bourke Marston.*

Adieu!

You have a heart of fire and gold—
Nor gold nor fire for me is bright;
I would forget those days of old,
Which seemed to show your heart aright.

Not mine to mix among the crowd
Who worship you, and bend the knee,
To sing your praises long and loud—
Love's silence is reserved for me.

My love, that is both dumb and deep,
Is freely given as 'tis true;
What secret still the fates may keep
I know not—but I say, adieu!

I say adieu because my part
Must be to leave that whirling train,
Where every moment is a smart
And every day a year of pain.

—*Walter Herries Pollock, in Longman's Magazine.*